

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

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LABOR REVIEW**



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This Issue in Brief

Governments belonging to the International Labor Organization have together registered 578 ratifications of 33 international labor conventions establishing minimum standards for labor laws or social legislation. Such conventions are adopted in draft form at the annual International Labor Conferences and then submitted to the treaty-making authorities of member governments for voluntary ratification or rejection. In an article beginning on page 759, general statements are given as to the method of adoption, the nature of the commitment involved, the subjects dealt with, and the ratifications registered. These generalizations are followed by brief summaries of the conventions and draft conventions, together with their dates of adoption by the International Labor Conferences, the names of countries which have ratified each, and the number of ratifications.

A conference on labor legislation, held in Washington in February, was called by the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of securing closer cooperation between the Federal Government and the States in the working out of a national program for legislation affecting labor. Delegates were present from 39 States. The conference adopted a series of recommendations regarding minimum standards on such subjects as health and safety, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and old-age pensions. The recommendations are given in full in an article beginning on page 779.

The workmen's compensation laws of 30 States were amended during 1933. In general, the changes consisted of enlarging the scope and benefits of the acts, but a few States strengthened their laws in regard to the guaranteeing of the payment of compensation and the covering of relief workers engaged in the prosecution of various public-works programs. The changes in these laws in the United States and in the Canadian Provinces are shown on page 840.

Much information useful in shaping future policies of the National Recovery Administration with respect to employment, trade practices, code authority organization, and operation of codes in small enterprises was developed at the conference of code authorities and code committees held in Washington between March 5 and 8, 1934, and at the preliminary conference held a week earlier to develop constructive criticism. The National Recovery Administrator named 12 points as in need of immediate attention, including price, cost, employment, and wage factors. There was general recognition that employment in the durable-goods industries particularly must be stimulated.

Regarding labor, the Administration urged a 10 percent decrease in maximum working time and an accompanying 10 percent increase in wages. Page 800.

Annual earnings of wage earners engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products in Ohio averaged \$959 in 1932 as against \$1,705 in 1929 and \$1,874 in 1920. Similar data for each of the years 1916 to 1932 are shown for the various subgroups of the industry, the data having been compiled from reports made annually to the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. Page 898.

Unemployment among women was felt early in the depression. Relatively, those employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries suffered most heavily, but the largest number and next to the largest percentage of those unemployed were in domestic and personal service. In every city studied, the heaviest percentage of unemployment was found among the colored women, the next among native-born white women, and the least among foreign-born white women. Page 790.

Long hours, low earnings, and irregular employment characterize the women's dress industry in Connecticut, according to a report of the State labor department. Average hours of 50 per week, with 11 percent of the employees working over the legal limit of 55 hours, and 6 percent between 60 and 64 hours, were found during the busy season of 1933. Average earnings were \$10.11, with over one eighth earning less than \$5 per week. In the dull season, the number in this earnings group rose to 45 percent of the total number employed. Conditions are held to justify remedial action under the minimum-wage law. Page 925.

A considerable number of women in Puerto Rico were doing piecework in their homes for more than 8 hours a day for an average daily wage of 18 cents in 1931-32, according to an official investigation by the Island department of labor. With this they had to meet their own expenses and those of one or more dependents. Page 930.

The daily wages of adult wage earners in industrial and commercial establishments in Manila in 1932 ranged from 1 peso (about 50 cents) or less to over 4 pesos (about \$2). Of the adult male workers, more than one third were receiving 1 peso or under per day and of the woman workers, over three fourths were being paid 1 peso or less. Page 929.

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International Labor Conventions

By ALICE S. CHEYNEY, INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, WASHINGTON BRANCH

THE conventions of the International Labor Organization are a form of treaty by which governments belonging to the Organization may mutually commit themselves to adopt specified minimum standards for the treatment of labor. Each government ratifying a convention engages to secure observance of certain standards within its own immediate territory and to extend their application, in complete or modified form, to colonies and other areas under its control, as conditions of life and labor in those places warrant.

The conventions are adopted in draft form by conferences of the Organization and subsequently communicated, for presumptive ratification, to all member governments. By the terms of membership the governments are required to submit them to their treaty-making authorities for consideration, but are not required to ratify them. Each convention comes into effect when it has received the number of ratifications which it specifies as necessary to bring it into operation or at the end of a given time after receiving such ratifications. It is binding both among the governments that ratify it before it comes into effect and those that ratify it at any subsequent time.

After a specified trial period any government may, after due notice, withdraw its ratification, and the operation of each convention, in all countries that have ratified it, must be reviewed at intervals with special reference to the desirability of general revision. The standards established are minimum standards only and it is expressly stated in the constitution of the International Labor Organization that no government shall "be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned."

Each member government is entitled to send four delegates to the conferences of the Organization in which draft conventions are adopted. Two of these delegates are spokesmen for the government and are

appointed entirely at the discretion of the government itself; the other two speak for employers and workers respectively and are "chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be, in their respective countries." Each delegate has one vote; spokesmen for governments may vote under all circumstances, but if in any government's delegation there is a spokesman for the employers but not one for the workers, or vice versa, the one "nongovernment" delegate may take part in discussion but may not cast a vote. While the representatives of employers' and workers' organizations are spoken of as nongovernment delegates, for convenience in distinguishing groups in the conference they, no less than government delegates, must hold credentials from their government, since governments alone have direct and responsible membership in the Organization.

In the 15 years during which the International Labor Organization has been in existence its conference has adopted 40 draft conventions. Of these, 14 deal with various types of social insurance for industrial workers, agricultural workers, and others; 7 with regulation of child labor of various sorts; 5 with limitations on hours and times of work; 4 with the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases; 3 with provision of public employment offices; 2 with the engagement and repatriation of seamen; and 1 each with the subjects of industrial employment of women at night, the right of agricultural workers to organize, inspection of emigrants, minimum wage-fixing machinery, and forced or compulsory labor.

At the end of 1933, 33 of these 40 conventions had received a combined total of 578 ratifications. A series of 6 conventions dealing with old-age, invalidity, and widows' and orphans' insurance, and 1 convention dealing with employment agencies, all adopted in June 1933, have been before member governments too short a time to have received ratification; the 1 convention adopted in 1931, and 1 of the 2 adopted in 1932, have so far received but 1 ratification each, and while the other 1932 convention has received the 2 ratifications necessary to bring it into operation, the year's waiting period required before it can take effect has not elapsed since the second ratification. Consequently there are now 30 international labor conventions actually in effect.

Of these 30 conventions, 15, or an even half, have each been ratified by from 20 to 30 governments; 6, or an even fifth, have been ratified by from 15 to 19 governments; and of the remaining 9, 6 have each been ratified by from 10 to 14 governments, and 3 by less than 10 governments. Of the 66 ratifications given during the last 6 months, 10 were of conventions which, although adopted more than 10 years ago, are still receiving ratifications.

In addition to the ratifications already in effect, there have been registered 11 "conditional" or "delayed" ratifications. A conditional ratification is one that is registered to take effect when and if ratification is accorded by certain specified governments. By registering a conditional ratification a government may indicate its willingness to enforce the observance of a given standard without committing itself to inaugurate such enforcement in advance of similar action by commercial competitors. A delayed ratification is one registered to come into effect at the end of the period which the ratifying government thinks will be necessary for adjustment of its own law and practice to the maintenance of the standards defined in the convention.

Twenty-nine more ratifications have been approved by national treaty-making authorities but not yet formally registered, while 92 ratifications have been recommended to treaty-making authorities by other branches of governments.

The total of 578 ratifications consummated is almost exactly one third of the 1,740 ratifications which would have been given if every one of the 58 governments belonging to the Organization had ratified each of the 30 conventions on which there has been full time for action—the conventions adopted before 1931. But the subject is not one for simple arithmetic. While no conventions are adopted by the conference with special reference to a limited number of countries, all standards adopted being minimum standards for universal observance wherever applicable, some convention standards have no practical relevance to the life of some member countries.

There are, for example, 7 conventions which deal with some aspect of the employment of seamen or with control of employment of young persons in seagoing service and 2 which deal with prevention of accidents to dockers—a total of 9 conventions which apply in one way or another to seafaring or work about ships. And there are 7 countries belonging to the Organization which have no coast either on the ocean or on any inland sea; these are Austria, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Luxemburg, Paraguay, and Switzerland. Ratification of conventions referring to seafaring by coastless countries can have no practical effect whatever on observance of the standards set up by such conventions. Two of these countries have, as a matter of fact, given a total of 9 ratifications to conventions relating to seafaring—thus giving them their platonic approval. But the absence of the other 54 ratifications hypothetically due from the coastless countries obviously does not represent any gap in the application of the internationally approved minima. This is the extreme instance of irrelevancy. Various degrees of irrelevancy of other conventions to the conditions of particular countries are in various degrees responsible for failures to ratify.

There are, indeed, 10 governments belonging to the Organization which have not so far ratified any conventions whatever. These governments are those of Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, and Siam. While they might find some of the minimum standards set up by the conventions to be applicable in their countries, these are, in the main, relatively undeveloped industrially, with a relatively primitive integration of economic life; the absence, up to this time, of the 300 ratifications which might have come from them does not represent a failure of coverage for convention standards in the ratio suggested by 300 to 1,740.

Finally, some of the countries belonging to the International Labor Organization are federal countries in which social legislation is the affair of the constituent States and cannot ordinarily be made the subject of international commitment on the part of the federal government. Canada and Australia have ratified respectively only 4 and 5 conventions—dealing with matters within the competence of the central government—although the terms of other conventions are generally met by laws of their several Provinces.

Making allowance for irrelevancies and for obstacles to ratification which are due to forms of government, the number of consummated ratifications and of pending ratifications already approved by treaty-making authorities would seem to be about one half of the number which could be registered and could take practical effect. But the proportion is of little significance except as indicating in a general way the part played by international commitments in establishing minimum legal standards for the treatment of labor.

No strict arithmetical calculation is possible as to the degree of coverage thus far secured for the minimum standards set up by the conventions. Plainly, even a strict accounting in terms of ratification given to applicable conventions and of provincial legislation in federal countries would fail on two points to give a significant reckoning. First, from an international point of view, ratifications by large and small countries are of different importance. Secondly, from any practical point of view the significance of ratification depends entirely on the enforcement which follows it. Moreover, conventions vary in the importance of their provisions accordingly as these affect large or small proportions of the population of any country, as they affect conditions of life and labor in minor or in major ways, and as they affect the costs of production which are reflected in terms of international competition. On none of these points is any statistical generalization possible, but on all of them some light is thrown by the complex record of ratification.

Ratification by a large country which plays an important part in world markets is more important, both in its direct effect as measured

by the number of people living under the laws of that country and in its indirect effect through the conditioning of international trade, than is ratification by a little country with a smaller population and less external trade. Large contributions to the total of ratifications have been given by countries which do not play important roles on the international stage; Bulgaria and Luxemburg, for example, have each ratified 27 conventions. On the other hand, countries industrially and commercially important have not been backward in ratification; Great Britain and France have each ratified 18 conventions; Germany has ratified 17, and Italy 19. The Scandinavian countries, Holland, and Poland, have ratified from 10 to 17 each, and Czechoslovakia has ratified 12. In the Orient, Japan has ratified 12 conventions and India 13. The more important countries of South America were in general not among the early ratifiers, but in the last few years they have been registering ratifications at an increasing rate; Uruguay has given 30 ratifications, Colombia 24, Chile 19, Argentina 9, and Venezuela 4, and in Brazil and Mexico ratification or preliminary legislation is in process.

The matter of enforcement is naturally difficult to assay but, generally speaking, the countries most highly developed industrially are the best prepared to enforce social legislation, and complaints of nonenforcement most often come from within countries where industrial organization is comparatively rudimentary.

The relative importance of the conventions may vary with the type of effects under consideration, whether these are national or international, social or political, immediate or long range. Figures are here altogether useless. Therefore below each of the following summaries of conventions there is given a list of the governments which had ratified the convention up to the close of 1933.

The conventions are legal documents of some length; the summaries on the following pages are intended to give the gist of their provisions, omitting portions analogous to enacting clauses, definitions, more or less routine provisions for enforcement and the like, and combining and characterizing detailed specifications. The summaries are grouped according to subject and, within each group, are placed in the chronological order in which the conventions they summarize were adopted in draft form by the conference. The date of adoption appears immediately after the descriptive title ascribed to the convention.

Those curious as to how the standards set up by conventions compare with those established by labor laws and social legislation in the United States can find comparisons worked out for each convention (with illustrative maps) in vol. II, no. 8 of Geneva Special Studies, issued by the Geneva Research Information Committee.¹

¹ Available at the Washington Branch of the International Labor Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

Social Insurance

Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth, and Maternity Insurance (1919)

A woman is not to be employed in industrial or commercial work for 6 weeks after confinement and shall be free to leave such work 6 weeks before confinement; she shall not be discharged during the period of absence and, should sickness due to her condition supervene, during such further period as shall be fixed by the competent authority in each country. During the time she is not working she is to draw benefits, either from public funds or insurance, sufficient to support herself and her baby, and is to receive free medical attendance. When she returns to work she is to be allowed half an hour twice a day, during working hours, to nurse her child.

These provisions do not apply to agricultural employment and each government is to make its own definition of agriculture. Family undertakings are also excepted.

Ratified by Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Rumania, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 14.

Unemployment Indemnity for Shipwrecked Sailors (1920)

In case of wreck, seamen are to receive wages from their employers while they are without employment, up to a period of 2 months.

Ratified by Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 20.

Workmen's Compensation for Accidents in Agriculture (1921)

Agricultural workers are to be included in the operation of workmen's compensation laws.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay. Total, 18.

Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents (1925)

Workmen (or, if the accident is fatal, their dependents) are to receive compensation for industrial accidents.

Compensation is to be payable as from the fifth day after the accident and injured workmen are also entitled to medical and surgical services, medicines, artificial limbs and surgical appliances; in cases of permanent incapacity or death the compensation is to be paid, as a general rule, in the form of a pension.

The government of each country is to see to it that employers carry safe and sufficient insurance to cover costs.

This does not apply to seamen and fishermen (for whom provision is expected to be made by a later convention) or persons covered by some special scheme giving equal or superior benefits. On the question of agriculture, see preceding convention. Exceptions may be made in the case of casual workers, outworkers, members of the employer's family, and nonmanual workers receiving remuneration above a limit to be fixed by national law.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 14.

Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (1925)

Workmen are to be compensated for occupational diseases on the same principles as for industrial accidents. The rates of compensation shall not be less than those for industrial accidents. (Provisional list of occupational diseases included.)

Ratified by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 25.

Compensation of Workmen of Foreign Citizenship for Industrial Accidents (1925)

This is a reciprocal arrangement. Each country shall give to those citizens of other ratifying countries who may be injured while at work in its territory, or to their dependents, without any conditions as to residence, the same treatment as it gives its own citizens.

Ratified by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 30.

Sickness Insurance for Workers in Industry and Commerce, and Domestic Servants (1927)

Sickness insurance under public control is to be compulsory for all workers except those exempted in the terms of the convention.

Among the exceptions are agricultural workers (provided for in following convention); seamen and sea fishermen for whom provision "may be made by decision of a later session of the conference"; workers whose wages are above a figure to be named by each country; workers below or above the normal ages of self-support; members of employers' families, etc.

Member States may suspend the application of the convention in very thinly populated areas, but Finland is the only European State whose conditions are considered to justify this suspension.

Anyone incapable of work because of an abnormal bodily or mental condition is to receive cash benefits calculated from not more than 3 days after he is officially recognized as ill. He is to receive these benefits for at least 26 weeks if he continues unable to work and during this time is to be entitled to the services of a doctor and to medicines and appliances.

The insurance must be administered by self-governing insurance agencies, which may be either governmental or private, but must not be run for profit and must be under government supervision

Ratified by Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Rumania, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 15.

Sickness Insurance for Agricultural Workers (1927)

Compulsory sickness insurance is to be provided for all agricultural workers on terms similar to those on which it is provided for industrial and other workers in the preceding convention.

Ratified by Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg, Spain, Uruguay. Total, 10.

Old-Age Pensions for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings or the Liberal Professions, and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants (1933)²

Compulsory old-age pension systems are to be maintained for such persons with provisions at least equivalent to the standard minimum provisions defined in the convention. These include: (a) Eligibility at not later than 65; (b) that the insured contribute to the insurance fund except where schemes are already in operation under which the insured are not required to contribute; that employers contribute except where the scheme is not limited in coverage to employed persons; that public authorities contribute in the case of schemes for employed persons in general or for manual workers; (c) that schemes be administered by noncommercial institutions under public supervision or by State insurance funds; (d) that representatives of the insured persons participate in management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national law, provision for participation of employers' representatives and public authorities being optional to the ratifying government; (e) that employed aliens be liable to insurance, contribution, and benefit (along with their dependents) on the same conditions as citizens.

Standards of pension sufficiency are indicated and requirement is made of establishment of relationships between remuneration, contribution, and benefit where rates are not flat; stipulations are made with respect to the claims of insured persons on contributions credited to their account and to administrative policies for safeguarding their interests; principles are laid down for dealing with questions of residence and rights of aliens and migrants; certain qualifications are indicated as sufficient to allow existing noncontributory pension schemes operating in countries without compulsory insurance systems to be deemed to satisfy the requirements of the convention.

The right to a pension may be contingent upon a period of residence and on possession of less than a certain amount of means, and the right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part in case of (a) sentence to imprisonment for a criminal offense, (b) use of fraud in connection with claim to a pension, (c) persistent refusal to work for a living, (d) engagement in employment involving compulsory insurance, (e) entire maintenance at public expense, (f) receipt of another social insurance benefit.

² Not yet in effect.

Ratifying countries may exempt from the scheme (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount or nonmanual workers in liberal professions; (b) workers not paid a money wage; (c) workers under a certain age or too old to become insured when they first enter employment; (d) outworkers whose conditions of work are not like those of ordinary wage earners; (e) members of the employer's family; (f) persons on work of which the "total duration" is "necessarily" too short to qualify them for benefits or engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment; (g) invalid workers and those in receipt of invalidity or old-age pension; (h) retired public officials and persons of private means, whose income is at least equal to the old-age pension; (i) students paid for work as teachers or at work preparatory for their future occupation; (j) domestic servants in households of agricultural employers.³ The convention does not apply to seamen or sea fishermen.⁴

Old-Age Pensions for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings (1933)²

This convention makes, with respect to persons employed in agricultural undertakings, provisions identical with those which were made by the preceding convention with respect to persons in certain other occupations.

Compulsory Invalidity Insurance for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings or the Liberal Professions, and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants (1933)²

Compulsory invalidity insurance systems are to be maintained for such persons, with provisions at least equivalent to the standard minimum provisions defined in the convention. Invalidity pensions are to be provided for persons who become generally incapacitated for work and thereby unable to earn an appreciable remuneration.

The convention is virtually identical in its provisions with those dealing with old-age pensions, merely substituting, where necessary, expressions relevant to invalidity pensions for those relevant to old-age pensions and adding the provisos: (a) That the right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned has brought about his invalidity by a criminal offense or willful misconduct; (b) that insurance institutions may be authorized to grant benefits in kind, for the purpose of preventing, postponing, alleviating, or curing invalidity, to persons who are in receipt of or may be entitled to claim a pension on the ground of invalidity; and (c) that in the case of special schemes for nonmanual workers an insured person incapacitated from earning appreciable remuneration in his usual occupation or similar employment shall be entitled to an invalidity pension.

The convention does not apply to seamen or sea fishermen.

Compulsory Invalidity Insurance for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings (1933)²

This convention makes, with respect to persons employed in agricultural undertakings, provisions identical with those which were made by the preceding convention with respect to persons in certain other occupations.

² Not yet in effect.

³ These may be alternatively eligible to the pensions for agricultural workers which are dealt with in the next convention.

⁴ Separate conventions are regularly adopted for standardizing treatment of maritime workers.

Widows' and Orphans' Insurance for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings, or the Liberal Professions, and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants (1933)²

There is to be maintained for widows and orphans of such persons a compulsory insurance system which shall embody provisions at least equivalent to the standard minimum provisions defined in the convention. The insurance shall as a minimum confer pension rights on widows who have not remarried and such children of deceased insured or pensioned persons as have not reached a prescribed age (which shall not be less than 14) on the death of such persons.

The right to a widow's pension may be reserved to widows who are above a prescribed age or invalid, except in the case of special schemes for nonmanual workers; it may be restricted to cases where marriage has lasted for a prescribed period or was contracted before the parties had reached prescribed ages or become invalid, and may be withheld in the case of divorce or separation in which the wife was solely at fault; where there is more than one claimant to a widow's pension the amount payable may be limited to that of one pension.

Pension rights of children may be conditioned upon legitimacy or, in the case of a pension due on the death of a mother, on the mother's having contributed to the support of the child or being a widow at the time of her death.

The provisions of this convention are similar to those of the conventions treating of old-age and invalidity insurance with respect to contributory features; administration; protection of financial and other rights of insured persons; contingencies of residence, nationality, and migration; circumstances that may condition pension rights and exemptions from coverage by the compulsory pension system.

Certain qualifications, obligations, and prerogatives pertaining to the insured individual in the other conventions are here transferred to the widows and orphans of insured persons.

The convention does not apply to seamen or sea fishermen.

Widows' and Orphans' Insurance for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings (1933)²

This convention makes, with respect to persons employed in agricultural undertakings, provisions identical with those which were made by the preceding convention with respect to persons in certain other occupations.

Child Labor

Minimum Age for Employment in Industry (1919)

Children are not to be employed in industrial work before they are 14.

This prohibition applies to work in factories, mines and quarries, power houses, construction, transportation, etc., but it does not apply to agriculture and commerce. Each country is to decide for itself what it will consider agriculture and commerce. The prohibition does not apply to family undertakings nor to approved technical schools. Special provisions are included for Japan and India.

² Not yet in effect.

Ratified by Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total 24.

Night Work of Young Persons (1919)

No one under 18 is to be employed in industry during the night except in undertakings in which only members of the same family are employed and in certain industries where processes must be continuous.

This prohibition applies to factories, mines and quarries, power houses, construction, transportation, etc., but not to commerce and agriculture. Each country is to decide for itself what it will consider commerce and agriculture. Each country is also to make its own definition of "night" with the understanding that it shall name a period covering 11 consecutive hours and including the time between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Limited exceptions are allowed with respect to:

- (1) certain industries which must work continuously day and night (young persons over the age of 16);
- (2) the definition of "night" in certain industries and in tropical countries;
- (3) emergencies (young persons between the ages of 16 and 18);
- (4) certain conditions in Japan and India;
- (5) coal and lignite mines (no age limit specified) if an interval ordinarily of 15 hours and never of less than 13 hours separates two work periods.

Ratified by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Total, 28.

Minimum Age for Employment at Sea (1920)

Children under 14 are not to be employed on vessels. This does not apply to properly supervised school ships or vessels on which only members of the same family are employed.

Ratified by Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 27.

Employment of Children in Agriculture (1921)

Children under 14 are not to be employed in agriculture in any way that will interfere with their attending school for an annual period of at least 8 months.

Ratified by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay. Total, 16.

Minimum Age for Trimmers and Stokers (1921)

No one under 18 is to work on a vessel as trimmer or stoker.

Exceptions are provided for in the case of (1) school ships; (2) vessels mainly propelled by other means than steam; (3) the coastal trade of India and Japan; (4) impossibility of obtaining a worker of 18 or over, in which case two boys of 16 or over may be employed in his place.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 27.

Compulsory Medical Examination of Young Persons Employed at Sea (1921)

Anyone under 18 wishing to work on a vessel must have, each year, a properly authenticated medical certificate declaring him fit for the work. Temporary exceptions are allowed in certain emergencies.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 25.

Minimum Age for "Nonindustrial" Employment (1932)²

This convention applies to all employment not already covered by the child labor conventions previously adopted, except educational work done under public supervision in technical and professional schools when not intended for commercial profit, provided that governments may at their discretion exempt also from its application harmless employment in establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed, and domestic work in the family performed by members of the family.

Children under 14, or children over 14 still required to attend school are not to be employed in occupations to which the convention applies, except that (a) children over 12 years old may work outside of school hours up to 2 hours a day, or for not more than 7 hours of work and school together on school days (or up to 4½ hours a day in countries where school attendance is not compulsory), at harmless work which in no way interferes with their benefit from school and does not demand their presence on Sundays or legal holidays or at night; (b) children may appear in public entertainments, or act for the movies, before midnight, in the interests of art, science, or education, under certain safeguards.

Higher age limits are to be fixed by each government for work in any way dangerous or deleterious and for certain sorts of street trading or employment in public places and special provisions are to be made for enforcement of law with respect to the latter types of employment.

Special exceptions are made for India unless and until school attendance is there made compulsory.

Ratified by Uruguay.

² Not yet in effect.

Hours, Rest Periods, and Night Work**Eight-Hour Day and Forty-Eight-Hour Week in Industry (1919)**

The working day in industry is not to be more than 8 hours long and the working week is not to consist of more than 48 hours except for the following:

- (1) Managerial or supervisory or confidential work.
- (2) Under certain sanctions when the hours on one or more days of the week are less than 8.
- (3) Adjustments under a shift system if the average number of hours over a period of 3 weeks or less does not exceed 8 per day and 48 per week.
- (4) Accident or emergency, or in case of "force majeure" in order to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.
- (5) In continuous processes under a shift system if the hours do not average more than 56 in the week and any legal provision for rest days is observed.
- (6) In exceptional cases by agreement between the workers' and employers' organizations with the consent of the government, if the average weekly hours over the period covered by the agreement do not exceed 48.
- (7) Preparatory, complementary and intermittent work, and exceptional cases of pressure of work for which government regulation issued after consultation with the employers and workers concerned may grant temporary or permanent exceptions with the proviso that the rate of pay for overtime be not less than one and one quarter times the regular rate.
- (8) A sliding scale of applications in industrial undertakings for Japan, postponed application for Greece and Rumania, a 10-hour limit for India, postponement of all regulation for China, Persia, and Siam.

This convention is to apply to all work done in factories, mines and quarries, power houses, construction work, transport by land, etc., but not to commerce or agriculture. Each country is to make its own definitions of commerce and agriculture. It does not apply to establishments in which only members of the same family are employed.

Ratified by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France,⁵ Greece, India, Italy,⁵ Latvia,⁵ Lithuania, Luxemburg, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Uruguay. Total, 19.

Weekly Day of Rest for Industrial Workers (1921)

Every member of the staff of every industrial undertaking is to have a weekly rest period of not less than 24 consecutive hours. Wherever possible this rest shall be granted simultaneously to the whole staff and, wherever possible, it shall coincide with the customary day of rest of the locality.

The convention applies to factories, mines, quarries, power houses, construction, transportation, etc., but not to agriculture and commerce. Each country is to make its own definition of agriculture and commerce.

⁵ Conditional or delayed ratification.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 22.

Regulation of Hours of Work in Commerce and Offices (1930)

The working day in commerce and offices is not to be more than 8 hours long and the working week is not to consist of more than 48 hours, except that—

1. (a) Hours of work may be up to 10 in a day if weekly hours do not exceed 48, (b) to make up hours lost by a general interruption of work due to holidays or "force majeure" the time lost may be made up on not more than 30 days in 1 year and within a reasonable lapse of time if not more than 1 hour be added to any day. Certain adjustments of both these provisions are allowed the enforcing authorities.
2. The enforcing authority may declare exceptions which are allowable; permanently for (a) inherently intermittent work (caretakers, etc.); (b) preparatory or complementary work; (c) stores and other establishments where the nature of the work, size of the local population or number of persons employed makes the limits inapplicable; temporarily for (a) actual or threatened accident or "force majeure"; (b) to prevent loss of perishable goods or avoid endangering technical results of work; (c) special work, such as stock taking, etc.; (d) abnormal pressure of work with which employer cannot ordinarily be expected to deal by other means. The number of additional hours per day is to be regulated and the rate of pay (except in the case of accident) is not to be less than one and one quarter times the regular rate. Regulations shall be made after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations concerned, special attention being paid to collective agreements, if any.

The provisions may be suspended in the case of emergency endangering national safety.

Measures of enforcement are stipulated.

Ratified by Austria,⁵ Bulgaria, Spain, Uruguay. Total, 4.

Prohibition of Night Work in Bakeries (1925)

Night work in bakeries is forbidden.

Except under certain stipulated conditions the "night" shall cover 7 hours, including the period between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. Wholesale manufacture of crackers is excepted, and there is provision for limited exceptions, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, for (1) preparatory or complementary work; (2) conditions in tropical countries; (3) arrangement of the weekly rest; (4) emergencies.

Ratified by Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, Luxemburg, Spain, Uruguay. Total, 9.

Hours of Work in Hard-Coal and Lignite Mines (1931)²

In underground hard-coal mines maximum daily hours are to be 7½ and time shall be counted from entering the cage or adit, on going into the mine, to passing out of them on leaving it. Shorter

² Not yet in effect.

⁵ Conditional or delayed ratification.

hours may be set for work under particularly unhealthful conditions. Workers are not to be employed on underground work on Sundays and legal holidays.

Regulations may provide for exceeding maximum hours, with not less than time and a quarter pay for overtime: (a) in case of accident or danger or need of work on equipment to maintain operation; (b) on continuous processes, or certain sorts of technical work, up to a half hour a day for not more than 5 percent of the persons employed in a mine; (c) in general, overtime up to 60 hours a year, after consultation, on each regulation, with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

Underground work on Sundays and holidays may be exceptionally authorized by national laws and regulations for workers over 18 years of age, to be paid at not less than one and a quarter times the regular rate, in the case of: (a) Continuous operations; (b) work in connection with mine ventilation, safety, care of animals, and first aid; (c) survey work that cannot be conveniently performed on other days; (d) urgent work on equipment that cannot be performed on other days and in other urgent or exceptional cases which are outside the control of the employer.

For underground lignite mines provisions with respect to hours of work and work on Sundays and legal holidays are the same as for underground hard coal mines except that: (a) General overtime may run to 75 instead of 60 hours a year; (b) the competent governmental authority may approve collective agreements providing for up to 75 hours additional overtime in individual districts where special technical or geological conditions make it necessary; and (c) one provision is omitted and one inserted with respect to special problems in the calculation of working time.

In open hard-coal and lignite mines maximum hours are to be those stipulated in the convention on the 8-hour day and 48-hour week, provided that the amount of overtime allowed for dealing with exceptional cases of pressure of work, shall not exceed 100 hours a year (at not less than one and a quarter times the regular rate), except under collective agreements, approved by a governmental authority where special needs require; under such conditions up to 100 hours additional may be authorized.

The operation of the provisions of the convention may be suspended in any country in the event of emergency endangering the national safety.

Ratified by Spain.

Prevention of Industrial Accidents and Diseases

Prohibition of Use of White Lead in Interior Painting (1921)

White lead is not to be used in the interior painting of buildings, except in certain circumstances enumerated in the convention. Steps to be taken to prevent lead poisoning when white lead may be used are laid down. The employment of women and children in lead painting work is completely prohibited.

Ratified by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary,¹ Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Total, 22.

¹ Conditional or delayed ratification.

Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels (1929)

Any package or object of 1,000 kilograms (1 metric ton) or more gross weight, consigned within the territory of any member ratifying the convention, for transport by sea or inland waterway, is to have had its gross weight durably marked on it on the outside before it is loaded on a ship or vessel. The obligation to see that this requirement is observed rests solely upon the government of the country from which it is consigned.

Ratified by Australia, Chile, China, Denmark,⁵ Estonia, Finland, Germany, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa,³ Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Total, 23.

Protection Against Accidents to Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships (1929)

The safety of workers employed in loading and unloading ships is to be safeguarded by certain requirements with regard to examination and protection of machinery and electric conductors, the nature and location of ladders, gangways, etc., the stacking and storing of cargo and various specific precautions, applicable to workplaces and working arrangements on docks and ships, by day and by night.

Exceptions to the specific provisions are granted when the processes in question are carried on only occasionally or are confined to ships of special classes, or where climatic conditions render them impracticable; such exceptions must be reported to the International Labor Office.

Ratified by Irish Free State, Luxemburg, Spain. Total, 3.

Protection Against Accidents to Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships (1932)²

This convention is a revision of the convention on the same subject which was adopted in 1929—a revision in the interest of practical effectiveness. On the one hand it allows a 10 percent leeway in certain measurements in the safety specifications and allows alternative precautions where the former convention made specific requirements, and on the other hand it substitutes specifications for some general provisions in the former convention and omits certain options there allowed.

The one essentially new provision is the insertion of an article calling for reciprocal arrangements between ratifying countries for mutual recognition of arrangements for testing equipment, certification, etc.

Ratified by Italy and Uruguay.

Employment Offices and Information Concerning Unemployment**Employment Offices, and Information Concerning Unemployment (1919)**

Governments are to establish free public employment offices.

These are to be conducted under advice from committees on which employers and employees are represented. Private agencies are to be coordinated with the public system. The operations of the various national systems are to be coordinated through the International Labor Office, in agreement with the countries concerned.

² Not yet in effect.

³ Conditional or delayed ratification.

Each member country is to send to the International Labor Office, at least once every 3 months, all available information on unemployment and the means it is using to decrease it.

Ratifying States having unemployment insurance systems shall make mutual arrangements with other States, in the same case, by which each shall agree to give to citizens of the others when employed in its territory the same rates of benefit as obtain for its own workers.

Ratified by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 29.

Employment Offices for Seamen (1920)

Every country is to have free employment offices for seamen.

These may be maintained either by employers and seamen acting together or by the State, under advice from joint committees of employers and seamen. Where agencies of different types exist, steps are to be taken to coordinate them on a national basis.

Private employment agencies for seamen are to be abolished. (Existing agencies may be allowed to continue temporarily under government license and supervision.)

Freedom of choice of ship is assured to seamen, and of crew to the shipowner, opportunity is assured to seamen for examining contracts before and after signing, and also access to employment agencies by seamen of all ratifying countries where industrial conditions are in general the same. Ratifying countries are to report to the International Labor Office statistical and other information concerning unemployment among seamen and the work of employment agencies for seamen.

Ratified by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 22.

Gradual Elimination of Fee-Charging Employment Agencies (1933)²

Fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit are to be abolished within 3 years from the time when the convention is ratified by, and comes into effect for, any country. During the 3 years at the end of which abolition is to be accomplished, such agencies shall be subjected to government supervision and to regulation as to charges; no new agencies may be established during that time. Exception is made of such agencies catering for exactly defined categories of workers as governments may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, authorize for specialized placement justifying exceptional provision; such agencies must operate under government supervision on a yearly license not renewable beyond a period of 10 years, only make such charges as are approved by public authority, and place or recruit workers outside the country only if licensed by the government to do so and under an agreement between the countries concerned.

² Not yet in effect.

No new fee-charging agencies are to be established after the expiration of the 3-year period.

Fee-charging employment agencies which are not conducted with a view to profit may be conducted under authorization from and supervision by a public authority; they must keep charges down to a scale fixed by the authority and place or recruit workers abroad only if permitted to do so by the competent governmental authority and under an agreement between the countries concerned.

Seamen's Articles of Agreement and Repatriation

Seamen's Articles of Agreement (1926)

Seamen's articles of agreement are to be signed by both parties, under public supervision, and with certainty that the seaman understands their content. They are to contain a clear statement of the rights and obligations of each party as called for in detailed provisions of the convention. Seamen, on leaving a ship, shall be provided with a record of their service which shall not contain any statement as to the quality of their work or as to their wages.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 16.

Repatriation of Seamen (1926)

Seamen are not to be left in a foreign country without arrangements for getting back either to their own country or to the port at which they were engaged, or to the port from which the voyage commenced.

Ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 14.

Miscellaneous

Employment of Women in Industry During the Night (1919)

A woman is not to be employed in industry at night except in an undertaking in which only her own family is employed.

Each country is to make its own definition of the night period, with the understanding that it is to cover at least 11 consecutive hours, including the period between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The rule is subject to limited exceptions with respect to (1) emergencies and cases of "force majeure" leading to interruption of work; (2) work on perishable materials; (3) seasonal work; (4) adjustments to climatic conditions; (5) conditions in India and Siam.

Ratified by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Total, 28.

Right of Agricultural Workers to Organize (1921)

The agricultural workers of any country are to have the same right to organize as have its industrial workers.

Ratified by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Total, 25.

Simplification of Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship (1926)

This convention lays down the principle that inspectors of emigrants on board an emigrant ship are not to be appointed by more than one government which, except an agreement be made to the contrary, is to be the government of the flag flown by the ship. (This is not to prevent any government from sending an observer to accompany emigrants).

Ratified by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France,⁵ Great Britain,⁵ Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden,⁵ Uruguay. Total, 18.

Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery (1928)

Governments are to provide machinery for fixing minimum-wage rates in manufacturing and commercial trades wherever no arrangements exist for effective regulation of wages, by collective bargaining or otherwise, and wages are exceptionally low. This applies especially to home-working trades. The governments are to decide where this machinery is to be applied.

The machinery is to be applied only after consultation with representatives of employers and workers concerned, including representatives of their respective organizations, where such organizations exist. Employers and workers in equal numbers and on equal terms shall be associated in the operation of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

Each member country shall report annually to the International Labor Office on the trades in which minimum wage rates have been established, and the methods and results, the approximate number of workers covered, the rates fixed, etc.

Ratified by Australia, Chile, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Uruguay. Total, 14.

Forced or Compulsory Labor (1930)

Each member is to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms within the shortest possible period and during that period is to resort to it only for public purposes and as an exceptional measure subject to certain conditions and guaranties.

Five years after the convention comes into force the governing body of the International Labor Office shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the conference a convention proposing suppression of forced or compulsory labor without any further transitional period.

Such labor is defined. The following are excepted: (a) Any military service; (b) any work or service which forms part of the normal civil obligation of the citizens of a fully self-governing country; (c) convict labor under public supervision and control

⁵ Conditional or delayed ratification.

and not for private profit; (d) emergency service; (e) minor communal services (provided that members of the community or their direct representatives shall have the right to be consulted in regard to the need for such services); (f) work demanded by law or custom where production is organized on a communal basis and produce or profit accrue to the community.

There is to be immediate prohibition of the imposition of forced labor: (a) On a community as collective punishment for crimes committed by any members; (b) on work underground in mines. Protective measures for the transitional period are stipulated in detail.

Ratified by Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia. Total, 13.

Recommendation Concerning Ratification of an International Convention on the Use of White Phosphorous (1919)

A convention banning the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches was prepared by the International Association for Labor Legislation, which antedated the International Labor Organization, and was signed by diplomatic plenipotentiaries of various countries at Berne on September 26, 1906. The International Labor Conference adopted at its first session, held in Washington in 1919, a recommendation in favor of the ratification of that convention.

Countries which had ratified before the adoption of the recommendation by the Conference of the International Labor Organization: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, and Switzerland.

Countries which have ratified since the adoption of the recommendation: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Persia, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Washington Conference on Labor Legislation, February 1934

A CONFERENCE on labor legislation called by the Secretary of Labor, was held in Washington, D.C., February 14 and 15. The Governor of each State was asked to appoint a delegate from the State department of labor and from the State federation of labor. Delegates were present from 39 States.

As explained by Secretary Perkins in her welcoming speech, the purpose of the conference was to obtain closer cooperation between the Federal Government and the individual States, to the end of working out a sound national program of labor legislation. This it is hoped to do through a series of regional conferences. Regarding these conferences, she stated:

The first regional conference, composed of 6 States, was held in Albany about 5 years ago, when President Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York. Later a conference was called at Harrisburg, Pa., bringing in a somewhat larger group of States competitive in many respects. A more recent conference in Boston came to some very definite conclusions in regard to a minimum wage for women, child labor, etc. All participating States have developed a very definite program along the lines agreed upon at that conference. A few months ago a conference was held in Atlanta, Ga., composed of five southeastern States (Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee), at which a program of labor legislation was agreed upon as desirable, and which I think was one of the most striking accomplishments for an area only recently industrialized. So that I think this conference pattern between the States is fairly well established.

It is important for us to recognize that we are dealing with a Nation as broad as the continent and that Maine is a long way from California, as is Florida from Oregon or Washington. We have a vast expanse; we have different climates and differences in the degree of population density. Some States are predominantly rural, others are highly industrialized. There will be quite naturally differences in emphasis in the labor laws of these States. But as we go forward into a life which all of us see today is becoming more and more industrialized, as the services which have not been thought of as industrialized are rapidly undergoing the change, it is highly important that we shall find ourselves in possession of a large pattern of industrial legislation. It is time for all States to review their labor legislative program to see if it is as useful to their people as it might be, and to examine it in view of the experience of other States with similar problems. * * *

The New England Council, in a meeting recently held in Boston, agreed upon a very interesting program of what they called desirable compacts between States with regard to labor legislation. At the Atlanta Conference there was also the feeling that it is desirable for whole areas to move forward at about the same time toward a uniform program of labor legislation.

Reports and Recommendations of Committees

THE main subjects considered by the Washington Conference were industrial health and safety, hours of labor, child labor, minimum wage, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, employment offices, and old-age pensions. Secretary Perkins, in her capacity of chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee on each of these subjects, to draw up and present to the conference a report and recommendations. The reports of these committees as accepted by the conference are given below.

Industrial Health and Safety

The report submitted by this committee was as follows:

1. The State departments administering the labor laws should have authority to formulate industrial codes, preferably through the agency of code committees including representatives of employers, employees, and impartial experts, for the protection of the health and safety of employees and for the proper lighting, ventilation, and sanitation of industrial establishments. Such codes should conform substantially to nationally approved standards.

2. *Ventilation, temperature, humidity, air space, and lighting.*—Adequate standards for ventilation, temperature, humidity, air space, and lighting should be established.

3. *Dusts, gases, and fumes.*—All harmful dusts, gases, and fumes should be removed at the source wherever possible.

Personal protective devices, such as goggles and head protectors, should be furnished to workers unavoidably exposed to harmful dusts, gases, and fumes.

4. *Dangerous materials, substances, and tools.*—Protective clothing, such as gloves, aprons, or leggings, should be furnished where health or safety hazards exist from processes such as welding or contact with dangerous materials, substances, or the handling of tools.

5. *Machine guarding.*—Adequate guards should be required for dangerous machinery, especially at point of operation; such guards should preferably be attached by the manufacturer.

Cleaning and physical upkeep of places of employment.—Workrooms should be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition with due consideration for the health and safety of the employee. Equipment should be placed so as to permit freedom of action on the part of the worker. Aisle space should be adequate and unobstructed. Material should be piled in an orderly manner. Waste material should be properly stored and accesses to exits should be adequate and unobstructed.

Fire protection.—Proper fire safeguards, fire escapes, and exits should be required.

First aid.—There should be provision for competent personnel, including medical and surgical services where necessary, and adequate equipment for administering first aid treatment.

6. *Seating facilities.*—A sufficient number of suitable seats with backs should be required in all industrial establishments.

7. *Sanitary facilities.*—Proper rest rooms, wash and dressing room conveniences, and adequate toilet facilities should be provided. Hot water should be provided in industrial establishments.

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8. *Lunch rooms.*—Eating in workrooms should be prohibited. Suitable places for eating, separate from the workroom, should be furnished unless outside facilities are easily accessible.

9. *Drinking water.*—Cool drinking water, not inferior to the community water supply, should be furnished to every employee. Such water should be provided through adequately protected drinking fountains, or through individual drinking cups. Reasonable access to drinking water should be permitted employees at all times.

10. *Factory inspection.*—There shall be periodic inspection of all work places by properly qualified inspectors whose training and experience should meet with approved standards. This presupposes high standards for the officials administering the labor laws. Such standards are fundamental for effective inspection work.

11. *Reporting industrial injuries and diseases.*—Reports should be required of all industrial accidents and occupational diseases for analysis of causes and prevention of repetition.

12. *Compensating industrial accidents.*—All industrial injuries, whether accidents or diseases arising from employment, should be compensated.

Workmen's Compensation

This committee made the following recommendations:¹

1. *Compensation.*—Compulsory.

2. *Administration.*—Commission, not court.²

3. *Insurance.*—Two methods possible (first method recommended): (a) State insurance fund, exclusive or competitive; (b) private insurance carriers. Severe penalties on employers not complying with insurance requirements desirable.

4. *Coverage.*—All industries and all employees, including State and municipal, but exempting possibly agriculture and domestic service. No exemptions of small employers or "nonhazardous" industries. The right of the employee to waive compensation prohibited. Extraterritorial workers to be included. In this connection reciprocity and cooperation between States is very desirable.

5. *Injuries.*—Define injuries to include occupational diseases. "Blanket" coverage of occupational diseases rather than "schedule" coverage.

6. *Waiting period.*—Not more than 7 days nor less than 3.

7. *Medical service.*—Unlimited medical and hospital service without cost to injured employee. Choice of physician by employee from panel. Impartiality of testimony re extent of disability.

8. *Percentage.*—For nonfatal cases, not less than 66⅔ percent of the injured employee's wage. In case of death, 35 percent for widow, without children, plus additional amount for each child, the total not to exceed the percentage for permanent total disability.²

9. *Weekly maximum and minimum compensation.*—Maximum should recognize the rights of the higher-paid workers to a standard of living above the subsistence level and minimum should be not less than the subsistence level.

10. *Compensation period.*—Fatal cases, benefits until death of widow or remarriage, in which case 2 years' compensation at time of remarriage.

Children, to 18 years, or thereafter if physically or mentally incapacitated.

Permanent total disability, during life.

Temporary total disability, during disability.

¹ Ohio member unable to participate in the meetings of the committee wished to be recorded as not voting on the report.

² Wyoming member nonconcurrent.

Permanent partial disability, compensation for permanent partial disability shall be calculated on the basis of a percentage of permanent total disability and shall be payable in addition to compensation for healing period (i.e., temporary disability).

For administrative simplicity, there should be a schedule of permanent partial disability benefits based upon the foregoing principle.

11. *Second injuries (e.g., loss of second eye).*—Employer charged as though for first injury and balance to be paid out of special injury fund, both amounts not to exceed permanent total disability.

12. *Second-injury fund—Rehabilitation fund.*—Fund secured from death benefit where there are no dependents, and from payments in first major-injury cases.

13. *Minors.*—Double compensation for minors illegally employed.

14. *Accident prevention.*—Adequate provision. Reporting of all accidents compulsory.

15. *Procedure.*—Informal, "administrative", with adequate provision in law for the commission to have the power to check "ambulance chasing", regulate attorney's and doctor's fees, etc. Appeals to be permitted to appellate courts only on questions of law.

Limitation of Hours of Work

Following is the report of this committee:

In order to make permanent the social and economic advantages of the limitation of hours under which industry is operating under the N.R.A., the committee believes it desirable that State laws be made to conform as nearly as possible to the general standards adopted in the codes. Not only as a protection to the workers, but in fairness to industry, we believe that all States should have uniform regulations pertaining to the hours which employees may work, so that industries in particular States may not have unfair advantage over competitors in others. The following are the recommendations of the committee for general standards for hours of labor to be incorporated in State laws:

1. *Hours of labor.*—(a) No employer engaged in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, canning, or construction, and no employer participating in any enterprise in which more than 5 persons work shall employ any person except in a supervisory capacity or as outside salesman in excess of 40 hours in any 1 week; or in excess of 8 hours in any 1 day, or during a period of more than 10 hours during any 24 hours; provided that this section shall not apply to persons engaged in professional or agricultural employment, nor shall this section apply to unforeseeable emergencies. Those employed in maintenance, upkeep, shipping, watching, heating or power plants may be employed daily 10 percent in excess of the foregoing hours.

(b) When a working shift exceeds 6 hours' continuous labor, a lunch period of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ hour shall be allowed to each employee.

(c) In case men are excluded from these provisions by reason of unconstitutionality, they shall continue in force for all employed women and minors.

2. *Night work.*—(a) No person shall be employed between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m., except in continuous process industries, except those employed as watchmen or in heating plants, in public utilities, in professional work, or in the production and publication of newspapers.

(b) No women shall be employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. in manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments, in hotels, in restaurants, as elevator operators, in manicuring and hairdressing establishments or in any other nonprofessional service, except in a managerial capacity.

(c) In manufacturing industries which are operating 2 shifts, each of not more than 8 hours per day and of not more than 40 hours per week and during a period of not more than 10 hours in any 24, and in which the first shift begins to operate

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not earlier than 7 a.m., the department of labor may permit women over 21 years of age to work after 10 o'clock at night provided that the plant petitioning for such an exception shall submit evidence satisfactory to the labor department showing that the full capacity of the petitioner is already being operated for full legal hours and that the granting of such variations (permission to work women after 10 o'clock) shall not result in the undercutting of competitive standards. In no event shall any women be employed after 12 midnight under the terms of this section.

It is recommended that in any State where laundries are not by law defined as factories these be separately listed as types of establishment to be covered by the foregoing regulations.

It is also recommended that the States, particularly the industrial States, consider the advisability of including in the labor laws a provision that two 10-minute rest periods daily be made mandatory under the law.

The question of hours of labor for minors has been respectfully referred to the child labor committee.

Child Labor Standards

The following report was submitted by this committee:

The committee was unanimously in favor of recommending the ratification of the child labor amendment but as the resolutions committee is submitting a resolution on this subject, the child labor committee has brought in no recommendation to this effect.

The committee recommends the following standards for State child labor laws:

1. Minimum age for leaving school for work, 16 years.
2. Regulation of employment of young persons 16 to 18 years of age as follows:
 - (a) Hours of work, both daily and weekly, to be less than the legal hours of work for adults. Night work to be prohibited between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.
 - (b) Prohibition of employment of persons under 18 in hazardous occupations; the State department of labor or industrial board to have authority to classify occupations as hazardous for this age group.
 - (c) Work permits to be required for the legal employment of those between 16 and 18 years of age.

3. At least double compensation for injured minors illegally employed; the law to provide for approval by a competent State authority of the expenditure of the compensation granted to assure the most desirable rehabilitation and education of the injured minor.

The committee desires, also, to call attention to the fact that school laws will need to be amended to conform with the State child labor laws and that the standards here recommended will make of even greater importance the provision by the schools of new and varied types of training to meet the needs of all young people under present industrial conditions.

Industrial Home Work

The following report was submitted by the committee:

The committee on industrial home work has concluded that the abolition of home work is the only way to control its growing evils. Probably at the present time this can best be accomplished by regulations which will assure to the home worker the same standards of wage and working conditions as are established for the worker in the factory. We recommend that wherever possible State home-work legislation be enacted to embody the following standards:

1. Any place in which home work is done must be licensed and inspected to insure suitability as a work place and freedom from communicable disease.

2. Every home worker should be certified.
3. Employers giving out home work must be licensed at least annually and must keep complete registers of all home workers.
4. Employers should be held responsible for violations of the home-work law and other labor laws such as compensation, child labor, hours, and minimum wage laws.
5. Employers of home workers should defray all the costs of adequate home-work regulations, either through license fees, or a tax on articles manufactured at home, or both.

Since one of the aspects of the problem of home work which is difficult of State control is the sending of goods for home-work manufacture across State lines, we further recommend that the Federal Department of Labor be asked to investigate the extent and nature of the passage of home-work goods in interstate commerce and explore the possibilities of Federal legislation to control this practice.

Provision for Old Age

This committee reported as follows:

- (1) The enactment of State-wide compulsory laws for old-age pensions. Where provisions in State constitutions stand in the way, steps should be taken at once to secure the necessary amendments.
- (2) A sufficient sum should be provided by the State to meet the cost of maintaining such an old-age pension system as is here recommended. The method of financing will necessarily vary with conditions prevailing in each State.
- (3) *Age*.—Sixty to sixty-five recommended.
- (4) *Property limitations*.—None recommended. Certainly no less than \$3,500; but when such property is in the form of real estate not yielding an income it shall have no bearing on eligibility.
- (5) *Income limitations*.—Where an applicant otherwise eligible has an income from other sources of less than \$360 a year the pension should be fixed at such a point as to make total annual income not less than \$360.
- (6) *Residence limitations*.—It is recommended that the term of residence within the State that is to be required before the applicant shall become eligible for pension shall be no more than 10 years; that allowance be made for temporary absences from the State; and that arrangements be made for inter-State reciprocity.
- (7) *Maximum pensions*.—No definite maximum recommended. Amount to be flexible at the discretion of the State administrative agency.
- (8) *Administration*.—The committee stresses the need for the appointment of thoroughly qualified persons having special knowledge and understanding of the problems involved.
- (9) The committee recommends to the United States Department of Labor that it make a study of retirement systems on a contributory basis, applicable to all workers above a certain age.

Minimum Wage

The following report was submitted by this committee:

1. *Legislation*.—The committee on standards for minimum wage legislation desires to recommend to the conference that every State here represented make the enactment of a mandatory minimum wage law for women and minors an immediate objective on its legislative program. It believes that the wage experience of the last few years has demonstrated, in a fashion which should not be repeated, the need of governmental action to assure basic wage standards below which

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industry should not be permitted to depress the earnings of women and minor workers.

The committee recommends that the standard bill drafted by counsel for the National Consumers' League and recently enacted into law (with minor modifications) in six States should be the basis for such legislation.

The committee further urges that individual States in giving consideration to such legislation take cognizance of a changing attitude toward the setting of legal minimum wages for men as well as women and that as the time seems ripe for the enactment of State laws applicable to all workers they undertake the passage of such legislation.

2. *Administration.*—Your committee regards it as essential that the administration of minimum wage laws should head up in one responsible executive within the labor department of the State and that there should be provided an adequate clerical force and the necessary field and inspection force for which adequate standards of training and experience must be required. Appropriations sufficient to provide such personnel and the necessary expenses are obviously essential.

During the past year the six States in which minimum wage laws were enacted, recognizing the complex problems of administration which are involved in making the laws effective and the importance of assuring high standards for their administration, decided from the outset to secure some uniformity of action by adopting a procedure similar to the conference method by which this body is proceeding on a larger scale. Representatives of these States believe that appreciable gains have already been secured in pooling experiences and standardizing methods in this way, and that all the States involved have been strengthened in the establishment of sound administrative standards by the adoption of at least fairly similar practices. Your committee recommends that as minimum wage laws of this type are adopted in other States this conference method should be continued and enlarged to include all those administering such legislation. It believes that this is one of the practicable ways of developing the conference method in a field where the administrative practice needs to be especially flexible and technically sound.

Your committee also believes that proper administrative regulations are necessary to safeguard rates set by minimum wage boards and that these should provide at least the following:

No differentials from the basic rate for learners and minors.

A higher hourly rate for part-time workers.

Overtime at the rate of time and a half.

The guaranty of the minimum hourly rate to all pieceworkers.

No differentials for locality or size of community.

Three resolutions submitted by the committee and relating to industrial codes were also adopted. These urged (1) that provision be made in the codes that piecework rates should in every case yield to the worker at least the hourly minimum rate, (2) that the minimum wages be safeguarded by eliminating the lower rates for learners, and (3) that all differentials on the basis of sex be eliminated.

Employment Exchanges

The committee on employment exchanges recommended—

1. That the members of the conference present from 23 of the States whose legislatures have not accepted the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, i.e., Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky,

Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, promote the introduction in their respective legislatures of resolutions accepting these provisions and the enactment of such resolutions before July 1, 1935.

2. That the placement services now conducted by local offices of the National Reemployment Service in States where there are regular State employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service, insofar as these local reemployment offices fit into the permanent long-time program of the State services, be merged with the latter as rapidly as practicable, with due regard to the financial problems involved and to the maintenance of the necessary placement services in the regions naturally tributary to the offices so merged.

3. That in the operation of the State employment services, affiliated with the United States Employment Service, more emphasis be given to their long-time programs.

4. That the members of the conference promote the introduction and the enactment of legislation for the State regulation of private employment agencies.

The Iowa member of the committee submitted the following supplementary report, which was adopted:

The committee on employment exchanges recommends that the members of the conference make every possible effort to induce the present Congress to vote the appropriation of \$3,700,000 for the United States Employment Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as recommended by the Director of the Budget and the Secretary of Labor.

Unemployment Reserves

This committee submitted two resolutions, the first of which favored the "speedy enactment in every State of legislation creating genuine systems of unemployment insurance or reserves, and providing that the unemployment compensation funds created under such laws shall be sufficient to meet claims of unemployed industrial workers for benefits well above the level of mere subsistence, and extending over substantial periods of time", and the second endorsing the Wagner-Lewis bill (which provides for a Federal tax on pay rolls of employers in States not having a system of unemployment reserves) and urging its enactment by Congress at the present session.

Housing

The following recommendations were submitted by the committee on housing, but owing to lack of time were not considered by the conference:

We recommend that State housing boards be created in every State such as already exist in 15 of the States. Such housing boards should plan a continuous study of living conditions, the coordination of the work of planning boards, the shifts of population and of industry, the economic conditions which favor or injure the earning capacity of the dwellers in any particular area, and a constant watchfulness over the action of any city or region so as to maintain a high standard of housing construction.

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We recommend that each State adopt legislation providing for either State or municipal housing authorities somewhat along the line of legislation already adopted in five States. Such a housing authority is a constructing agency through which a community or a State can actually provide needed housing. In our opinion such housing authorities should not be restricted to build in slum areas but be allowed to build on large plots within a city or close to the fringe of a city or town when low-cost land cannot be secured in the blighted areas or where such blighted areas are not now suitable for housing purposes.

We recommend as an essential part of any housing program, in any city large or small, that there be a rigorous enforcement of the sanitary and safety laws so that thousands of miserable dwelling places will be condemned, vacated, and, if possible, destroyed. There is no more reason why a city should continue to permit such buildings to be rented than why it should allow a dealer to sell rotting food. The closing up of bad houses will do more to start the construction of decent housing than any other step that can be taken. This is something that can be done in every city, town, and village of the country. Slums are not to be found solely in metropolitan areas. They exist everywhere. There are plenty of vacancies just now to take up the slack until new housing is built.

We recommend that housing boards, housing authorities, and civic bodies study local living conditions at once so as to develop a plan of action with regard to home construction which is based on a long-range view of the future living and working conditions of their region.

We recommend a radical reform of the procedure under which governmental bodies may now exercise the right of eminent domain for the clearing of blighted areas or the acquisition of land for housing purposes. We ask that consideration be given to securing rights over dangerous housing similar to those of foreign countries where, on the condemnation of an entire area as a slum, nothing is paid for the buildings in that area; solely the land value is compensated for.

We recommend that cities, States, and the Federal Government provide money for housing purposes at low interest rates and for long amortization periods. Three percent money instead of four would be the equivalent of a considerable grant and in many ways preferable. We urge the low interest rate as more likely to start a continuous policy of rebuilding carried on through the years.

We insist, above all, that low-cost housing must be produced. The improvement in what is provided for white-collar workers can probably be left in better times to limited-dividend corporations. We must undertake housing which cannot be produced by private-profit-making ventures, namely, community housing on low-cost land that will provide a family with decent living quarters and contiguous recreation spaces in the \$16-to-\$24-per-month range, or \$4.50 to \$6.50 per room per month.

A particularly important field for workers' housing in America today could well be the reclamation of the so-called company town or mill village. The N.R.A. code for the bituminous-coal industry includes a clause forbidding employers to oblige employees to live in company-owned houses as a condition of employment. The social disadvantages of this type of housing, it is assumed, are generally recognized. Recently several employers in the bituminous and in the cotton-textile industries have expressed themselves as wishing to abandon company housing as unprofitable and unwise. With the cooperation of labor and civic groups and local governing bodies, surveys might be undertaken at once to determine the practical possibilities of reestablishing housing adjacent to an industry as publicly owned and largely self-governing units.

Most important of all is our recommendation that in every community a group be organized to see to it that the management and use of the housing shall be in the interests of that economic group for which it is constructed. Every step in the management must be controlled by persons who are primarily trained to consider this low-cost housing as a means to the rehabilitation of the family. Every contact between the management and the tenant should be socially helpful. The study of right methods in this management must start at once. It will open the way in this country for a new profession.

Cooperation between Federal Government and State Labor Departments

The following report was submitted by this committee:

1. It is the opinion of your committee that conferences of representatives of the State labor departments, representatives of organized labor, and the United States Department of Labor, for the consideration of labor legislation are an effective stimulant to the raising of labor standards. It is our opinion that annual conferences such as the present one are essential to the forwarding of labor legislation. We recommend that the Department of Labor arrange for holding an annual conference and make such arrangements with the governors of the several States as to enable all States to be represented at such conferences.

2. It is the opinion of your committee that regional conferences of State departments of labor, representatives of State federations of labor, and representatives of social agencies, of States having common economic interests, may be of material assistance in promoting labor legislation and standards. If and when such regional conferences are held, your committee recommends that the United States Department of Labor furnish such services and materials as will aid in encouraging the improvement of the conditions of labor in the several States composing such conferences.

3. Your committee recommends that the Federal Department of Labor shall at all times have accessible and make available to those interested complete, accurate, and current information, as well as sources of information, on labor legislation.

Resolutions

RESOLUTIONS, submitted by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the conference, approved the continuance of the codes beyond the present term of the National Industrial Recovery Act as a permanent part of our national economic structure; urged the full and permanent participation of the United States in the work of the International Labor Conference and the International Labor Office; recommended that the inspection facilities of the State labor departments be used in the enforcement of code provisions relating to wages, hours, and working conditions; suggested semiannual regional conferences (at which would be represented the Federal Department of Labor, State labor departments, employers, workers, and the public of competing States) to discuss and propose labor laws which will tend to raise and unify standards for the States participating in such conferences, and possibly to adopt interstate compacts providing for uniform labor legislation or some other practical devices to achieve this object, and recommended that the Secretary of Labor appoint

a permanent secretary and a standing committee for the purpose; and urged the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment by States that have not already done so.

On the subject of the health and safety of workers, the conference approved the following propositions:

1. That the State labor departments be given authority by their legislatures to draw up with the cooperation of representatives of employers, employees, and technical experts, rules and regulations to promote safety and health in the State's industries, such rules and regulations to have the force of law.
2. That the United States Department of Labor prepare from time to time for submittal to the States suggested safety and health codes for the purpose of assisting State authorities in drawing up their own regulations.
3. That the United States Department of Labor issue from time to time bulletins describing and illustrating good safety practice.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Unemployment Among Women in the Early Years of the Depression

IN THE tremendous demand made upon the resources of organized society by the effects of the depression, the special needs of the gainfully employed women were at first rather overshadowed by the more spectacular features of mass unemployment. Private agencies realized clearly the acuteness of the situation for unattached women living in large cities who found their jobs gone and their savings exhausted, and the public was shocked when, later, it became known that women and girls, as well as men and boys, had taken to the road, but there was a rather widespread, tacit acceptance of the idea that such things were exceptional, that, in general, women's responsibilities were not so heavy as men's, and that on the whole they were probably getting along not too badly. Some facts contained in a bulletin¹ recently issued by the United States Women's Bureau, dealing with unemployment and fluctuations of employment among women during the period 1928 to 1931, make it appear that the average woman worker, however, was not in a good position to meet the impact of the depression, and that even in its early years she suffered severely. The facts presented show that even in the relatively prosperous times before the crash of 1929 there was much irregularity of employment for women, that this irregularity increased as the depression grew, that unemployment developed early, and that it was more pronounced in certain industries and among certain groups than in the industrial population generally.

The findings here presented give abundant evidence of the insecurity of employment among women; the long duration of unemployment in a considerable proportion of cases; the youth of many jobless women; and the especial severity of the situation in certain industries and occupations. * * * The available data indicate that, relative to the extent of employment of either sex, fluctuations and declines frequently have affected women to a greater extent than they have men; that women to a greater extent than men are employed at the peak periods in certain highly seasonal industries and later laid off; and that the industries and occupations in which the variations are most extreme often are exactly those within which women workers must make their livelihood.

Source of Data

THE discussion of unemployment among women is based on census material and on 21 special studies made by the Women's Bureau and by various other agencies, covering, usually, particular localities or industries. The census material deals with the situation in April 1930

¹ U.S. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Bulletin No. 113: Employment fluctuations and unemployment of women: Certain indications from various sources, 1928-31, by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon. Washington, 1933.

and in January 1931, and groups the unemployed in various classes, of which the most important are, A, persons out of work, able to work, and seeking to work, and B, persons laid off. Other classes included those unable to work, persons not wishing to work, those on vacations, and the like. This discussion deals only with classes A and B combined, "since they are likely to include most of those for whom joblessness caused wholly or mainly by economic or business situations is the primary problem." The figures given do not, however, include those who are working part time, no matter how grave may be the reduction in hours and consequently in earnings. It is stated that the numbers working only part time approximate and sometimes exceed those wholly unemployed, so that the seriousness of the problem is greater than the unemployment figures, taken alone, indicate.

The unemployment census of January 1931 covered 19 large cities containing nearly one fourth (23.6 percent) of the women normally engaged in gainful occupations in the whole country, so that its findings may be considered fairly indicative of the general situation.

Extent and Location of Unemployment Among Women

THE census of 1930 reported 668,661 women unemployed in all classes combined and 501,502 in classes A and B combined. That of January 1931 reported 479,283 women out of work (A and B combined) in 19 cities. Since this represented 18.9 percent of the women normally gainfully occupied in these localities, if this proportion be applied to all employed women in the United States, the total number of women unemployed in January 1931 must have approximated at least 2,000,000. In two of these same cities other agencies made studies of special samples in 1931, affording some information on extent of industrial unemployment among women. In these the proportions of women reported unemployed were fairly similar in the census and in the special sample studied: Buffalo, special sample 21.6 percent, census 18 percent; Philadelphia, special sample 23.7 percent, census 24.3 percent.

The number of women gainfully employed in each of these 19 cities, and the number and proportion unemployed at the time the later census enumeration was made, are shown in table 1:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYED IN CLASSES A AND B COMBINED IN 19 SELECTED CITIES, JANUARY 1931

| City | Normally gainfully employed | Unemployed | | City | Normally gainfully employed | Unemployed | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | Num-ber | Percent | | | Num-ber | Percent |
| New York: ¹ | | | | San Francisco..... | 84,352 | 7,935 | 9.4 |
| Manhattan..... | 319,899 | 45,836 | 14.3 | Pittsburgh..... | 69,925 | 13,542 | 19.4 |
| Brooklyn..... | 280,773 | 48,557 | 17.3 | Minneapolis..... | 64,437 | 7,830 | 12.2 |
| Bronx..... | 137,324 | 23,015 | 16.8 | New Orleans..... | 61,108 | 14,561 | 23.8 |
| Total..... | 737,996 | 117,408 | 15.9 | Buffalo..... | 58,249 | 10,461 | 18.0 |
| Chicago..... | 406,750 | 96,264 | 23.7 | Seattle..... | 45,365 | 5,312 | 11.7 |
| Philadelphia..... | 246,136 | 59,865 | 24.3 | Denver..... | 37,704 | 4,423 | 11.7 |
| Los Angeles..... | 163,385 | 23,135 | 14.2 | Houston..... | 37,689 | 9,786 | 26.0 |
| Detroit..... | 140,879 | 33,382 | 23.7 | Birmingham..... | 32,199 | 7,615 | 23.6 |
| Boston..... | 108,416 | 19,561 | 18.0 | Dayton..... | 22,862 | 3,859 | 16.9 |
| St. Louis..... | 106,583 | 21,735 | 20.4 | Duluth..... | 10,759 | 1,450 | 13.5 |
| Cleveland..... | 98,968 | 21,159 | 21.4 | Total, 19 cities..... | 2,533,762 | 479,283 | 18.9 |

¹ Figures are shown for 3 boroughs only, but these contain over 85 percent of the gainfully employed women in the city.

The proportion of women unemployed ranges from slightly under one tenth (9.4 percent) in San Francisco to a little over one fourth (26 percent) in Houston, the average for the 19 cities being a little under one fifth (18.9 percent). Generally speaking, in these cities the proportion unemployed was greater among men than among women, the only exceptions being New Orleans where the proportions were identical (23.8 percent), and Houston, where 26 percent of the women and 22.4 percent of the men were unemployed.

For 5 cities, each employing over 20,000 women, a comparison is given in table 2 of the unemployment shown by the 2 census reports.

TABLE 2.—UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WOMEN IN FIVE SELECTED CITIES, APRIL 1930 AND JANUARY 1931

| City | Unemployed in classes A and B | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Census of April 1930 | | Census of January 1931 | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York: ¹ | | | | |
| Manhattan..... | 18,385 | 5.7 | 45,836 | 14.2 |
| Brooklyn..... | 15,227 | 5.4 | 48,557 | 17.2 |
| Bronx..... | 8,966 | 6.5 | 23,015 | 16.8 |
| Total..... | 42,578 | 5.8 | 117,408 | 15.9 |
| Buffalo..... | 2,946 | 5.0 | 10,461 | 18.0 |
| Chicago..... | 26,869 | 6.6 | 96,264 | 23.7 |
| Cleveland..... | 6,575 | 6.6 | 21,159 | 21.4 |
| Dayton..... | 1,315 | 5.7 | 3,859 | 16.9 |

¹ Figures are shown for 3 boroughs only, but these contain over 85 percent of the gainfully employed women in the city.

The rapidity with which unemployment among women increased in 1930 is the most striking feature of this table. In April 1930 not 1 of these 5 cities showed unemployment amounting to one twelfth of the gainfully occupied women, while in January of the following year there was only 1 in which the amount of unemployment fell below one sixth.

Unemployment by Occupational Groups

TABLE 3, based on the census of 1931, shows the percentage of women unemployed in each of the main occupational groups:

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYED JANUARY 1931, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Industry | Normally gainfully employed | Percent unemployed January 1931 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Domestic and personal service..... | 721,568 | 24.2 |
| Clerical occupations..... | 686,661 | 13.0 |
| Manufacturing and mechanical..... | 467,003 | 30.3 |
| Professional service..... | 310,867 | 4.8 |
| Trade..... | 258,923 | 19.4 |
| Transportation and communication..... | 83,811 | 10.1 |
| All industries..... | ¹ 2,533,762 | 18.9 |

¹ Total exceeds details because several less important groups are omitted.

While the highest percentage of unemployment appears among those in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the next highest is shown in the traditional field of women, domestic and personal service, where practically one fourth were unemployed. The extent of unemployment in the individual occupational groups varied from place to place. For manufacturing and mechanical pursuits the range was from 15.9 percent in Denver to 37.9 percent in Chicago, for transportation and communication from 5.5 percent in San Francisco to 16.9 percent in Buffalo, for trade from 10.5 percent in Manhattan to 26.6 percent in Pittsburgh, for professional pursuits from 3 percent in Dayton to 7.7 percent in Los Angeles, for domestic and personal service from 11.2 percent in the Bronx to 40 percent in Houston, and for clerical pursuits from 7.8 percent in San Francisco to 16.1 percent in Chicago.

In every city over 10 percent were unemployed in domestic and personal service, in manufacturing, and in trade. From 30 to 40 percent were unemployed in domestic and personal service in 8 cities, from 30 to 37.9 percent in manufacturing in 5 cities. The proportions unemployed formed over 10 percent of those in clerical occupations in 15 cities and in transportation and communication in 7 cities. In every case the smallest proportion unemployed was in professional service.

Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed

TABLE 4 shows the proportion who had been unemployed for specified periods at the two census periods:

TABLE 4.—PERIOD OF IDLENESS OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYED IN CLASSES A AND B COMBINED, JANUARY 1931, BY CITY

| City | Unemployed for— | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | 27 weeks or longer | | 53 weeks or longer | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Birmingham..... | 1,643 | 21.6 | 256 | 3.4 |
| Boston..... | 4,186 | 21.4 | 975 | 5.0 |
| Buffalo..... | 2,342 | 22.4 | 428 | 4.1 |
| Chicago..... | 28,017 | 29.1 | 5,696 | 5.9 |
| Cleveland..... | 5,797 | 27.4 | 1,148 | 5.4 |
| Dayton..... | 887 | 23.0 | 117 | 3.0 |
| Denver..... | 585 | 13.2 | 74 | 1.7 |
| Detroit..... | 12,307 | 36.9 | 2,673 | 8.0 |
| Duluth..... | 285 | 19.7 | 42 | 2.9 |
| Houston..... | 1,201 | 12.3 | 141 | 1.4 |
| Los Angeles..... | 4,034 | 17.4 | 663 | 2.9 |
| Minneapolis..... | 1,475 | 18.8 | 306 | 3.9 |
| New Orleans..... | 3,594 | 24.7 | 597 | 4.1 |
| New York ¹ | 24,389 | 20.8 | 4,505 | 3.8 |
| Bronx..... | 5,129 | 22.3 | 880 | 3.8 |
| Brooklyn..... | 10,765 | 22.2 | 2,013 | 4.1 |
| Manhattan..... | 8,495 | 18.5 | 1,612 | 3.5 |
| Philadelphia..... | 11,974 | 20.0 | 2,158 | 3.6 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 3,119 | 23.0 | 697 | 5.1 |
| San Francisco..... | 1,432 | 18.0 | 242 | 3.0 |
| Seattle..... | 894 | 16.8 | 209 | 3.9 |
| St. Louis..... | 5,180 | 23.8 | 770 | 3.5 |

¹ Includes only 3 boroughs, but they contain over 85 percent of gainfully employed women in the city.

In 11 cities, as well as in 2 boroughs of New York City, at least 20 percent of the women reported as unemployed had been out of work over 6 months, the proportion running up to 36.9 percent in Detroit. In five cities from 5 to 8 percent had been out of work for over a year. Attention is called to the fact that these figures were collected in 1931 and that later inquiries would be apt to show larger proportions out of work for long periods than appear in the earlier surveys.

In respect to age, the youngest workers seemed to fare worst.

In every city those under 20 had the largest proportions unemployed. The range in the various age groups was from 17.8 percent to 36.6 percent, with more than 30 percent of the girl workers in 7 cities out of a job, and between 20 and 30 percent in 8 cities and the 3 boroughs of New York. Of the women 20 and under 24, over 20 percent were out of work in 8 cities. Ordinarily women 50 and over had the smallest proportions of unemployed.

Nativity and Color of Unemployed Women

For each of the 19 cities covered by the 1931 census inquiry, table 5 shows the number of native-born white, of foreign-born white, and of colored women unemployed (classes A and B) at the time the census was taken, and the percentage these formed of the number who were normally in gainful employment.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYED IN 19 CITIES, JANUARY 1931, BY NATIVITY AND COLOR

| City | Native white | | Foreign-born white | | Colored | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent |
| Birmingham..... | 2, 075 | 15. 1 | 11 | 2. 8 | 5, 529 | 30. 6 |
| Boston..... | 14, 425 | 19. 4 | 3, 913 | 13. 0 | 1, 222 | 30. 3 |
| Buffalo..... | 8, 853 | 18. 9 | 927 | 9. 6 | 681 | 42. 0 |
| Chicago..... | 58, 256 | 20. 4 | 11, 873 | 15. 5 | 25, 990 | 58. 5 |
| Cleveland..... | 12, 276 | 17. 9 | 2, 841 | 14. 8 | 6, 040 | 55. 1 |
| Dayton..... | 2, 665 | 13. 8 | 94 | 9. 3 | 1, 100 | 43. 0 |
| Denver..... | 3, 668 | 11. 2 | 177 | 5. 8 | 492 | 30. 6 |
| Detroit..... | 17, 894 | 19. 0 | 3, 933 | 12. 6 | 11, 531 | 75. 0 |
| Duluth..... | 1, 205 | 13. 5 | 234 | 13. 2 | | |
| Houston..... | 2, 943 | 13. 7 | 71 | 6. 8 | 6, 645 | 46. 2 |
| Los Angeles..... | 16, 817 | 13. 5 | 1, 749 | 8. 0 | 3, 234 | 38. 3 |
| Minneapolis..... | 7, 008 | 12. 4 | 633 | 8. 5 | 186 | 30. 0 |
| New Orleans..... | 4, 967 | 15. 5 | 53 | 3. 6 | 9, 536 | 34. 6 |
| New York ¹ | 67, 728 | 15. 6 | 28, 575 | 12. 5 | 21, 058 | 28. 2 |
| Bronx..... | 15, 425 | 16. 9 | 7, 158 | 16. 4 | 431 | 18. 5 |
| Brooklyn..... | 33, 678 | 17. 6 | 10, 936 | 14. 4 | 3, 937 | 28. 5 |
| Manhattan..... | 18, 625 | 12. 3 | 10, 481 | 9. 6 | 16, 690 | 28. 5 |
| Philadelphia..... | 37, 506 | 22. 2 | 4, 819 | 14. 2 | 17, 537 | 41. 0 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 9, 244 | 16. 9 | 781 | 9. 5 | 3, 516 | 50. 8 |
| San Francisco..... | 6, 343 | 9. 9 | 1, 273 | 7. 3 | 157 | 20. 3 |
| Seattle..... | 4, 478 | 12. 3 | 700 | 8. 8 | 115 | 23. 6 |
| St. Louis..... | 12, 842 | 15. 5 | 539 | 9. 0 | 8, 344 | 47. 9 |

¹ Includes only 3 boroughs, but they contain over 85 percent of gainfully employed women in the city.

In every case the foreign-born white women show the smallest proportion unemployed, their percentages ranging from 2.8 in Birmingham to 16.4 percent in the Bronx; the native-born white women come next, with a proportion of unemployment ranging from 9.9 per-

cent in San Francisco to 22.2 percent in Philadelphia; while the colored women show the highest proportions, their percentage of unemployment only once falling below 20 (18.5 in the Bronx) and rising to 75 percent in Detroit, while in 5 separate cities it is between 40 and 50, and in 4 cities it passes 50. Ordinarily they formed a larger proportion of the unemployed than of those engaged in gainful pursuits.

Reference to the census figures on gainful occupations shows that in each of the 19 cities the place of the foreign-born women in unemployment was less than their place among women normally gainfully employed, and that of native white women usually was so (except in Boston, Buffalo, Duluth, San Francisco, and Seattle, and the Bronx and Brooklyn Boroughs). For Negro women the opposite was the case—in every city they formed a larger proportion in the unemployed group than they did of the women normally in gainful work—except in Birmingham and New Orleans, which have large populations of Negro women at work.

Location of Manufactures as Affecting Employment Opportunities

IN A study of the location of manufactures in the United States covering the period 1899–1929, the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota,¹ states that in the years of expansion when land beyond the frontier and vast potential resources existed there was little reason to consider economic planning in the United States. This frontier, however, has been vanishing during the past few decades, and it is believed that from now on the pattern of economic operations must be fitted to the existing resources and a more searching investigation made of the advantages of a particular location for a given new industry. The decisions of the National Recovery Administration with respect to wage differentials, production quotas, etc., are regarded as factors looking toward the relocation of important industrial units. Other movements are under way that aim at the decentralization of industry, i.e., the establishment of industries in agricultural districts and of self-sustaining communities bordering on industrial centers.

During the 30-year period covered there has been a movement toward greater employment density in the States west of Pennsylvania. In New England there has been either a smaller rate of increase or a decline. In 1929 the greatest concentration of industry was found to have existed in New England (Vermont excepted), the Middle Atlantic States (including Delaware), and the East North Central States. This area is termed by the authors of the study as "the manufacturing belt of the United States", and its importance is indicated by the fact that it contained approximately 70 percent of all

¹ Minnesota, University of. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. The location of manufactures in the United States, 1899–1929, by Frederic B. Garver, Francis M. Boddy, and Alvar J. Nixon.

industrial wage earners between 1925 and 1929. In general the location of manufactures is found to be closely associated with that of the coal fields. The location of iron and steel industries likewise influences the location of industry.

Evidence points toward the conclusion that manufacturing is slowly tending to become dispersed more nearly in accordance with population. This is partly accounted for by the development of essentially new manufactures, such as the making of ice cream, bread baking, and printing and publishing, near the point of consumption. On the other hand, the hardware and woolen and worsted industries remain highly localized; others, such as boots and shoes and cotton textiles, while not as yet so widespread as are the production of bread, etc., are tending to follow the distribution of population. Automobile production is highly concentrated both as to geographic location and in respect to population. Industries developing where population is particularly dense include perishable commodities, clothing, boots and shoes, and foundry machine shops.

Sparseness of manufacture characterizes the Plains region between the Rocky Mountains and the western boundaries of the row of States stretching from Louisiana to Minnesota, a region wholly without bituminous coal or anthracite in the northern part, but having vast deposits of natural gas and petroleum in the southern part and minor fields in the extreme northwest. This is, of course, a section sparsely and only recently settled and largely agricultural. It is stated by the authors to be doubtful whether the ordinary factory wage would in the past have attracted people from the better return of agricultural pursuits in this area.

Food industries are located with regard to location of raw materials, location of markets, and the technical character of the raw materials and of the products, the authors find. For example, flour mills and meat-packing establishments locate close to the wheat and corn-hog areas; they are also drawn toward the markets, this factor making for centering production in Buffalo and Chicago. However, no uniform tendency toward concentration and dispersion exists, meat packing having remained concentrated up to 1919 but with the index falling from 90.9 to 84.9 thereafter, while flour milling and butter and cheese making have steadily become more concentrated.

Textile industries have not followed the same trends. The wool and worsted industry has remained anchored in its original position in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States in a period when the cotton industry has undergone a gradual but significant change from New England to the South. The making of wearing apparel is concentrated but less so than the basic manufactures of textiles. Nor do the various manufactures of wearing apparel have their origin in the same localities as the basic manufactures of textiles. For example,

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Illinois is a leading producer of men's clothing but is located far from the leading States in wool and worsted production.

It is not evident to the authors of this study, on the basis of facts disclosed, whether or not the manufacturing industries are approaching stability of localization. Textiles, excluding wool, and the important basic industry, iron and steel, are still unsettled in location.

Counseling Service for the Unemployed

THE fundamental function of the Adjustment Service of New York City is counseling jobless adults. The letterhead of this cooperative planning agency describes it as "a program of individual counseling, education, and recreation." The following brief account of the activities of this recently organized service is taken from the January 1934 issue of *Occupations—The Vocational Guidance Magazine*.

The adjustment service endeavors to aid the individual to know himself more thoroughly, to explore and develop his own resources, and to put him in contact with the educational and recreational opportunities in the community which will best supply his needs and enable him to work out his plans most successfully.

The immediate aim is to help the individual adjust himself to the practical business of living a fully, healthfully, purposively occupied life without a job. This implies a combination of short-time with long-time planning, of vocational planning with planning for the other phases and activities of life.

The *modus operandi* of the adjustment service is influenced by the character of its clientele (most of its clients come from white-collar occupations), and is affected by the fact that leisure problems are different when leisure is not voluntary.

As guidance, of course, there is no compulsion about it, there is never any attempt to plan another's life for him even in part. The planning is cooperative, between the client and the counselor. The guidance is largely informative and suggestive. But the information and the suggestion come not alone from the counselor, but from the client.

Friendly individual counsel is given to a client, but in addition he has the assistance of the whole personnel and equipment of the adjustment service. In certain ways the work of the adjustment service "partakes of the nature of vocational guidance, social work, mental hygiene, adult education—it is all of these, and none without considerable differences."

Adjustment service was inaugurated in February 1933. It is sponsored by the American Association of Adult Education, to which was reallocated a gift of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. This fund was

augmented by a grant of \$88,000 from the relief committee for salaries for staff members who were selected from the Emergency Work Bureau's register or who were eligible for work relief. With the exception of executives the service force is paid on a work-relief basis.

A division of diagnosis, a division of education, and a division of recreation are included in the organization, but the director reports that there are no hard and fast boundaries for these divisions. The diagnosis division, however, is responsible for the giving of tests and for conferring with the counselors concerning the results of the tests. The counselors may also call upon a staff group of psychological advisers to interpret the findings. These advisers are also members of the technical advisory committee of adjustment service.

The educational part of the program is primarily concerned with the considerable proportion of the unemployed who require special training or retraining as a step toward vocational rehabilitation, though it is also concerned with the many others who would do well (like all of us) to enrich their experiences and resources of general culture. The function of this department, like that of the division of recreation, is to assist the counselors both with information and with advice. The New York Adult Education Council, a cooperating organization, maintains a complete file of information regarding educational and recreational opportunities for adults in the greater city.

The service library is the principal repository and clearing house of information for the counselors, except for the data regarding the client, which are recorded on his history blanks which he fills out, and the findings of his physical and psychological examinations.

The service staff numbers more than 100 persons, 7 of whom have executive positions, some 30 are engaged in clerical activities, 20 in miscellaneous work, and in the testing department there are 9 examiners and 8 scorers. There are 40 counselors, all of whom were unemployed when taking up their present activities.

The Clients

CLIENTS of the adjustment service totaled approximately 7,200, from February 1 to December 1, 1933. They came mainly from the white-collar groups, 65 percent representing professional, trade, and clerical occupations and 13.5 percent students or persons without experience in gainful employment.

The occupational distribution of 2,000 of the clients follows:

| | Percent |
|--|---------|
| Agriculture, fishing, and forestry..... | 0.3 |
| Extraction of minerals..... | .1 |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries..... | 16.2 |
| Trade..... | 12.6 |
| Public service..... | .4 |
| Professional service..... | 16.9 |
| Clerical occupations..... | 37.8 |
| Domestic and personal service..... | 2.2 |
| Students and persons without work experience.... | 13.5 |

The age distribution of 1,000 clients is shown below:

| | Percent | | Percent |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| 16-20 years of age----- | 15 | 41-50 years of age----- | 13 |
| 21-30 years of age----- | 45 | 51-60 years of age----- | 4 |
| 31-40 years of age----- | 22 | 61-70 years of age----- | 1 |

The years of schooling of 500 clients is reported as follows:

| | Percent | | Percent |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| 8 years or less----- | 12.8 | 14 years----- | 9.0 |
| 9 years----- | 7.6 | 15 years----- | 4.6 |
| 10 years----- | 11.2 | 16 years----- | 15.0 |
| 11 years----- | 7.0 | 17 years----- | 1.8 |
| 12 years----- | 21.6 | 18 years----- | .2 |
| 13 years----- | 9.0 | 19 years----- | .2 |

The detailed procedure of the service with individual clients is given in the article here reviewed and includes registration, the filling out of blanks, among them occupational, educational, avocational, and personal records; interviews, conferences, consultations, physical and psychological examinations, counseling, and possible reference to an employment office. Approximately a third of the clients present more or less serious problems arising from emotional difficulties.

In the judgment of the director of the service, the three outstanding problem types are: (1) The vocationally maladjusted; (2) the vocationally well adjusted whose jobs have vanished as a result of industrial and business or technological changes; and (3) those demoralized by unemployment.

The reasons given by the clients for applying to the adjustment service are as follows in the approximate order of frequency:

1. Has never found satisfactory vocation.
2. Wants endorsement of vocational interest or confirmation of past employment.
3. Former vocation declining—changing business trends.
4. Former vocation unsuitable because of individual disability.
5. Need of educational or vocational training counsel.
6. Former vocation declining—technological change.
7. Family or home adjustment problem.

Nearly half of the clients are definitely referred to some avocational or educational activity and 15 percent of these are placed in the recommended activity. Between 12 to 15 percent of the counsel seekers are placed in classes. About 20 or 25 percent are advised to proceed more or less along their present or preceding vocational lines and in a substantial percentage of cases to take supplementary special training. Approximately one fourth of the clients are counseled to retrain for another occupation.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Conference of Code Authorities and Trade Association Code Committees, March 1934

A GENERAL conference of code authorities and code committees of industries for which proposed codes of fair competition have been in public hearing was convened in Washington, D.C., between March 5 and 8, 1934. The purpose of this meeting, as stated by the National Recovery Administrator, was "The consideration in public sessions of the possibilities of increasing employment; protections against destructive competition, and against excessive prices and monopolistic tendencies; the elimination of inequalities and inconsistencies in codes; the position of small enterprises; and the vast problem of code administration and the organization of industry for self-government."¹ Preceding the general code conference, hearings were ordered to develop constructive criticisms and suggestions regarding policies and code administration.² These latter sessions were held between February 27 and March 3, and anyone wishing to be heard was privileged to file notice of his desire and to speak on any pertinent subject.

In both the preliminary conference and that for the code authorities, public group meetings and group conferences were held. The group conferences numbered five, giving consideration to the following subjects:

Group I. Employment: Possibilities of increasing employment; wages and hours; comparative situation of capital goods and consumer goods industries.

Group II. Trade practices: Costs and prices; protections against destructive competition, and against excessive prices and monopolistic tendencies.

Group III. Trade practices: Control of production; limitation of machine hours; restriction of expansion of facilities; ethical practices regulating competitive relationship.

Group IV. Code authority organization: Code administration, including compliance and enforcement; inequalities, inconsistencies and overlapping in codes; interindustry and intercode coordination; the financing of code administration; rise and control of the code eagle.

Group V. Operation of codes in small enterprises; position of minorities.

At the opening session of the preliminary hearings on February 27 the National Recovery Administrator pointed out that just before the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act he estimated that 3,000,000 persons could be put back to work under Title I. A census

¹ National Recovery Administration. Letter to code authorities and trade association code committees, Feb. 10, 1934 (1707).

² Idem. Press release no. 3279.

made by the National Recovery Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census in October bore out this prediction, showing on a conservative basis that 2,750,000 persons had been placed at work, with an accompanying increase of pay rolls of \$3,000,000,000, as a result of codes adopted and the President's Reemployment Agreement.

After 6 months of experience under the National Recovery Administration and with the results obtained as exemplified in the foregoing statistics the Administrator believed that much helpful comment could be obtained through public hearings. He listed the following 12 points as in need of immediate attention.³

1. A more uniform and equitable rule of national price stabilization in those cases where it is necessary to maintain wages at a decent standard against the certain results of predatory and cut-throat competition, and further insurance against increase of price faster and further than increase of purchasing power.
2. A more effective rule on costs for the purposes of maintaining rules against sales below costs of production.
3. Uniformity of wages and hourly rates in competitive industries.
4. Uniform classification of areas for the purpose of the North-South differentials.
5. Further reductions in hours per week and further increase in hourly wages.
6. Certainty of protection against monopoly control and oppression of small enterprise, and, especially, the inclusion in codes of adequate buying (as well as selling) provision to guard against oppression of small business.
7. A much improved method for securing prompt and effective compliance.
8. A safe method of financing code administration without racketeering and abuse.
9. Elimination of inconsistent or conflicting provisions among various codes.
10. Adequate labor and consumer representation in an advisory capacity on code authorities.
11. Uniformity of governmental representation on code authorities.
12. Wider use of mechanism for settling labor disputes in connection with code administration.

It was brought out that the large number of persons still without work is concentrated chiefly in the field of durable goods, and that the unemployment among those who render services is largely caused by unemployment among the producers of goods, there being less call for transportation, communication, the professions, banking, office work, etc., because of the great reduction in output of goods. "The key to the present unemployment situation lies in the field of durable goods, the output of which must be restored before there can be much further recovery of employment in the provision of service."⁴

Much of the comment offered at the sessions of Group I, dealing with employment, centered in (1) code hours considered too long to

³ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 3507, Feb. 27, 1934.

⁴ Idem. Press release no. 3509, press memo. no. 4, Feb. 27, 1934.

allow for the absorption of large numbers of additional workers, and the existence of exceptions under the hours provisions, i.e., for maintenance men particularly and for workers generally during peak seasons; (2) the low wages, again with certain classes exempted even from the minimum wages set up, and without provision for wage rates covering labor above the unskilled class; (3) the existence of differentials based on geographical area and sex, which often result in race discrimination; (4) the failure to recognize labor's right to collective bargaining under section 7 (a) of the act; and lastly (5) the failure to secure compliance with the labor provisions established under the codes.

Edward A. Filene, appearing after a 2 months' coast-to-coast study tour of the recovery program under the National Industrial Recovery Act, stated: "The severest and practically the only important criticism that I met with all over the country is in regard to the labor policy and its enforcement, or rather, its lack of enforcement."⁵

At the opening of the code authority conference on March 5, the President of the United States delivered a speech in which he stated that the immediate task before industry is the reemployment of more people at purchasing wages and that prompt action is required. By maintaining the lowest scale of prices in keeping with higher wages and increasing employment, the President believed the still severely curtailed purchasing power of the people might be increased. Since the Government could not forever continue to absorb the whole burden of unemployment, he considered immediate cooperation necessary to secure increases in wages and shortened hours. Therefore the President believed the time has come to take stock for correcting errors under the National Recovery Program, and that the reorganization thus made should be permanent in order to prevent vast sections of the population from existing in an un-American way.

The Administration proposals for changes in code labor provisions that crystallized in the course of the conference included a 10-percent decrease in maximum hours accompanied by a 10-percent increase in wages. A member of the National Recovery Administration staff, Deputy Administrator George S. Brady, laid before the conference a proposal for an 8-hour day and 36-hour week for codes, with detailed exceptions in the skilled brackets. He pointed out that the bulk of unemployment occurs in the ranks of unskilled labor. He stated: "As the codes stand today the weekly hours have been averaged too high for unskilled workers and too low for the production peaks for skilled labor."⁶

While the National Recovery Administrator disclaimed any intention of forcing upon industry by administrative order any inflexible

⁵ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 3510, press memo. no. 16, Mar. 2, 1934, pp. 2, 3.

⁶ Idem. Press release no. 3645, press memo. no. 3, Mar. 6, 1934.

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rule, he believed the most practicable method of adjustment to be the fixing of standards, with every industry called into public hearing to show reasons why it would either be possible or impossible to adopt the fixed standards.⁷ Even before the calling of the conference, the Administrator pointed out, it was known that certain industries could not make reductions in hours with accompanying increases in pay, and this knowledge was strengthened by the information divulged by industry in the course of the hearings.

In the closing speech of the National Recovery Administrator⁸ before the code authorities on March 7, he stated that testimony brought forward in both the public meetings preceding the code authority sessions and at the code authority meetings was directed, not against the underlying theory of the National Industrial Recovery Act, but at the way in which certain matters had been worked out. He stressed the fact that the legislation is a challenge to industry to prove its capacity for self-rule. He urged upon industrialists support of the right of workers to collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing. In adjourning the conference the capital or durable goods and consumers' goods industries were each requested to appoint a committee of 12 to meet with and confer with National Recovery Administration officials in framing recommendations based on thorough study of the information developed. A third such committee was subsequently named to represent distribution and consumers' service trades.

Exemption of Handicapped Workers and Sheltered Workshops From Code Provisions

IN ORDER to clarify questions as to exemptions accorded to handicapped workers and sheltered workshops under code provisions as to hours and wages and to permit continuance thereof, two orders have recently been promulgated.

With respect to handicapped workers, the President ordered⁹ on February 17, 1934, that "A person whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmity, may be employed on light work at a wage below the minimum established by a code, if the employer obtains from the State authority, designated by the United States Department of Labor, a certificate authorizing such person's employment at such wages and for such hours as shall be stated in the certificate." No provision of any code adopted prior to or following this order may be so construed or applied as to violate the rules laid down by the President.

⁷ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 3645, press memo no. 8, Mar. 7, 1934.

⁸ Idem. Press release no. 3687, Mar. 7, 1934.

⁹ Idem. Press release no. 3387, Feb. 19, 1933.

The second order, relative to sheltered workshops, was issued by the National Recovery Administrator on March 6, 1934,¹ and exempts from code provisions charitable institutions or activities thereof conducted not for profit but for the purpose of providing remunerative employment for physically, mentally or socially handicapped workers. The shops covered are required to operate under a signed pledge that minors under 16 will not be employed, except those being instructed and approved by a regional committee, that destructive price cutting or any other unfair method of competition will not be indulged in, and that the purposes of the act will not be willfully hampered.

This order conforms with the recommendations of a special commission appointed by the Administrator to investigate the advisability of permitting sheltered workshops to operate outside codes.² The committee recommended that such operation be permitted, provided the spirit and intent of the National Recovery Administration were complied with.

Regulations Governing Posting of Code Labor Provisions

IN ORDER that the labor provisions may be immediately available to persons affected by the terms of approved codes the President, on February 8, 1934, authorized the Administrator for Industrial Recovery to prescribe rules and regulations for posting the terms.³ This order was complied with when the Administrator prescribed the following regulations under date of February 28:⁴

Regulations governing posting of labor provisions of codes of fair competition

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Administrator for Industrial Recovery, I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations which I deem necessary and advisable to carry out the purposes and intent of the Executive order of the President dated February 8, 1934, with reference to the posting and display of the terms and provisions of codes of fair competition:

1. Every person shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, make application for and display official copies of the provisions relating to hours of labor, rates of pay and other conditions of employment of each code to which he is subject or may hereinafter be subject (such official copies of such provisions being hereinafter referred to as official copies). A separate application shall be made with respect to each code.

2. Each application for official copies with respect to any code shall: (a) Be made to the code authority established under that code; and (b) set forth the full name of the applicant's enterprise, the nature of the applicant's business and the number and location of the shops, establishments, or separate units in which the applicant is engaged in operations subject to the code; and (c) be made within 45 days from the date of these regulations or the effective date of the code or the date upon which the applicant becomes subject to the code, whichever is latest.

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 3663, Mar. 6, 1934.

² Idem. Press release no. 3307, Feb. 18, 1934.

³ Idem. Press release no. 3264.

⁴ Idem. Press release no. 3560.

3. A person who has made application for official copies relating to a code and thereafter engages in operations subject to the code in any additional shop, establishment, or separate unit, shall within 10 days of so doing, make a supplemental application to the code authority setting forth the full name of the applicant's enterprise, and the number and location of the additional units.

4. On application to the code authority, or as soon thereafter as possible, the code authority will furnish each applicant with official copies relating to the code in question.

5. In each shop, establishment, or separate unit in which the applicant is engaged in operations subject to the code he shall at all times keep the official copies posted conspicuously and in sufficient number to make them freely and conveniently accessible to all employees employed in such operations.

6. Wherever, as to any person subject to a code, the provisions of the code set forth in the official copies are affected by a modification, exemption, exception, or stay, official copies of the modification, exemption, exception, or stay, or of the provisions as thereby affected, will be furnished by the code authority on its own initiative or at the request of such person, and thereafter shall be kept posted in place of or in conjunction with (as the code authority may specify) the official copies theretofore posted.

7. No person shall display or post any incorrect copies of the provisions of any code or any modification, exemption, exception, or stay relating thereto.

8. The Administrator may remove all Blue Eagles from any person who fails to comply with these regulations.

9. As used herein, the term "code" means a code of fair competition approved under the National Industrial Recovery Act (other than the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry).

10. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall relieve anyone from complying with any provisions of any codes relating to posting, displaying, or furnishing copies of codes or of provisions of codes.

11. These regulations supersede the rules and regulations prescribed by me under date of February 12, 1934, governing the posting of labor provisions of codes of fair competition.

Industrial Safety and Health Standards

A COMMITTEE to consider standards for the safety and health of industrial workers, for application to the codes of fair competition promulgated by the National Recovery Administration, was appointed in February 1934 by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

A permanent committee for the development of such standards was established, consisting of representatives of the following organizations:

American Federation of Labor.

American Standards Association.

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

National Recovery Administration (one representative each from the Administrative Division, Consumers' Advisory Board, Industrial Advisory Board, Labor Advisory Board, and Legal Division).

National Safety Council.

New York State Department of Labor.

United States Chamber of Commerce.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards.

United States Department of Labor.

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (one representative each from the Division of Accident Statistics and the Labor Law Information Service.)

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

United States Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Public Health Service.

As a result of the deliberations of the committee and on recommendations by the Secretary of Labor, the National Recovery Administrator directed that the following provisions be included in every code which had not been formally submitted by the industry on March 14, 1934:

Every employer shall provide for the safety and health of employees during the hours and at the places of their employment.

Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the code authority to the Administrator within 6 months after the effective date of the code.

These provisions, including similar ones now embodied in most codes, will be given execution in the following manner:

1. Each code authority will create a committee on safety and health which will study the number and causes of accidents and health hazards in the industry and report a comprehensive program.

2. In these programs developed by the committees on safety and health consideration will be given to the following:

- (a) A statement of the average accident experience in the industry; a comparison of the experience of employers most successful in reducing accidents; and a plan for uniform accident reporting in the industry.

- (b) Preparation of a statement showing the possible benefits to individual employers, individual employees, and the industry as a whole, through continuous organized safety efforts.

- (c) A recommended plan for organized safety work for various types and sizes of companies.

- (d) Minimum standards for safety and health for the industry.

At the meeting held March 13, the committee adopted a set of minimum requirements for the health, safety, and comfort in manufacturing industries, consisting of fundamental principles applicable to all of these industries and designed as a guide for more detailed minimum requirements for each of the specific industries which involve hazards to the workers.

Creation of Review Advisory Board

DESIGNED to observe the effect of the National Recovery Administration upon small enterprise, the creation of a Review Advisory Board was announced by the National Recovery Administrator on February 19, 1934.¹ The membership of the Board is six, with Clarence Darrow acting as chairman. It is understood that adequate legal research and clerical assistance will be supplied to assist this body in making investigations of complaints of small enterprises that they are subjected to undue hardships under the operation of codes. The recommendations of the board will guide the Administrator in modifying general policies and in considering petitions for exceptions or exemptions from codes.

Work of National Labor Board up to March 1, 1934

ATOTAL of 2,012 cases, involving 1,061,000 workers, had been handled by the National Labor Board up to March 1, 1934, as compared with 1,818 and 914,000, respectively, as of February 1.² The regional labor boards handled 431 new cases, involving 140,000 workers, during February, and were successful in settling 381 cases, or 88 percent as compared with 69 percent of successful settlements for the whole system in the previous month. New cases increased heavily during February, as well as cases pending. The latter number was 531, or 26 percent of the total, as compared with 18 percent in January.

Formation of Nineteenth Regional Labor Board

AREGIONAL labor board for Texas has been named, according to a statement of March 3, 1934, by the National Labor Board, bringing the total number of such boards to 19.³ The new board is located at San Antonio, Tex.⁴

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During February 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during January 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the December 1933 and the January and February 1934 issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 3371.

² Idem. Press release no. 3607, Mar. 5, 1934.

³ Idem. Press release no. 3606, Mar. 3, 1934.

⁴ For a list of those previously formed see Monthly Labor Review, March 1933, p. 528.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the majority of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually \$35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes.

A special section at the end of the tabular analysis is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form. It is intended to keep a continuing record of amendments to labor provisions as a part of the monthly summary.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING FEBRUARY 1934

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors excluded from employment |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Academic costume (Mar. 5). | \$14 per week, mechanical processes. \$12-\$14, according to population, office store, warehouse, and other employees. | 40 per week, mechanical processes. 44 per week (48 per week during 10 weeks in 1 year), office, store, or warehouse employees. 44 per week (longer hours during 10 weeks in 1 year), shipping clerks, stock clerks, drivers, or porters. 48 per week, janitors and watchmen. | No general provision. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours, office, store, or warehouse employees, shipping clerks, stock clerks, drivers, or porters. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Advertising distributing trade (Feb. 27). | 27½ cents per hour, 14 Southern States; 30 cents per hour, elsewhere. At least 3 hours' pay for any portion of day worked, carriers. | 40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, carriers. 44 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), 9 per day, others. ¹ | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours, carriers. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours, others. | Do. |
| Animal soft hair (Feb. 12). | 37½ cents per hour, general. 50 cents per hour, combers. | 40 per week, 8 per day, general. 48 per week, 10 per day, combing-machine operators receiving over \$35 per week. 5 days in 7, processing employees. | No provision. | Do. |
| Athletic goods manufacturing (Feb. 12). | 25½ cents per hour in South, 28 cents per hour, elsewhere, employees on light work. 32½ cents per hour in South, 35 cents per hour, elsewhere, other employees on wage basis. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, salaried employees. | 1,040 in 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week, 10 in 1 day), plant, factory or mechanical employees. 40 per week (16 additional in 13 weeks, maximum 48 in 1 week), accounting, clerical, etc. 48 per week, chauffeurs, firemen, maintenance, etc., wholesale distribution. 56 per week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 44 per week, plant, factory, or mechanical employees. | Do. |
| Band instrument manufacturing (Feb. 21). | 40 cents per hour, factory workers. 35 cents per hour, others. | 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week during 5 weeks in 6 months), factory employees. 40 per week (48 per week for 2 employees or 20 percent of office employees, whichever is higher, during 3 weeks in 6 months) office. 42 per week (36 and 48 alternately), watchmen. 10 percent tolerance over factory workers, firemen. | No provision. | Do. |
| Beauty and barber shop mechanical equipment manufacturing (Feb. 26). | 40 cents per hour. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (44 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), general. 40 per week, continuous processes. 48 average over 2 weeks, 6 days in 7, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, general. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, employees on emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours, employees on continuous processes (not to exceed 2 percent of plant employees). | Do. |
| Candle manufacturing and beeswax bleachers and refiners (Mar. 5). | 30 cents per hour, light work. 40 cents per hour, others. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 2 weeks, office. 80 in 2 weeks, truckmen, engineers, and firemen. 42 per week (36 and 48 alternately), watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 3 months, outside employees engaged in bleaching beeswax. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 or 40 per week, emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. |

¹ Stayed by the President for 90 days to afford opportunity to settle upon better terms.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors excluded from employment |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Carbon black manufacturing (Feb. 19). | 40-55 cents per hour, according to geographical location, common labor. 40 cents per hour, laboratory and office. | 40 per week averaged over 6 weeks, 8 per day, (maximum 48 in 1 week). | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, maintenance and repair. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations. |
| Cast-iron boiler and cast-iron radiator (Feb. 10). | 30 cents per hour in 8 Southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 12 weeks in 12 months), general. 44 per week, 9 per day (48 per week during 12 weeks in 12 months), employees engaged solely in maintenance and repair work, shipping crews, firemen, etc. 56 per week, watchmen in open plant. 40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 44 per week, employees engaged solely in maintenance and repair. | Do. |
| Chemical manufacturing (Feb. 20). | 35 cents per hour in southern district, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general including office. ¹ | 40 per week averaged over 4 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), general including office. 44 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), repairmen, engineers, truck drivers, watchmen, etc., and departments affected by peak demands. 48 per week, continuous occupations at places where adequate supply of qualified labor is not available. | No provision. | Under 16. |
| Chilled car wheel (Feb. 26). | 32 cents per hour in 9 Southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. \$15 per week, office. | 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week during 6 weeks in 26), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, 9 per day, power-plant employees. Extension of hours permitted in case of power failures, breakdowns, etc. 6-day week. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. | Under 16, general. Under 18, production operations. |
| Cloth reel (Feb. 26) | 32½ cents per hour for females and 37½ cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, employees other than office. \$16 per week, office. | 40 per day (maximum 48 in 1 week), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 108 in 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), chauffeurs, truckmen, engineers and firemen. 48 per week, 320 in 8 weeks others. 6-day week, all except watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, truckmen. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, engineers and firemen. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations. |
| Coffee (Feb. 6) | 27½ cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in 13 Southern States, 32½ cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males elsewhere, general. \$18 per week, watchmen. \$14-\$16, according to population, office. | 40 per week, 9 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 48 per week, route delivery salesmen, chauffeurs, deliverymen, and employees on shipping directly connected with delivery. 56 per week, watching crews. | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, but not to exceed 6 hours in any one week (except in emergencies), periods of peak production. 1½ regular rate for work on Sundays and specified holidays. | Do. |
| Cordage and twine (Mar. 7). | 30 cents per hour in 11 Southern States, 32½ cents per hour elsewhere, general. | 40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), office and productive. 44 per week, repair-shop crews, engineers, ship- | 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, productive employees. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours, repair-shop crews, engi- | Do. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Cordage and twine (Mar. 7). Corrugated and solid fiber shipping container (Feb. 12). | 30 cents per hour in 11 Southern States, 32½ cents per hour elsewhere, general. \$14 per week, office. 30 cents per hour for females and 32 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. \$14 per week in southern zone, \$16 per week in northern zone, others. | 40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), office and productive, 44 per week, repair-shop crews, engineers, shipping crews, watchmen, etc. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 10 percent of such employees may exceed average, when engaged on machine cleaning, etc. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 192 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs and truckmen. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, and electricians. 40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, productive employees. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours, repair-shop crews, engineers, shipping crews, watchmen, etc. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, or after 10 hours per day and 48 per week when last hour or last 3 hours, respectively, of such time fall under machine-cleaning allowance, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 48 per week, chauffeurs, truckmen, engineers, firemen, and electricians. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. Do. |
| Cylindrical liquid-tight paper container (Feb. 12). | 30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 35 cents per hour in southern zone and 40 cents per hour in northern zone, part-time employees. \$14 per week in southern zone, \$16 per week in northern zone, others. | 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week, 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, truck drivers, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, filter-plant employees, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans, and for emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, filter-plant employees, etc. | Do. |
| Daily newspaper publishing (Feb. 20). | 40 cents per hour, mechanical employees. \$11-\$15 per week according to population, office, sales, or service employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day, general. 40-48 per week, according to population, office, sales, or service employees. 40 per week may be extended to 6 times the maximum unit per day or night, where a sufficient number of competent mechanics is not available. 6 shifts per week. | Equivalent amount of time off, office, sales, or service employees (not to exceed 10 percent of total). Prevailing overtime rate, highly skilled on continuous processes. Regular rate, mechanical workers. | Under 16; except those able without impairment of health or interference with hours of day school (1) to deliver or (2) to sell newspapers, and (3) to perform other services not in manufacturing or mechanical departments for not over 3 hours per day, provided no person under 14 shall be employed. |

^aUnless rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 25 cents an hour in South and 30 cents an hour elsewhere.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors excluded from employment |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Fiber can and tube (Mar. 5). | 30 cents per hour in southern zone, 32½ cents per hour in northern zone, general. \$14 per week in southern zone, \$15 per week in northern zone, office. 35 cents per hour in southern zone, 37½ cents per hour in northern zone, office and part-time employees. | 40 per week, 8 or 10 per day, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, 9 per day, chauffeurs, etc. 42 per week, 9 per day, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate for hours above maximum up to and including 48 per week; 1½ regular rate after 48 hours per week. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Fishery (Mar. 12) | 29-31 cents per hour or \$13-\$14 per week in South, and 33-36 cents per hour or \$15-\$16 per week in North, according to population, general. \$16 per week, office. | 90 in any 2 weeks, general. 40 per week, office. 48 per week, stationary engineers, firemen, delivery, etc. | Regular hourly rate for all time worked, watching crews, watchmen. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair, and processing of perishable goods to avoid spoilage. | Under 16. |
| Fluted cup, pan liner and lace paper (Feb. 26). | 30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. \$15 per week, others. 37½ cents per hour, part-time employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week), 6 days in 7, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. do..... | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Food dish and pulp and paper plate (Feb. 12). | Laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans: 30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, pulp or paper dish, etc., mills; 35 cents per hour, wooden veneer dish mills. \$14 per week in southern zone, \$16 per week in northern zone, others. 35 cents per hour in southern zone, 40 cents per hour in northern zone, part-time employees. 40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. | 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 10 per day and 48 per week), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | do..... | Do. |
| Foundry equipment (Feb. 17). | | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (36 additional in 3 months, maximum 48 in 1 week), 6-day week, general. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office, 6-day week. 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen and firemen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. |

Foundry supply (Feb. 20). 40 cents per hour, factory, mill, etc., workers. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, others.

40 per week (48 per week during 4 weeks in 6 months), factory, etc., employees. 48 per week, 8 per day and 44 per week, repair crews, engineers, shipping clerks, and emergency maintenance and repair.

1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 44 per week, repair crews, engineers, shipping clerks, and emergency maintenance and repair.

Do.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| Foundry supply (Feb. 20). Fresh water pearl button manufacturing (Mar. 12). Glazed and fancy paper (Feb. 12). | 40 cents per hour, factory, mill, etc., workers. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, others. \$13 per week. 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. \$16 per week, others. 40 cents per hour, part-time employees. | 40 per week (48 per week during 4 weeks in 6 months), factory, etc., employees. 48 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 per day (normal workday, 8) (48 per week for 4 weeks in 6 months), office employees. 6 days in 7. 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, shop repair crews, engineers, firemen, watchmen, shipping clerks, etc. 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum, 48 per week and 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 44 per week, repair crews, engineers, shipping clerks, and emergency maintenance and repair. No provision. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. Do. Do. | Under 16; except that minors 14 and 15 may work 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, without interference with school hours (but not in mechanical or manufacturing duties), and that those over 14 able, without impairment of health or interference with school hours, may sell or deliver newspapers, etc. |
| Graphic arts (Feb. 26). Relief printing. | Rate of July 1, 1933, plus 20 percent (but wage not to exceed \$11) to \$15 per week according to population, nonmechanical employees. 40 cents per hour, unskilled mechanical employees. ³ \$0.30-\$1 and \$0.37-\$1 per hour, according to population and occupation (in establishments with specified gross receipts in cities of under 10,000, 80 percent of applicable rates), and such further increases (within 30 days) as are necessary to bring rates in all plants up to 90 percent of July 1, 1933, rates, skilled mechanical employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day (520 in 13 weeks), 6-day week, mechanical employees. 10 percent tolerance, wash-up and shipping crews, etc. 20 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, engineers, watchmen, etc. (no 6-day limitation for engineers, firemen, janitors, and watchmen). 10 percent tolerance averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), library binding. 8 per day (continuous), 6 shifts per week, mechanical production employees, nonmetropolitan and daily newspaper printing and publishing. | Local overtime rate (1½ or 1½ regular rate) after 8 hours in 24, mechanical employees. No overtime pay for regularly occurring peak periods on publication of papers (other than dailies). 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day in peak periods, mechanics engaged in publication of daily papers where there is no surplus of mechanics. | | |

³ Unless rate was lower on July 15, 1929 but in no case less than 30 cents an hour.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors excluded from employment |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Graphic arts—Continued. Lithographing printing. | 40 cents per hour, unskilled mechanical employees; 10 percent increase over rates of July 1, 1933, but hourly rate not less than 40 cents and weekly wage for 40 hours not more than weekly rate on July 1, 1929, for same class of work, skilled mechanical employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day Monday to Friday, 4 on Saturday (520 in 13 weeks including overtime), mechanical employees. 10 percent tolerance, shipping crews, etc., wash-up crews. 20 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, firemen, watchmen, etc. | 1½ regular rate for first 3 hours on any day from Monday to Friday, and for hours worked before 1 p.m. on Saturday bringing week's total above 40; double time for fourth and each additional hour, for hours exceeding 4 on Saturday, and for time worked on Sundays or legal holidays, mechanical employees. Local overtime rate for hours above general maximum, wash-up crews. | |
| Trade mounting and finishing. | 35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, mechanical employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day (520 in 13 weeks including overtime, maximum 48 in 1 week), 8-day week, mechanical employees. 10 percent tolerance shipping crews, etc. 20 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, firemen, watchmen, etc. (no 5-day limitation for engineers, firemen, janitors, or watchmen). | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, and for all work on other than a standard workday, mechanical employees. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, highly skilled, etc. | |
| Gravure intaglio printing. | 40 cents per hour, unskilled mechanical employees; 35 cents (assistants or brakemen) to \$1 per hour (photo-engravers) and such further increases (within 30 days) as are necessary to bring rates up to 90 percent of July 1, 1933, rates, skilled mechanical employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day (520 in 13 weeks including overtime), 6-day week, mechanical employees. 10 percent tolerance, wash-up and shipping crews, etc. 20 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, firemen, watchmen, etc. (no 6-day limitation for engineers, firemen, janitors, or watchmen). | Local overtime rate after 8 hours in 24, mechanical employees. In regularly occurring peak periods employees may work over 8 hours per day without overtime pay. | |
| Gray iron foundry (Feb. 26). | 25-40 cents per hour, according to locality, common labor. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office and salaried employees. | 40 per week (48 additional in 6 months, maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 10 percent tolerance, maintenance work, etc. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 8 per day insofar as reasonable. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, skilled workers on emergency work. 1½ regular rate for hours beyond 10 percent tolerance, maintenance work, etc. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations. |

Gummed label and embossed seal (Feb. 26).
30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone.

40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week, 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks.

1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1½ regular

Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unwholesome occupations.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Gummed label and embossed seal (Feb. 26). | 30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. \$14 per week in southern zone, \$16 per week in northern zone, others. 35 cents per hour in southern zone, 40 cents per hour in northern zone, part-time employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week, 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers, artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Gumming (Feb. 26) Hat manufacturing (Feb. 19). | 35 cents per hour. | do. 40 per week, manual and mechanical processes. 40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week), office, repair-shop crews, firemen, watching crews, etc. Operation limited to 1 shift per day in finishing department in manufacture of felt hats and in sewing, pressing, and blocking departments in manufacture of straw, Panama, and other body hats (except harvest). 40 per week Dec. 1 to Apr. 1, and 44 per week Apr. 1 to Dec. 1, shore employees. 56 per week, shore watchmen. Schedule for vessel employees to be established. | do. Regular rate after 40 hours, office repair-shop crews, firemen, watching crews, etc. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work. | Do. Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations. |
| Inland water carrier trade, in Eastern division of United States operating via New York canal system (Feb. 16). | \$15 per week, shore employees. 40 cents per hour, shore watchmen. According to occupation, \$40-\$200 per month on tugboats and motor or steam vessels, and \$40-\$80 on nonpropelled vessels, vessel employees (subsistence and quarters furnished except on nonpropelled vessels). \$12-\$14 per week, according to population and geographical area, office. 14-30 cents per hour, according to population and geographical area, others. | 40 per week (in peak periods 30 additional during 6 weeks in 13, maximum 46 in 1 week), general. 48 per week (in peak periods 30 additional during 6 weeks in 13, maximum 54 in 1 week), firemen, etc. Peak-period exemptions not to apply to more than 1 in every 10 workers. 48 per week, clerks employed in retail outlets. 48-54 per week, according to population, deliverymen. 6 days in 7. 40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 45 in 1 week), general. 44 per week averaged over 2 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), delivery, etc. 48 per week, engineers, firemen, etc. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 2 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7 except for watchmen. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 8 weeks in 26), general. 48 per week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Under 17. |
| Lye (Mar. 6) | 35 cents per hour | 40 per week, general. Under 18, factory workers. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Machine knife and allied steel products manufacturing (Feb. 16). | 40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, clerical. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. 48 per week, watchmen. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |

¹ Unless rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 30 cents an hour

1934—Continued

DOI.

35 per week, 8 in 24 (normal workday, 7), general-
40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 16
weeks in 1 year), shipping clerks, porters, and
foremen, 44 per week-foremen and fore-

35 cents per hour, general. \$12.25-\$42 per week, according to occupation, New York; differentials of 20, 25, and 30 per-

Pleating, stitching and bonnaz, and hand embroidery (Feb. 19).

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Pleating, stitching and bonnaz, and hand embroidery (Feb. 19). | 35 cents per hour, general. \$12.25-\$42 per week, according to occupation. New York; differentials of 20, 25, and 30 percent of these rates, respectively, for Philadelphia, Boston, and western markets on classifications of \$25 or above; \$18, \$17, and \$16, respectively, on \$22 classification; \$15, \$14.50, and \$14, respectively, on classifications of \$17 and \$18; \$15, \$14, and \$14, respectively, on classification of \$15. \$14 per week, office. | 35 per week, 8 in 24 (normal workday, 7), general. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 16 weeks in 1 year), shipping clerks, porters, and watchmen. 44 per week, foremen and forewomen. 40 per week, 9 in 24 (normal workday, 8), office. 5 days in 7. | Do. |
| Pottery supplies and back-wall and radiant (Feb. 26). | 32 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$16 per week, office. | 40 per week, 8 per day, general. 50 per week, 10 in 24, kiln loaders, etc. 42 averaged over 2 weeks (36 and 48 alternately), watchmen. 48 per week, kiln firemen. 56 per week, engineers. | Do. |
| Printing equipment industry and trade (Feb. 17). | 30 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, factory work. \$15 per week, accounting and other employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days per week (48 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance, maintenance, and delivery, etc. 56 per week, watchmen. | Do. |
| Railway car building (Feb. 21). | 32-40 cents per hour, according to geographical area, for males and 87½ percent of these rates for females, plant employees. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, others. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 6 days per week, general. 45 per week, 9 per day, power-plant employees. 56 per week, watchmen. | Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacture, repair and/or handling products of industry. |
| Ready-made furniture slip covers, manufacturing (Feb. 26). | 32½ cents per hour | 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week, 8 per day, Apr. 1 to June 30), general. 42 per week, 8½ per day, firemen and shipping crews, 6-day week. Operation limited to 1 shift. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Ready - mixed concrete (Mar. 9). | 25-50 cents per hour, according to population and geographical area, general. \$13-\$14 according to geographical area, watchmen. \$13-\$15 per week, according to population, office. | 40 per week, 6-day week, general. 44 per week, 6-day week, truck drivers and dispatchers. 48 per week, emergency work (but workers so engaged to be not over 5 percent of total employees). 60 per week, 6-day week, watchmen. | Do. |
| Restaurant (Feb. 26) | \$0.50-\$10.50 per week (54 hours), according to population, service employees. \$12-\$15 per week (54 hours), according to population, nonservice employees. 15 percent differential in South and 10 percent differential in Kansas and Missouri. Meals received as a part of remuneration not to exceed 25 cents each in price or \$3 per week; cost of lodging not to exceed \$2.50 per week; cost of uniform not to exceed \$5 (\$20 if it can be used elsewhere). | 48 per week for females, 54 per week for males, 6-day week (in restaurants open for not more than 6 months, 10 percent tolerance during 6 weeks; in other restaurants, during 3 weeks in any 6 months), but hours of no employee to be increased under code. In emergencies, unrestricted hours allowed for maintenance employees, watchmen, etc. (but such workers not to exceed 1 in every 5 in restaurants employing less than 20; in those employing more than 20, 1 in 5 for first 20 and 1 in every 8 above 20). | Under 16. |
| Retail solid fuel (Feb. 26). | 25-30 cents per hour, according to geographical area, general. \$14 per week (part-time employees, 35 cents an hour), clerical. | 40 per week, 8 per day, during 4 months, and 48 per week, 8 per day, during 8 months, unloading, storage, and delivery. 36 per week, 8 per day, during 4 months, and 42 per week, 8 per day, during 8 months, clerical employees. | Under 16, general. Under 18, power-driven loading or unloading equipment and horse-drawn vehicles. |

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors excluded from employment |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Sample card (Mar. 5)----- | 30 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. \$16 per week (part-time employees 40 cents per hour), others. | 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week, 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), other employees. No employees except watchmen to be employed on Sundays and certain holidays. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1½ regular rate after specified hours, emergency maintenance and repairs. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous and unhealthful occupations. |
| Saw and steel products manufacturing (Feb. 20). | 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$15 per week, clerical. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 8 weeks in 26), general. 48 per week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 in 7 days, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work performed on Sundays and holidays (watchmen excepted). | Do. |
| Schiffli, hand machine embroidery, and scallop cutting (Feb. 12). | 37½ cents per hour on manual and machine processes, and 35 cents per hour, others (32½ cents per hour, employees in Chicago district); \$1 per hour, designers, Schiffli industry. 40 cents per hour on manual and machine processes, and 35 cents per hour, others, hand machine industry. 35 cents per hour on manual or machine processes, embroidery thread and scallop cutting industry. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, 5-day week, general. 45 per week, 9 per day, chauffeurs in embroidery thread and scallop cutting industry. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. Operation limited to 1 shift. | No overtime allowed. | Under 16. |
| Secondary aluminum (Feb. 22). | 35 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months; up to 10 per day in emergencies and no limit if safety demands), general and office. 56 per week, 6-day week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Shoulder pad manufacturing (Feb. 15). | \$13 per week----- | 36 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week, office, chauffeurs, shipping and stock clerks. 25 additional in 6 months (maximum 1 per day and 5 per week), all employees. Operation limited to 1 shift. | 1½ regular rate for all overtime. | Do. |
| Solid braided cord (Mar. 12). | \$12 per week, South; \$13 per week, North. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, repair-shop crews, firemen, shipping crews, watchmen, etc., outside crews and cleaners. 40 per week averaged over 6 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. Operation of productive machinery limited to 2 shifts of 40 per week. | 1½ regular rate after 44 hours emergency work. | Under 16. |

Stay manufacturing (Mar. 8). 35 cents per hour. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in emergencies, etc. 45 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 50 per week (55 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), firemen and engineers. 60 per week. Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Stay manufacturing (Mar. 8). | 35 cents per hour | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in emergencies, etc. 45 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 50 per week (55 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), firemen and engineers. 60 per week, watchmen. 5-day week. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week, 9 per day (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), maintenance and repair. 56 per week, watchmen in open plants. 40 per week, 9 per day (normal workday, 8), office. 6 days in 7. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (20 additional per year, inventory work), general. 48 per week, scientific and research work. 56 per week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency repair work. do. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Steam-heating equipment (Feb. 26). | 40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. | | 1½ regular rate after specified hours, inventory work. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours per week, emergency maintenance and repair. Do. | |
| Steel wool (Mar. 10) | 35 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, accounting. | | No provision. | |
| Table oil cloth (Feb. 12) | 35 cents per hour | 40 per week, general. 44 per week, repair-shop crews, engineers, etc. 48 per week, shipping and outside crews, cleaners, watchmen and firemen. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week, 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. 1½ regular rate for time worked on seventh consecutive day, all except watchmen, firemen, repairmen. Do. | |
| Tag (Feb. 12) | 30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 33 cents per hour, for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. \$14 per week in southern zone, \$15 per week in northern zone, others. 35 cents per hour in southern zone, 37½ cents per hour in northern zone, part-time employees. | 48 per week averaged over 3 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), 12 days in 14, general. 108 in 2 weeks, 192 in 4 weeks, 12 days in 14 (in peak periods—not over 3 months—12 in 2 weeks additional, not to be averaged in 4-week period), drivers and their helpers. 40 per week, 6 days in 7, office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week, 9 per day (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), maintenance and repair, 56 per week, watchmen in open plants. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and maintenance and repair. Do. | |
| Trucking (Feb. 25) | 30-35 cents per hour in South, and 37½-55 cents per hour in North, according to population, drivers and skilled labor, and helpers. 25-30 cents per hour in South, 35-40 cents per hour in North, unskilled employees. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office. | | | |
| Unit heater and/or unit ventilator manufacturing (Feb. 19). | 40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. | | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and maintenance and repair. Do. | |

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

| Industry and date effective | Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) | Maximum hours | Provisions for overtime pay | Minors excluded from employment |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Used textile bag (Feb. 18)..... | 22½ cents per hour for females and 27½ cents per hour for males in South; 27½ cents per hour for females, and 32½ cents per hour for males in North. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, etc. 48 per week, truck drivers and shipping crews. 40 per week averaged over 2 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Waterproof paper (Feb. 26)..... | 30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males in northern zone, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. \$14 per week in southern zone, and \$16 per week in northern zone, others. 35 cents per hour in southern zone, and 40 cents per hour in northern zone, part-time employees. | 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week and 10 per day), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. 1½ regular rate for hours in excess of 9 per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. | Do. |
| Wiping cloth (Feb. 26)..... | 22½ cents per hour for females and 27½ cents per hour for males in South, 27½ cents per hour for females and 32½ cents per hour for males in North, general. \$13 per week in South, \$14 per week in North, office. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (80 additional per year), office. 44 per week, electricians, firemen, etc. 48 per week, truck drivers and helpers, engineers. 54 per week (52 and 56 alternately), watchmen. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, office. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Under 18. |
| Wire, rod, and tube (Feb. 11)..... | 40 cents per hour, general. \$16 per week, office. | 40 per week, 8 in 24, 5 days in 7, general..... | 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency maintenance and repair. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Witch hazel (Feb. 11)..... | 35 cents per hour, general. \$14 per week, office. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (20 percent tolerance in season of distillation), general. 30 per week (72 per week in season of distillation), stillmen. 54 per week, collection of witch hazel plant. 56 averaged over 2 weeks, watchmen. 44 per week averaged over 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office, and managerial employees earning less than \$35 per week. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours, emergency maintenance or repair. | Do. |
| Wood-cased lead pencil manufacturing (Feb. 27)..... | 32½ cents per hour for females and 36 cents per hour for males, general. 30 cents per hour, Tennessee. | 40 per week (520 in 13 weeks, maximum 46 in 1 week), general. 46 per week, firemen, and shipping and cartage. 42 per week (36 and 48 alternately), kiln tenders, cleaners and watchmen. 6 days in 7. | 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, general, and emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. |
| Wood heel (Feb. 12)..... | 32½ cents per hour for females, and 35-37½ cents per hour, according to population, for males. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 45 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 5 per week tolerance above normal and 6 per week tolerance above peak allowance, set-over men, firemen, janitors, shipping clerks, etc. 56 per week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 45 per week, emergency maintenance and repair. | Do. |

Amended codes *

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Artificial flower and feather (Sept. 25, 1933), amended Feb. 23, 1934. | \$15 per week. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (7½ per week additional during 10 weeks). No Saturday or Sunday work. | 1½ regular rate for hours in excess of 40 per week. | Under 16. |
| Fur dressing and fur dyeing (Dec. 28, 1933), amended Feb. 9, 1934). | 35-50 cents per hour, according to age, shops or departments dyeing rabbit and coney skins exclusively; 7-15 cents per skin, according to kind of skin dressed, fur dressers. 45-65 cents per hour, according to age and sex, others. | 35 per week, 7 in 24 (40 per week, 8 in 24, during 7 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, chauffeurs, drivers. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, office, receiving and shipping clerks. 6-day week. | 1½ regular rate after 7 hours per day and 35 per week (after 8 per day during 7 weeks in 6 months), general. 1½ regular rate after specified hours, engineers, etc., office, etc., and for emergency work. | Under 16, general. Under 20, hazardous or unhealthful occupations. |
| Knitting, braiding, and wire covering machine (Oct. 13, 1933, amended Feb. 17, 1933). | \$14 per week, clerical and office employees. 35 cents per hour, females in needle manufacturing division. 40 cents per hour, others. | 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), 48 per week, watchmen. | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week. | Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous manufacturing processes. |
| Women's belts (Oct. 13, 1933, amended Mar. 6, 1934). | \$14 per week, unskilled labor and office workers. \$17-\$28 per week, according to occupation, others. | 40 per week, 8 in 24 (48 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year). | 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week. Overtime on Saturday not to exceed 2½ hours. | Under 16. |

* Amendments given in italics.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Proposed Reorganization of British Coal Industry

DURING the latter part of 1933 a possibility of serious trouble developed in the British coal-mining industry, owing to the unwillingness of the mine owners to agree to the amalgamation of mines in some of the fields. Every investigation undertaken since the plight of the coal-mining industry aroused serious concern has emphasized the extravagance and waste involved in the maintenance of a large number of companies operating in a single field, and has recommended that some form of combination should be adopted, but the owners have never come together on any plan of the kind. When the Coal Mines Act of 1930 was passed, it included a vigorous attempt to deal with the problem by establishing a commission to encourage and promote a general reorganization of the industry in order to facilitate the production, supply, and sale of coal, and for that purpose to advance the amalgamation of existing undertakings wherever the commission considered such action to be in the national interest. If an amalgamation were deemed advisable and the companies concerned refused to make it voluntarily, the commissioners might enforce it, after satisfying the court that their action was to the public advantage.

The commissioners endeavored to secure amalgamations through the voluntary action of the mining companies, but in a recent report to the Secretary for Mines they state that this effort has been fruitless.

In a report this week to the Secretary for Mines, the commissioners state quite clearly that their hope of bringing about an increase in efficiency by voluntary reorganization has been frustrated by the obstruction of the coal owners, who regarded the commission merely as a temporary inconvenience which need not be taken too seriously. * * * In March 1933, the Mining Association invited the commission to recognize that their task was both mischievous and impossible, and to make representations to the Government accordingly.¹

Not all of the owners shared this attitude of hostility, and some recognized clearly the waste and inefficiency which had naturally resulted from the haphazard development of each coal field by a number of unrelated units working independently. During the summer of 1933, several schemes of amalgamation were advanced by owners in various fields, but none received the amount of support needed to put it into

¹ The Economist, London, Dec. 23, 1933, p. 1227.

effect. According to *The Economist* (London), December 9, 1933, the failure of the latest of these has caused the commission to decide upon drastic measures for improving conditions.

The delay occasioned in securing the necessary support for the scheme put forward by the West Yorkshire coal owners has this week had notable consequences. Some few months ago a constitution was drawn up to give effect to a method of reorganization which would obviate the need for interference by the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission. It was a scheme of partial amalgamation under the 1926 act, and included provision for closing down coal mines or undertakings in the coal fields, and for purchase of coal mines with or without the right to close them down. There months ago the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission provisionally approved the scheme. It was expected that the necessary support would be forthcoming in the West Yorkshire coal field by the end of September, and that the scheme would come into operation by January 1, 1934. But a 30 percent minority of the coal owners have now wrecked the scheme. On Monday, therefore, the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission announced that it would apply to the High Court, in virtue of its powers under the 1930 act, and compel acceptance of the scheme. Moreover, the commission forthwith called on the owners in three other districts (Durham, South Yorkshire, and Notts and North Derbyshire) to prepare their own schemes, or to be prepared, in default, for a scheme drawn up by the commission itself, which would have "total amalgamation" by a merger as its objective. As these four districts account for 44 percent of Britain's coal production, the final decision of the commission to proceed to use its statutory powers, in the continued absence of amalgamation and reorganization by the coal owners themselves, is extremely significant.

PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Old-Age Pension Law of Washington Held Mandatory Upon Counties

AN old-age pension act was passed by the Legislature of Washington at its 1933 session (Acts of 1933, ch. 29). The act became effective June 7, 1933. After its passage there was considerable doubt as to whether the putting of the system into operation was discretionary with the boards of county commissioners or whether the system was mandatory.

A test case was brought in the superior court of King County, in which the court held that the act was mandatory and directed the county commissioners to put it into effect. The court's writ of mandamus required the county board to furnish application blanks, to accept applications, conduct hearings and complete them within 60 days, and at their conclusion either grant or deny the pension asked for. This judgment did not, however, satisfy the petitioner, who appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.

The latter court has recently handed down its decision, upholding the decision of the lower court insofar as it granted affirmative relief. The Supreme Court pointed out, however, that under the act it was the duty of the county commissioners not only to do all the things covered by the writ of mandamus but also to pay the pensions allowed to the applicants "out of any funds available, and if no funds are available, then it is their duty to provide the funds, insofar as they have the lawful authority so to do. The judgment should have directed the county commissioners to pay the pensions out of any funds available, and, if no funds are available, to provide such funds."

The case was therefore remanded to the trial court with direction to amend the judgment and provide the additional relief to which the appellant was entitled. (*State of Washington ex rel. McDonald v. Stevenson et al.*, 29 Pac. (2d) 400.

Pensions and Pension Payments in New Zealand

A CONSIDERABLE increase in the number of current pensions, but a decrease in the total annual amount disbursed, is shown in the thirty-fifth annual report of the Pensions Department of New Zealand covering the year ended March 31, 1933. The following table shows the number of pensions current, and the amount paid out for each class in the last 2 years:

PENSIONS IN FORCE AND TOTAL PAYMENTS AT SPECIFIED DATES IN NEW ZEALAND

Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=\$4.8665. Average exchange rate for March 1932 was \$3.6393 and for March 1933 was \$3.4328]

| Class of pension | Mar. 31, 1932 | | | Mar. 31, 1933 | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Num- ber | Total payments, 1931- 32 | | Num- ber | Total payments, 1932- 33 | |
| | | English currency | United States cur- rency | | English currency | United States cur- rency |
| War..... | 21,041 | £1,261,778 | \$6,140,443 | 21,104 | £1,217,586 | \$5,925,382 |
| Old age..... | 32,317 | 1,277,107 | 6,215,041 | 34,932 | 1,271,157 | 6,186,086 |
| Widows'..... | 4,709 | 340,162 | 1,655,398 | 4,687 | 311,317 | 1,515,024 |
| Maori War..... | 143 | 7,582 | 36,898 | 106 | 5,831 | 28,377 |
| Miners'..... | 991 | 69,785 | 339,609 | 743 | 62,563 | 304,463 |
| Epidemic..... | 111 | 5,580 | 27,155 | 98 | 4,197 | 20,425 |
| Blind..... | 360 | 16,710 | 81,319 | 395 | 18,065 | 87,913 |
| Boer War..... | 56 | 2,483 | 12,084 | 55 | 2,176 | 10,590 |
| Sundry pensions and annuities..... | 115 | 9,388 | 45,687 | 120 | 9,626 | 46,845 |
| Civil Service Act, 1908..... | 23 | 7,861 | 38,256 | 20 | 6,453 | 31,404 |
| Family allowances..... | 7,332 | 90,100 | 438,472 | 10,320 | 122,810 | 597,655 |
| Total..... | 67,198 | 3,088,536 | 15,030,360 | 72,580 | 3,031,781 | 14,754,162 |

The number of current pensions on March 31, 1933, was larger by 5,382 than it had been a year earlier, but the amount paid out during the 12 months had fallen by £56,755 (\$276,198)¹. This resulted from pension cuts made in the summer of 1932.

Under the provisions of the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932, the maximum rates of old-age, widows', and miners' pensions were reduced by 10 percent, and the income exemptions of old-age and widows' pensions were decreased to £39 [\$190] and £65 [\$316] respectively. Certain income exemptions previously allowed were repealed, and provision made that no pensioner under the Pensions Act, 1926, other than an old-age pensioner, should receive a pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915. * * *

War pensions to ex-soldiers for disablement, and war pensions payable to the widow, child or widowed mother of a deceased member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, were not reduced in any way by the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, but pensions to other dependents were reduced by 17½ percent.

* * * The only amendment affecting family allowances was to reduce the limit of income from £3 12s. [\$17.52] to £3 5s. [\$15.82] weekly.

The amount paid out in pensions during the year ended March 31, 1932, was equivalent to £2 2s. 5d. (\$10.32) per head of the European population; for the year ending March 31, 1933, it was £2 1s. 4d. (\$10.06).

A summary of various data relating to pensions gives the total amount paid out for each of the more important pensions since it became payable. The old-age pension dates back to 1898, the widows' and Maori War pensions to 1912, the miners' and war pensions to

¹ Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=\$4.8665; average exchange rate for March 1933 was \$3.4328.

1915, the epidemic to 1918, and the blind to 1924. The totals paid out for these up to March 31, 1933, are as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| War pensions..... | £20, 967, 221 | (\$102, 036, 981) |
| Old-age..... | 20, 506, 146 | (99, 793, 160) |
| Widows'..... | 3, 940, 937 | (19, 178, 570) |
| Maori War..... | 596, 731 | (2, 903, 991) |
| Miners'..... | 636, 821 | (3, 099, 089) |
| Epidemic..... | 467, 654 | (2, 275, 832) |
| Blind..... | 110, 333 | (536, 936) |

The trend of the different classes of pensions is naturally divergent, according to the cause for which the pension is granted. Pensions for the aged rose from 11,285 current as of March 31, 1900, to 34,932 at the same date in 1933; widows' pensions from 3,444 in 1920 to 4,687 in 1933; pensions for the blind from 114 in 1925 to 395 in 1933; and miners' pensions from 415 in 1920 to 743 in 1933. World War pensions fell from 34,571 current as of March 31, 1920, to 21,104 in 1933, and epidemic pensions (granted to relieve the hardships of those who suffered especially in the epidemic of 1918) and pensions for Maori War service had sunk by that date to 98 and 106, respectively.

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INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Industrial Injuries in Pennsylvania in 1933

A SLIGHT increase in the total number of injuries to industrial workers in Pennsylvania during 1933, as compared with 1932, is attributed principally to the return of thousands of workers to productive employment after long periods of idleness, in a recent report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Accounts and Statistics.¹

Reports were received by the Department of Labor and Industry during the calendar year 1933 of 1,029 fatal and 84,616 nonfatal industrial injuries, as compared with 1,063 fatal and 84,036 nonfatal injuries reported in 1932, a decrease of 3.2 percent in fatalities but an increase of 0.7 in nonfatal injuries.

The report deplors the lack of authority to obtain actual man-hour exposure of the workers, for the purpose of compiling State-wide frequency and severity rates for injuries, and consequently limiting the bureau to the use of employment and pay-roll figures for presenting changes in accident frequency. Comparative increases or decreases, from 1932 to 1933, in injuries, employment, and wage payments for important industrial groups for which comparative data are available, are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGE PAYMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1932 AND 1933

| Industry group | Percent of change, 1932 to 1933 | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| | Injuries | Employment | Wage payments |
| Anthracite coal mining..... | -9.8 | -17.3 | -46.8 |
| Bituminous coal mining..... | +4.4 | -3.3 | -8.5 |
| Construction and contracting..... | -13.9 | -14.0 | -33.5 |
| Manufacturing..... | +13.1 | +5.0 | +7.1 |
| Quarrying..... | +4.5 | -6.2 | (1) |
| Retail trade..... | -8.0 | +3.4 | (1) |
| Wholesale trade..... | +13.8 | -1.3 | (1) |
| All industries..... | +0.6 | -1.9 | -3.2 |

¹ Data not available for full period.

Fatal injuries to workers increased in 1933, as compared with 1932, in retail trade, wholesale trade, and public employment, remained stationary in transportation and public utilities, and decreased in the

¹ Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Accounts and Statistics. [Yearly report of accident and compensation statistics, 1933.]. Harrisburg, 1934. (Mimeographed.)

other groups. Nonfatal injuries increased in manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, quarrying, wholesale trade, and public employment, and decreased in the other groups.

Table 2 shows the number of fatal and nonfatal injuries reported during 1933, distributed according to industrial group classification, with percent of change from 1932.²

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES REPORTED IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1933, WITH PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM 1932, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

| Industry group | Number of accidents reported | | Percent of change, 1933 compared with 1932 | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Fatal | Nonfatal | Fatal | Nonfatal |
| Construction and contracting..... | 65 | 6,975 | -11.0 | -13.9 |
| Manufacturing..... | 200 | 26,324 | -1.0 | +13.2 |
| Coal mining: | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 279 | 14,016 | -.4 | -10.0 |
| Bituminous..... | 160 | 11,397 | -8.2 | +4.6 |
| Quarrying and mining other than coal mining..... | 13 | 921 | -50.0 | +6.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 101 | 3,275 | .0 | -6.9 |
| Trade: | | | | |
| Retail..... | 34 | 6,019 | +6.2 | -8.1 |
| Wholesale..... | 13 | 1,123 | +44.4 | +13.3 |
| State and municipal employment..... | 111 | 7,612 | +37.0 | +6.1 |
| Other industries..... | 44 | 6,954 | -41.3 | -2.4 |
| Total..... | 1,029 | 84,616 | -3.2 | +7.7 |

Falling objects was the principal cause of fatal injuries in 1933 (265), as in 1932 (315). Other prominent causes were falls of persons (148), which ranked fourth in 1932 (118); cars and engines (139), which was second in 1932 (134); and motor vehicles (127), which was third in 1932 (132).

The outstanding causes of nonfatal injuries in 1933 were handling objects by hand (21,036), falls of persons (14,339), falling objects (9,638), and hand tools (7,896), which likewise were the principal causes in 1932 (with 19,058, 13,228, 10,094, and 9,106 injuries, respectively).

² Corresponding data for 1932 was published in Monthly Labor Review for April 1933 (p. 800).

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Supreme Court Upholds Statute Regulating Sale of Milk

ACCORDING to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the New York milk case, "the Constitution does not guarantee the unrestricted privilege to engage in a business or to conduct it as one pleases. Certain kinds of business may be prohibited; and the right to conduct a business or to pursue a calling may be conditioned. Regulation of a business to prevent waste of the State's resources may be justified." (*Nebbia v. People of State of New York*, 54 Sup. Ct. 505.)

The case was based upon a law enacted by the New York Legislature in 1933 (ch. 158, Acts of 1933) which created a milk control board with power, among other things, to establish minimum and maximum retail prices to be charged for milk sold to customers "for consumption off the premises where sold." Under this authority the price of milk was fixed at 9 cents per quart.

Leo Nebbia, the proprietor of a grocery store in Rochester, N.Y., was convicted of violating this statute, in that he sold 2 quarts of milk and a loaf of bread for 18 cents. The case was carried to the court of appeals where the conviction was affirmed and the statute in question declared valid. Thereupon Nebbia appealed to the United States Supreme Court, contending that he was deprived of property without due process and that he was denied the equal protection of the laws in violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions.

The appellant contended he was denied the equal protection of the laws because he was required to pay 8 cents per quart and 5 cents per pint in purchasing milk from a dealer, whereas the dealer could buy milk from the farmers at a much lower price and deliver to the consumer at 10 cents a quart and 6 cents a pint. The court, however, dismissed this contention by saying that "for aught that appears, the appellant purchased his supply of milk from a farmer as do distributors, or could have procured it from a farmer if he so desired. There is therefore no showing that the order placed him at a disadvantage, or in fact affected him adversely, and this alone is fatal to the claim of denial of equal protection." The major issue before the court was whether the legislature possessed the power to control the prices to be charged for fluid milk.

Mr. Justice Roberts, in rendering the opinion of the court, reviewed the history of the milk industry, and found that in New York it had

been "the subject of long-standing and drastic regulation in the public interest." He cited the facts, ascertained by a commission after an extensive investigation, which showed that the "unrestricted competition aggravated existing evils and the normal law of supply and demand was insufficient to correct maladjustments detrimental to the community." The inquiry further disclosed "destructive and demoralizing competitive conditions and unfair trade practices which resulted in retail price cutting and reduced the income of the farmer below the cost of production."

Continuing, the court said:

Under our form of government the use of property and the making of contracts are normally matters of private and not of public concern. The general rule is that both shall be free of governmental interference. But neither property rights nor contract rights are absolute; for government cannot exist if the citizen may at will use his property to the detriment of his fellows, or exercise his freedom of contract to work them harm. Equally fundamental with the private right is that of the public to regulate it in the common interest.

Former decisions of the court were cited illustrating how far the States may go in the exercise of the police power and affirming the theory that the power to promote the general welfare is inherent in government. The court said:

These correlative rights, that of the citizen to exercise exclusive dominion over property and freely to contract about his affairs, and that of the State to regulate the use of property and the conduct of business, are always in collision. No exercise of the private right can be imagined which will not in some respect, however slight, affect the public; no exercise of the legislative prerogative to regulate the conduct of the citizen which will not to some extent abridge his liberty or affect his property. But subject only to constitutional restraint the private right must yield to the public need.

The court then reviewed cases in which the enjoyment of private property had been curtailed in the public interest: Statutes prohibiting certain advertising on billboards, those authorizing encroachment by party walls in cities, regulating the height of buildings, character of materials used in construction, ordinances excluding from residential sections industries which affect injuriously the public health and safety. Much reliance was placed upon the case of *Munn v. Illinois* (94 U.S. 113), upholding the law regulating grain elevators, as well as many other cases involving the question of a business "affected with a public interest." Mr. Justice Roberts said, in summing up prior decisions:

It is clear that there is no closed class or category of businesses affected with a public interest, and the function of courts in the application of the fifth and fourteenth amendments is to determine in each case whether circumstances vindicate the challenged regulation as a reasonable exertion of governmental authority or condemn it as arbitrary or discriminatory. * * *

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So far as the requirement of due process is concerned, and in the absence of other constitutional restriction, a State is free to adopt whatever economic policy may reasonably be deemed to promote public welfare, and to enforce that policy by legislation adapted to its purpose. The courts are without authority either to declare such policy, or, when it is declared by the legislative arm, to override it. If the laws passed are seen to have a reasonable relation to a proper legislative purpose, and are neither arbitrary nor discriminatory, the requirements of due process are satisfied, and judicial determination to that effect renders a court functus officio. "Whether the free operation of the normal laws of competition is a wise and wholesome rule for trade and commerce is an economic question which this court need not consider or determine." (*Northern Securities Co. v. United States* (193 U.S. 197).)

In concluding the opinion the court said:

If the law-making body within its sphere of government concludes that the conditions or practices in an industry make unrestricted competition an inadequate safeguard of the consumer's interests, produce waste harmful to the public, threaten ultimately to cut off the supply of a commodity needed by the public or portend the destruction of the industry itself, appropriate statutes passed in an honest effort to correct the threatened consequences may not be set aside because the regulation adopted fixes prices reasonably deemed by the legislature to be fair to those engaged in the industry and to the consuming public. * * * The Constitution does not secure to anyone liberty to conduct his business in such fashion as to inflict injury upon the public at large, or upon any substantial group of the people. Price control, like any other form of regulation, is unconstitutional only if arbitrary, discriminatory, or demonstrably irrelevant to the policy the legislature is free to adopt, and hence an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with individual liberty.

Tested by these considerations we find no basis in the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment for condemning the provisions of the agriculture and markets law here drawn into question.

A dissenting opinion was rendered by Mr. Justice McReynolds and concurred in by Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler.

Legal Restrictions on Hours of Labor of Men in the United States, as of January 1, 1934

THIS article shows in tabular form the legal restrictions on the hours of labor of men, as of January 1, 1934. It is a revision of similar analyses which have appeared in previous issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*.¹ No attempt has been made here to include either the rules and regulations of State labor departments, which in some States have the force and effect of law, or the legislation limiting the hours of labor of bus and truck drivers, the latter subject having been covered in another study.²

A later report is now in preparation.

¹ See issues of January 1929 (p. 16) and January 1933 (p. 1).

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1933 (p. 109).

STATE AND TERRITORIAL RESTRICTIONS ON HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENTS

| Jurisdiction | Maximum hours | | Occupations or industries covered | Citation |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | Daily | Weekly | | |
| Alaska..... | 8 | | Underground mines..... | Acts of 1917, ch. 4. |
| Arizona..... | 8 | | Certain employees in mines and smelters..... | Rev. Code, 1928, sec. 1354. |
| | 8 | | Mines, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorinating processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills, coke ovens, blast furnaces. | Idem, sec. 1356. |
| | 8 | | Certain employees in electric light and power plants. | Idem, sec. 1357. |
| | 8 | 48 | Laundry employees..... | Idem, sec. 1358. |
| | 16 | | Certain railroad employees ¹ | Idem, sec. 4707. |
| Arkansas..... | 8 | | Railroad telegraph and telephone operators..... | Digest, 1921, sec. 7080. |
| | 10 | | Saw and planing mills..... | Idem, secs. 7082, 7083, 7084. |
| California..... | 8 | | Underground workings, mines, smelters, etc..... | Deering's Gen. L. 1931, Act. No. 4933, sec. 1. |
| | 9 | (²) | Drug clerks..... | Idem, Act. No. 5887, secs. 1 and 2. |
| | 16 | | Certain railway employees..... | Idem, Act No. 6479, sec. 1. |
| | ³ 13 | | Telegraph or telephone dispatchers of trains..... | Idem, Act No. 6479, sec. 1. |
| | 12 | | Employees on street cars..... | Deering's Pol. Code, 1931, sec. 3246. |
| Colorado..... | 8 | | Underground workings and mines, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, and coke ovens. | Comp. L., 1921, sec. 4173. |
| | 8 | | Cement and plaster manufacturing plants..... | Acts of 1927, ch. 87. |
| Connecticut..... | 8 | | Railway telegraph or telephone operators and train dispatchers. | Gen. Stat., 1930, sec. 3748. |
| Florida..... | 13 | | Employees operating trains..... | Comp. Gen. L., 1927, sec. 6595. |
| Georgia..... | 10 | 60 | Cotton and woolen manufacture, except engineers, firemen, watchmen, mechanics, teamsters, yard employees, clerical forces, cleaners, repairmen. | Code, 1910, sec. 3137 (as amended by Acts of 1911, Act No. 279, p. 65). |
| Idaho..... | 8 | | Underground workings and mines, smelters, ore-reduction works, stamp mills, concentrators, and other ore-refining establishments. | Code, 1932, secs. 43-704 to 43-706. |
| Indiana..... | 16 | | Certain railroad employees..... | Burn's Ann. Stat., 1926, sec. 13061. |
| Iowa..... | 16 | | Railroad employees..... | Code, 1931, sec. 7984. |
| Kansas..... | 8 | | Lead and zinc mines..... | Rev. Stat., 1923, secs. 49-282, 49-283. |
| Louisiana..... | ⁴ 10 | | Employees of street railroads..... | Dart's Gen. Stat., 1932, sec. 8173. |
| Maine..... | ⁵ 8 | | Compressed air..... | Acts of 1931, ch. 164. |
| Maryland..... | 8 | | Railway telegraph or telephone operators..... | Ann. Code, 1924, art. 23, sec. 260. |
| | 10 | | Cotton and woolen mills..... | Ann. Code, 1924, art. 100, sec. 1. |
| | 10 | | Employees in tobacco warehouses in Baltimore ⁶ | Ann. Code, 1924, art. 48, sec. 15. |
| | 10 | | Employees in mines of Allegany and Garrett Counties. | Public Local Laws of Md., 1930 (Garrett County), sec. 390, p. 2821. |
| Massachusetts..... | ⁷ 9 in 11 | | Certain street- or elevated-railway employees..... | Gen. L., 1921, ch. 161, sec. 103. |
| Michigan..... | ⁷ 10 in 12 | | Operators of steam, surface, and elevated railroads. | Comp. L., 1929, sec. 8492. |
| | | (⁸) | Motormen or conductors of street cars..... | Idem, sec. 8495. |

¹ It is declared to be a misdemeanor to require a railroad employee who has worked 16 consecutive hours to again go on duty before he has had at least 9 hours' rest.

² 108 hours in any 2 consecutive weeks; employee must have 1 complete day's rest in 1 of such weeks and 2 half-day rest periods in the other week.

³ In towers operated only during day; maximum, 9 hours in towers operated night and day.

⁴ To fall within 12 consecutive hours.

⁵ Schedule prescribed, limiting hours in ratio to air pressure.

⁶ Hours are limited to from 7 a.m. until noon and from 1 p.m. until 6 p.m.

⁷ Consecutive hours.

Prohibits working more than 6 days in any consecutive 7 days of 24 hours each.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL RESTRICTIONS ON HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENTS—Continued

| Jurisdiction | Maximum hours | | Occupations or industries covered | Citation |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--|
| | Daily | Week-ly | | |
| Minnesota..... | ⁷ 16 | | Certain railway employees..... | Gen. Stat., 1923, sec. 4092. |
| Mississippi..... | 14 | | Locomotive engineers and firemen..... | Idem, sec. 4091. |
| | 10 | 60 | Mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment. | Code, 1930, sec. 4646. |
| Missouri..... | 8 | | Mining, mechanical, chemical, manufacturing or smelting, plate-glass manufacturing. | Rev. Stat., 1929, secs. 13206, 13208, 13622. |
| Montana..... | 9 | | Operators in interlocking towers..... | Idem, sec. 4851. |
| | 8 | | Hoisting engineers, underground mines or tunnels, stamp mills, concentrators or smelters for treatment of ores. | Rev. Code, 1921, secs. 3068, 3071, 3072, 3073 (as amended by Acts of 1929, ch. 116). |
| | 9 | | Telephone switchboards in cities with population of 3,000 or over. | Idem, sec. 3074. |
| | 16 in 24 | | Certain railroad employees..... | Idem, sec. 3081. |
| | 8 | | Strip mining..... | Acts of 1933, ch. 76, sec. 2. |
| Nebraska..... | 8 | | Cement plants, quarries, and hydroelectric dams. | Idem, ch. 77, sec. 1. |
| | 8 | | Sugar refineries..... | Idem, ch. 90, sec. 1. |
| | ⁷ 16 | | Certain common carriers..... | Comp. Stat., 1929, sec. 74-902. |
| Nevada..... | ³ 13 | | Telegraph or telephone dispatchers of trains. | Idem, sec. 74-902. |
| | 8 | | Underground mines or workings of any kind; all workmen working around surface of such mines, in smelters, open mines, plaster and cement works. | Comp. L., 1929, secs. 2794, 10238, 10240, 10242. |
| | ⁷ 16 | | Employees of common carriers..... | Idem, sec. 6335. |
| | 8 | | Telephone or telegraph operators and all other persons dispatching trains. | Idem, sec. 6338. |
| New Jersey..... | ⁷ 12 | | Certain street-railway employees..... | Comp. Stat., 1910, p. 5008, sec. 57. |
| | ⁵ 8 | | Compressed air..... | Comp. Stat. Supp., 1911-24, sec. 107-140A (10). |
| New Mexico..... | 16 | | Certain railroad employees..... | Stat., 1929, sec. 116-724. |
| New York..... | ⁵ 8 | | Compressed air..... | Cahill's Consol. L., 1930, ch. 32, sec. 430. |
| | | ⁹ 70 | Apprentices or employees in pharmacies or drug stores. | Idem, ch. 15, sec. 1357. |
| | 10 | | Brickyards..... | Idem, ch. 32, sec. 163. |
| | 10 | | Street surface or elevated railroads..... | Idem, ch. 32, sec. 164. |
| | ⁷ 16 | | Steam or other railroads..... | Idem, ch. 32, sec. 165. |
| | 8 | | Signalmen on railroads..... | Idem, ch. 32, sec. 166. |
| North Carolina..... | 16 | | Certain employees of common carriers..... | Consol. Stat., 1924, p. 7, sec. 6565. |
| North Dakota..... | ³ 13 | | Telegraph or telephone train dispatchers..... | Do. |
| | ⁷ 16 | | Any railroad corporation or common carrier..... | Comp. L., 1913, sec. 4668. |
| | 8 | | Coal mines or open-pit mines..... | Supp. to Comp. L., 1913-25, sec. 3084a88. |
| Ohio..... | 8 | | Mechanical, manufacturing, or mining business. | Page's Gen. Code, 1932, sec. 6241. |
| Oklahoma..... | 15 | | Certain railway or street-railway employees..... | Idem, sec. 9007. |
| | 8 | | In or about all coal mines..... | Stat., 1931, sec. 11112. |

³ In towers operated only during day; maximum, 9 hours in towers operated night and day.⁵ Schedule prescribed, limiting hours in ratio to air pressure.⁷ Consecutive hours.⁹ Hours to be so arranged that employee shall receive 1 afternoon and evening off in each week, and also 1 full day off in 2 consecutive weeks.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL RESTRICTIONS ON HOURS OF LABOR OF MEN IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENTS—Continued

| Jurisdiction | Maximum hours | | Occupations or industries covered | Citation |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|---|---|
| | Daily | Week-ly | | |
| Oregon..... | 10 | | Mill, factory, or manufacturing establishments.. | Code, 1930, sec. 49-602. |
| | 8 | 48 | Sawmills, planing mills, shingle mills, and logging camps. | Do. |
| | 8 | | Underground mines..... | Code, 1930, sec. 49-604. |
| | ⁷ 14 | | Common carrier..... | Idem, sec. 62-1602. |
| | ¹⁰ 9 | | Telegraph operators or train dispatchers responsible for train movements..... | Do. |
| | ⁷ 10 | | Conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, or flagman on steam railroad. | Code, 1930, sec. 62-1605. |
| Pennsylvania..... | ⁵ 8 | | Compressed air..... | West's Stat., 1920, sec. 5433. |
| | 12 | | Certain street-railway employees..... | Idem, sec. 6215. |
| | 8 | | Mine hoisting engineers..... | Idem, sec. 15251. |
| Puerto Rico..... | 12 | | Certain railroad employees..... | Rev. Stat., 1911, sec. 1663. |
| Rhode Island..... | 10 | | Certain street-railway employees..... | Gen. L., 1923, sec. 3661. |
| South Carolina..... | 10 | 55 | Cotton and woolen mills..... | Code, 1932, sec. 1466. |
| | 12 | | Certain street-railway employees..... | Idem, sec. 1479. |
| | 10 | | Interurban railway employees..... | Idem, sec. 1480. |
| Texas..... | ⁷ 16 | | Certain railroad employees..... | Rev. Civil Stat., 1925, art. 6390. |
| Utah..... | 8 | | Underground workings and mines, smelters and other institutions for the reduction of ores. | Rev. Stats, 1933, sec. 49-3-2. |
| Washington..... | 10 | | Certain street-railway employees..... | Rem. Rev. Stat., 1931, sec. 7648. |
| | 8 | | Coal mines..... | Idem, sec. 7654. |
| | 10 | | Those employed in transporting men in and out of mines. | Idem, sec. 7656. |
| West Virginia..... | 8 | | Telephone or telegraph operators on railroads..... | Code, 1931, ch. 21, art. 4, sec. 1. |
| Wyoming..... | 8 | | Underground mines, smelters, stamp mills, sampling works, concentration plants and all other plants for reduction or refining of ores and metals. | Rev. Stat., 1931, secs. 63-103, 63-104. |
| United States..... | 8 | | Underground workers on leased mineral lands of the United States. | U.S. Code, 1926, title 30, sec. 187. |
| | ¹¹ 16 | | Persons engaged in or connected with the operation of trains in the District of Columbia or in interstate commerce. | Idem, title 45, sec. 62. |
| | ³ 13 | | Telegraph operators and train dispatchers..... | Idem, title 45, sec. 62. |
| | ¹² 8 | | Railroad operating employees..... | Idem, title 45, sec. 65. |
| | ¹³ 9 | | Deck officers on vessels..... | Idem, title 46, sec. 235. |
| | ¹⁴ 12 | | | |
| | ¹⁵ 9 | | | |
| | ¹⁶ 8 | | Seamen..... | Idem, title 46, sec. 673. |
| | ¹⁵ 12 | | | |

³ In towers operated only during day; maximum, 9 hours in towers operated night and day.

⁵ Schedule prescribed, limiting hours in ratio to air pressure.

⁷ Consecutive hours.

¹⁰ In a 24-hour period, in towers, etc., operated only in the daytime. In an emergency may work 4 additional hours 3 days per week.

¹¹ Maximum hours permitted. After 16 consecutive hours of work, 10 consecutive hours off is required, but after 16 hours of work in an aggregate of 24 hours, then 8 consecutive hours off duty.

¹² 8 hours is used as a standard in computing the wages of the employee.

¹³ While in port.

¹⁴ While at sea; immediately after leaving port no duty unless officer had 6 hours off duty within the 12 hours immediately preceding time of sailing.

¹⁵ While in safe harbor, no seaman shall be required to do any unnecessary work on Sunday or on certain legal holidays. While at sea sailors shall be divided into 2 watches, and firemen, oilers, and water tenders into 3 watches.

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Recommendations Regarding Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor

THE Massachusetts Legislature in 1933 passed a resolve (ch. 44) providing for the creation of a commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industries.¹ Shortly after the law was approved on July 12, 1933, Governor Ely appointed a committee to carry out the mandate of the legislature. The purpose of an interstate compact is to secure uniformity in labor legislation of the various States.

A joint meeting of the State commissions and delegates to consider interstate compacts affecting labor and industries was held in Boston on January 10, 1934, at which delegates were present from Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island, as well as Massachusetts.²

The following recommendations on minimum wages, child labor, night work, and home work were adopted.

Minimum wages.—(a) That a mandatory minimum wage law similar to those in effect in Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York be adopted by all the States.

(b) That men be included in minimum wage legislation.³ * * *

Child labor.—(a) That no minor under 14 years of age shall be employed at any time in any gainful occupation, that no minor under 16 shall be employed at any gainful occupation during the hours when the public schools are in session, and that no minor under 16 shall be employed at any time in, about, or in connection with manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishments, in the building trades, in industrialized agriculture, or in any occupation which, in the opinion of the commissioner of labor or of the department administering child labor laws, is injurious to such minors.

(b) That the compulsory age for school attendance be 16 years, that minors must have working certificates up to 18 years of age with definite proof of age, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the National Child Labor Committee, the Federal Children's Bureau and other groups interested in the subject, with regard to specific hazardous occupations to be prohibited to minors from 16 to 18.

(c) That extra compensation be paid, under the industrial accident law, in the cases of minors under 18 years of age injured when illegally employed, and that such extra compensation be a direct liability upon the employer against which he shall not be permitted to insure.

*Hours of labor.*⁴—That the working time for all employed persons, except domestic, professional and agricultural employees and those engaged in emergency work, be not more than 8 hours a day for not more than 5 days per week; necessary additional exceptions to be worked out by a special committee. When a working shift exceeds 6 hours' continuous labor, a lunch period of at least one half hour should be required. In case men are excluded from these provisions by reason of unconstitutionality they shall continue in force as regards women and minors.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1933 (p. 844).

² 2 other meetings had been held prior to this meeting.

³ If, however, men should be excluded from minimum wage legislation for constitutional reasons, it was decided that such legislation should apply to women and minors.

⁴ In the discussion of this subject it was the consensus of opinion that in drafting the proposed compact, the committee should consider the desirability of including a provision for extra compensation for overtime work in order to discourage such overtime.

Night work.—(a) That all persons be excluded from work between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m. except in continuous-process industries, maintenance work, emergency work, public utilities, hospitals, professional work, and on newspapers.

(b) That women not be permitted to work after 10 p.m. or before 6 a.m. in nonprofessional service, in manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments, in hotels, manicuring and hairdressing establishments, or as elevator operators.

Exception.—In industries operating 2 shifts of not more than 8 hours each and for not more than 5 days a week, which do not start their first shift until 7 a.m. and permit one half hour for meals on each shift, the department of labor may, in the discretion of the commissioner, allow women to work not later than 11 o'clock at night.

(c) That minors under 16 years of age shall not be permitted to work before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m. in any type of employment. Minors under 18 years of age shall not be permitted to work before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m. in any employment, except in private domestic service, professional service and nonindustrialized agriculture.

Industrial homework.—That within 3 years after the adoption of the compact, all industrial homework shall be eliminated in those States party to the compact. In the meantime, there shall be effective control through requiring from the employer a license fee for each employee engaged in homework and also periodic reports to the labor commissioner covering names, addresses, ages, and wages paid to each homemaker in his employ. The employer shall be held responsible for maintaining the same labor standards that apply to factories, as to sanitation, hours of labor, minimum wages, and protection from industrial hazards.

A subcommittee reported a form of a joint resolution authorizing States to enter into compacts concerning labor and industrial legislation, to be introduced in the Congress of the United States. In the early part of February an enabling bill was introduced in the Congress of the United States by Senator David I. Walsh (S.J.Res. 84) and by Representative John W. McCormack (H.J.Res. 267), authorizing the several States to negotiate compacts or agreements to promote greater uniformity in the laws of such States affecting labor and industries. Consent for the formation of such a compact is to be given by Congress upon the condition that a representative of the United States shall participate in the negotiations and report to the Congress any agreements entered into by the States.

Recent Laws Dealing with Relations of Employers and Workers in Portugal

THE Government of Portugal in the latter part of 1933 issued a series of laws which greatly changed the relations between employers and workers and their relations to the State.¹

Law No. 23048 of September 23, 1933, which constitutes the fundamental document of the new corporate social order and incorporates therein the most important principles established by the constitution

¹ Report of H. C. Caldwell, American Minister to Portugal, Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1933.

of the Republic relating to labor, is divided into 4 sections dealing, respectively, with: (1) Individuals, the nation, and the State in the economic and social order; (2) property, capital, and labor; (3) corporate organizations; and (4) labor courts.

Section 1 states that the Portuguese nation constitutes a moral, political, and economic unity, the purposes and interests of which dominate those of the individuals and groups composing it. It guarantees freedom of work and of the choice of occupation in any branch of activity whatsoever. It sets forth that the State must forsake operations of a commercial or industrial nature, even when intended to be utilized in whole or in part by the public services. It regards as punishable the acts of private or collective enterprises which suspend or disturb economic operations in their establishments, offices, or economic activities, without a justifiable reason or with the sole object of obtaining any advantage over employees, and also those of employees or workmen with a view to obtaining new conditions of work or any other benefits; in other words, strikes and lockouts are prohibited.

Section 2 deals with property, pointing out that the State shall recognize the right to property and of enjoying and disposing of it, which shall be guaranteed when in accord with individual interests and social utility. It also deals with capital, setting forth that only the owners of capital or their representatives shall be entitled by right to manage enterprises, and that only by their consent may workmen participate in the management, fiscal control, or profits derived from such enterprises. Finally, with regard to labor, the law guarantees the right to work and to a salary or wages which, in principle, shall have a minimum limit, fixed according to the necessity for subsistence. It also establishes conditions of work in general; provides that work by women and minors shall be regulated by special provisions; deals with labor contracts, which must contain rules governing working periods, discipline of work, salaries and wages, penalties for violation of regulations, etc.; and deals with the work done for the State.

Section 3 deals with the corporate organization, setting forth its fundamental principles. It provides that the national syndicates of employees and workmen and the employers' guilds, which constitute the main element of the corporate organization, shall be grouped into federations and unions; and sets forth their powers.

Section 4 deals with special courts to handle labor disputes, setting forth that questions resulting from the interpretation or execution of labor contracts, as well as those arising between employers and employees, shall be tried by special magistrates, appeal to a higher court being permitted.

Employers' associations.—Law no. 23049 of September 23, 1933, provides for the corporate organization of employers' associations by means of guilds (*gremios*), into which enterprises, societies, or firms, private or collective, in the same branch of trade, industry, or agriculture shall be grouped. These guilds shall have juridical personality, shall legally represent all those in the same line of trade, industry, or agriculture, shall protect their interests before the State and other corporate bodies, shall negotiate collective labor contracts with the national syndicates, shall collect from members the dues necessary for the upkeep thereof as representative organizations, and shall exercise, under the terms of law, functions of public interest. The guilds shall be grouped into federations and unions. Their duties shall be to exercise the functions conferred by the political constitution of the Portuguese Republic upon corporate organizations; to pass upon matters in their special field, regarding which they may be consulted by corporate bodies of higher rank or by the State; to exercise the duties which may be imposed on them by the regulations of corporations; and to cooperate with the national syndicates in founding institutions for the protection of sick, invalid, and unemployed workmen.

Workers' organizations.—Law no. 20050 of September 23, 1933, provides that the national syndicates shall be composed of groups of more than 100 persons in the same trade. Their object shall be the study and the defense of the professional interests of workers in their moral, economic, and social aspects. Their activities shall be exclusively in the national field, and therefore their affiliation with any organizations of an international character or their representation at international congresses or demonstrations shall not be permitted without the authorization of the Government. Their duties shall be similar to those of the guilds (employers' associations).

Establishment of "People's Houses".—Law no. 22051 of September 23, 1933, provides that there shall be created in all rural parishes organizations for social welfare, having juridical personality, called People's Houses (*Casas do Povo*). Heads of families and other males above the age of 18 years may be active members of these organizations. Their funds shall be supplied by dues from their members, profits from any activity they may enter into, donations, and assistance by the State or any other public bodies. Their purposes shall be: Care and assistance (the work of assuring protection to their members and assistance in case of illness, unemployment, incapacity, and old age), instruction (teaching of adults and children, sports, recreation, and educational motion pictures), and local improvements (cooperation in works of common utility, communications, and public hygiene).

Low-cost housing.—Law no. 23052 of September 23, 1933, authorizes the Government to promote the construction of low-cost houses (*casas economicas*), which shall be allotted to heads of families, employees,

workmen, members of the national syndicates, public, civil, and military officials, and workmen of the permanent service boards of the State and the municipalities, who may pay therefor by monthly installments under the conditions prescribed. The monthly payments for these houses shall include life and fire insurance and unemployment and sickness insurance. At the end of a period of 20 years these houses become the property of their occupants. Of the houses to be built 75 percent are to be apportioned among the members of the national syndicates, the remaining 25 percent being intended for public employees and workmen of the permanent service boards of the State and the municipalities. The Government has already allocated 20,000,000 escudos (\$884,000)² for the building of these houses, 2,000 to be in Lisbon and 2,000 in Oporto.

Social insurance, etc.—Law No. 23053, of September 23, 1933, provides for the establishment of a National Institute of Labor and Social Care under the Subsecretariat of Corporations and Social Care. It replaces the Institute of Compulsory Social Insurance and, in addition to the duties incumbent on the latter, it will deal with all questions relating to corporate organization, social problems, and conditions of labor. It shall have its own agents in all districts of Portugal and the adjacent islands, whose duties shall be to inspect and to assist in corporate organization, to publish propaganda for the new social order, and to afford efficacious and permanent protection to workers in their districts. Labor courts, charged with the duty of settling all conflicts and disagreements arising from the application of social laws, shall be established in all the districts of Portugal.

As is seen from the above summaries of the new laws, an attempt is being made in Portugal to establish a new industrial order. In a number of respects the Portuguese plan is similar to the Fascist order in Italy, but in certain particulars the differences are striking.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of escudo at par=4.42 cents.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States and Canada in 1933

WHILE legislatures of all but 4¹ of the 44 States² in which compensation laws are in operation met in regular session during the year 1933, only 30 States amended the compensation laws. Bills proposing the enactment of a workmen's compensation law were introduced in the legislatures of Arkansas and Florida but were not enacted into law. The Congress of the United States was also in session during the year, but no changes were made in the compensation laws covering the employees of the Federal Government, longshoremen and harbor workers, and private employees in the District of Columbia.

Four Territorial legislatures met in regular session. No changes were made in the compensation laws of Alaska, the Philippine Islands, or Puerto Rico, but Hawaii made two changes of minor importance, which are referred to below.

During the year many of the commissions heard petitions for awards of compensation to workers engaged on unemployment relief work and the question of coverage was decided in varying ways. In Pennsylvania a special compensation law (Act No. 328) was enacted, covering only those persons engaged in work for any public or charitable organization by direction of the State emergency relief board, it does not include employment by local charitable units not under the emergency relief act. Compensation under the plan commences after 26 weeks of disability except in permanent injury or death cases. Payments are made from the State work relief compensation fund, created by an initial appropriation of \$25,000 and supplemented by a payment of 25 cents per week for each worker employed on the relief work by an employer who elects to be relieved of liability. New Jersey, by chapter 81, declared all relief employment to be casual employment and therefore not covered by the workmen's compensation act. The legislature, however, authorized the State director of emergency relief to make an award to any person injured in emergency relief work, according to the provisions of the New Jersey workmen's compensation law, such awards to be paid directly from the emergency relief fund.

¹ Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Virginia.

² Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina have no workmen's compensation law.

In Canada no legislative action on the subject of workmen's compensation was taken by 4 of the 8 Canadian Provinces which have enacted workmen's compensation laws. Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan acted on the subject, while British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia did not.

United States

THE amendments to existing laws and the new enactments in each jurisdiction during the past year are shown in the following pages.

Arizona

By Acts of 1933, chapter 11 (first special session), Arizona amended sections 1395, 1414, 1417, 1422, 1434, and 1438 of its compensation act. The schedule for rating permanent disability was amended and a method of determining the average wage was provided for cases in which the employee has not been employed continuously for 30 days immediately preceding the accident. Preference to claims and payments due the State compensation fund is given over all other claims except taxes, prior recorded mortgages, wage claims, etc. Such liens may be enforced within 3 months after default. The deposit or security required of self-insurers is fixed at \$100,000. Other provisions regarding insurance are amended and the forms of policies are to be regulated by the commission and reports made. A tax of 2 percent is placed on all premiums and a similar tax is assessed against those allowed to carry their own insurance. The Arizona Legislature reduced the salaries of the members of the industrial commission from \$5,000 to \$4,000 and provision was made for the payment of such salaries by the State, while the traveling expenses, etc., are to be paid from the State fund. In this connection it is interesting to note a decision of the Arizona Supreme Court rendered during the past year in which it was held that the Governor has the power to remove industrial commissioners from office for cause. (*Sims v. Moeur*, 19 Pac. (2d) 679.)

California

THE coverage of the California workmen's compensation law was enlarged (ch. 1022) to include volunteer firemen. A provision also was enacted outlining the basis for compensation to employees engaged on unemployment relief work and providing that compensation shall be based upon the monthly or anticipated earnings of the worker. However, certain persons working merely for aid or sustenance were specifically excluded from the benefits of the act (ch. 274). In the future in computing the award under the California law the earnings are to be based on a 5-day, 30-hour week rather than a year of 260

working days. A new provision is added to the law covering injuries to employees working for two or more employers at the time of the accident (ch. 522).

Chapter 379 empowers the industrial commission to direct the manner, etc., of payments in cases in which there is a default and the surety becomes liable for payment. The same preference is given to such surety as is given to the person to whom the payments were made. Hereafter the proceedings before the commission or referee must be taken down in shorthand by a competent reporter (ch. 864). A new section is added by chapter 517 which provides that if an injury is caused by a third party, the employer shall be entitled to recover from such person all moneys paid to the injured employee, during the period of his disability or to dependents, as wages, salary, pension, or other emolument. Chapter 335 amends section 602b of the Political Code to provide for special classifications in mining employments to allow rating based on hazards or loss experience.

Colorado

THE only amendment enacted by the Colorado Legislature was in regard to operating expenses under the State fund. Reasonable monthly rentals for quarters may now be included in the operating expenses paid out of the State fund (ch. 195).

Delaware

THE coverage of the Delaware compensation act was extended to certain employees in the city of Milford (ch. 166) and the city of Middletown (ch. 167). This amendment does not cover city employees elected to office.

Georgia

THE insurance provisions of the Georgia law were amended by Act No. 203 (p. 182) to require a \$50,000 surety bond of all insurance carriers and it was provided by Act No. 334 (p. 184) that the policy for compensation insurance shall be construed "as an agreement to pay compensation", thereby abolishing the defense, after insurance has been secured, that the employer or employee has not elected to come under the act.

Hawaii

ACT No. 37 amends the Hawaiian compensation law so as to provide that when one accident injures the hand, fingers, etc., producing permanent partial disability, the amount paid shall be based upon the ratio of the two disabilities. Act No. 180 provides that gifts or the voluntary payment of wages, etc., not intended as compensation

shall not be deemed compensation payments sufficient to excuse the making of a claim within the required period. Act No. 139 extends from 1 year to 2 years the period within which an action may be brought in case of death by wrongful act or negligence of another.

Illinois

THE compensation act of Illinois was amended in several respects. The law was amended in regard to an appeal, the time limit during which the writs of certiorari and scire facias are returnable has been changed, and an application for review of a judgment may now be made within 30 days after the date upon which the judgment was rendered (instead of not later than second day of the first or second term of the court following the judgment). The act also contains the provision that on appeal the circuit court may review questions of fact as well as of law (p. 589). A new section is added to the act requiring all employers to post printed notices regarding the rights of the employees under the act (p. 595). The industrial commission hereafter must make and publish rules, etc., in connection with the duties imposed upon it of administering the law (p. 596).

Indiana

BY CHAPTER 243, the coverage of the Indiana compensation law is extended to include minors illegally employed. Hereafter minors under age are deemed to be of full age for all purposes under the act. As a penalty for the illegal employment of a minor hurt in an industrial accident double compensation is to be paid, half by the employer and half by the insurer. The rights and remedies granted to a minor under the compensation act exclude all rights and remedies of such minor, his parents, representatives, etc., on account of injury or death.

Iowa

THE amendment to the law in Iowa was in regard to procedure in appeal cases. The right of trial by jury is granted on appeals to the district court and an appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court of Errors on questions of law (ch. 27). Chapter 26 provides that the industrial commission may review the award within 5 years from the date of last payment of compensation made under such award.

Maryland

AN AMENDMENT on the question of appeals and procedure was also enacted in Maryland (ch. 508). The time for serving notice of an appeal is extended so as to allow additional time in case a petition to reopen is filed with the commission. Notice of appeal may be filed within 30 days after the commission's action on the petition. Chapter 354 amends the law so as expressly to exclude cutters of cord wood or fire wood from the coverage of the act.

Massachusetts

THE Massachusetts workmen's compensation law was amended on several points. Chapter 318 extended the coverage of the act to certain county and district hospitals if said hospitals accept the provisions of the act. The provisions regarding compensation for partial disability are enlarged (ch. 257) to provide for compensation in case of the severance of two phalanges of each of two fingers of the hand or of each of two or more toes of the foot, in addition to compensation formerly provided. The consent of the attorney general or the department is made necessary (ch. 315) before compensation may be paid by the Commonwealth. Hospital fees are further regulated so as to prevent additional charges in excess of the amount approved by the department (ch. 68). A committee is to be appointed (Resolves, ch. 43) to investigate the problem of occupational diseases and to devise ways and means for protecting the employees from such diseases and for some plan of insurance coverage.

Minnesota

IF AN employer purchases and accepts a compensation insurance policy which covers farm laborers, this will constitute an election to bring the farm laborers under the act (ch. 134). Chapter 75 increases from \$200 to \$300 the amount to be paid into the State Treasury in cases in which there are no dependents. The provision of the law regarding dependents is also amended (ch. 61) to provide that no widow who remarries shall be held to be a widow without dependent children when the deceased employee leaves a dependent child or children. Chapter 74 authorizes the commission to set aside its decision or a decision rendered by the referee upon the continuance or discontinuance of compensation prior to a review of the decision.

Montana

THE provision of the Montana workmen's compensation law relating to election by the employer was amended (ch. 112). It is now provided that after 30 days' written notice the employer may change from one insurance plan to another, whereas under the former provision such a change could only be made within 60 days prior to the end of the fiscal year. A provision regarding recovery when the injury is caused by a third party was also amended (ch. 138).

Nebraska

WATER commissioners, street commissioners, and light commissioners are hereafter to be deemed to be employees of the city or village and are entitled to the benefits of the workmen's compensation law; an exception is made in the case of commissioners elected by the electors

(ch. 90). The act was further amended to require that "all policies insuring the payment of compensation shall include within their terms the payment of compensation to all municipal employees, officers or workmen who are within the scope and purview of this act" (ch. 91).

Nevada

CHAPTER 114 amended section 26 of the Nevada compensation act, defining dependents. A child under 18 years need no longer show that he was residing with the parent at the time of the injury, and the fact that there is a surviving parent does not defeat the presumption of the child's dependency unless the surviving dependent parent was dependent upon him.

New Hampshire

SEVERAL acts amending the workmen's compensation law were enacted by the New Hampshire Legislature. The period during which medical and surgical aid is required to be furnished is extended (ch. 40) from 14 to 30 days. The Governor and council are authorized (ch. 44) to award compensation for damages to employees of the State receiving personal injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, in an amount not exceeding that provided for payment of injuries under the State workmen's compensation law. A new section (sec. 24-a) providing for the payment of double compensation to injured minors illegally employed, was added (ch. 88). The minimum rate of compensation payable as compensation for a partial disability is set at \$7 per week (ch. 153).

New Jersey

By Joint Resolution No. 16 a commission of nine members was created by the New Jersey Legislature "for the purpose of making a study, survey, and investigation of the operation of the workmen's compensation act and to recommend such changes in such law as shall be desirable; * * *." The legislature declared all relief work to be casual employment and not under the workmen's compensation law. However, persons injured in emergency relief work would be compensated according to the provisions of the New Jersey workmen's compensation law (ch. 81).

New Mexico

THE list of extrahazardous occupations covered under the New Mexico act as extended to cover all peace officers and the warden and guards at the State penitentiary and extrahazardous occupations in public employments are to be covered regardless of the number employed (ch. 178). A minimum compensation of \$8 per week is set

for total disability and the schedule prescribing periods during which compensation is payable for certain partial disabilities is amended by reducing from 110 to 100 weeks the period during which compensation is payable for loss of one leg between the knee and ankle (ch. 51).

New York

THE provisions in the New York law regarding procedure and payment of compensation, as well as the reclassification of disabilities, are amended by chapter 384 to provide for the reopening of cases after a lapse of 7 years. This amendment was later amended by chapter 774 (extra session) so as to make it inapplicable to cases pending before the industrial board on April 24, 1933, and certain closed cases if an application for reopening had been filed. A special fund is also provided for such cases. Chapter 393 adds a new provision to section 126 to the effect that "where the decision of a referee is affirmed by the industrial board upon review, the commissioner shall assess against each insurance carrier or employer seeking such review, the sum of \$10 and may assess against any other party the sum of \$5."

North Carolina

EMPLOYEES of electric street railroads in all counties except one were brought under the act in North Carolina (ch. 401), but sawmills and logging operators regularly employing less than 15 employees are excluded (ch. 448). Hereafter if any insurance carrier withdraws from doing business in the State while any liabilities are outstanding, the industrial commission may cause suit to be brought on a judgment in the State of the carrier's residence, for the benefit of the claimant (ch. 474). A new provision is added allowing the injured employee to choose his own physician, subject to the approval of the commission (ch. 506).

The provision regarding suits against a third party causing the injury is amended (ch. 449). Section 24 of the act is amended also by chapter 449 to provide that a suit at law may be filed within 1 year if the commission or supreme court decides, on appeal, that the claim does not come within the provisions of the act.

North Dakota

THE workmen's compensation commissioners "may be removed at any time by the governor with or without cause, if in his discretion the best interests of the public are served by such removal." The provision restricting the term of the chairman to a 2-year period is omitted from the act and it is provided that he shall serve "in such capacity until a successor is selected by a majority of the board and has qualified" (ch. 270). This amendment has been suspended by a

referendum petition. Chapter 271 prohibits the operation of a coal mine in the State, where laborers are employed, without first paying full compensation insurance premiums to the compensation bureau of the State as provided by law.

Ohio

THE Ohio workmen's compensation law was amended in several respects by the State legislature. Employers are to keep records of all information required by the commission and annual statements are to be mailed to the commission by all employers of three or more employees (p. 421). The provision of the act relating to the modification of agreements and awards is also amended (p. 423). Authority is granted to the industrial commission to pledge securities of the State fund for the purpose of borrowing money for the payment of compensation (p. 79). The method used in determining the rate of premium is amended (p. 422). The commission is authorized, in cases where there is no method for determining the premium, to use other methods which are consistent with insurance principles and which take into consideration the degrees of hazard involved; certain specific requirements are set forth.

Oklahoma

THE provisions of the Oklahoma workmen's compensation act were liberalized by the State legislature in several amendments contained in chapter 29. Awards for permanent partial disability are to be based on the percentage of permanent total disability, which is to be determined by the commission and extend for a specified period, maximum 500 weeks. Chapter 29 also amends the act, regarding the method and time of payment of compensation. Any member of the commission may designate an inspector to hold hearings, and "an award for disability may be made after the death of the injured employee, when death results from causes other than the injury."

Claims may now be filed within 1 year from last compensation payment; and a new provision was enacted empowering the commission to modify its order, and the jurisdiction of the commission to reopen any case due to a change in condition is extended for the maximum period, measured by the number of weeks for which compensation could have been awarded by the commission had the condition existed at the time of the original award. A State insurance fund (ch. 28) was created by the legislature and all State and municipal corporations are required to insure therein; insurance is optional with other insurers; withdrawal is allowed after 30 days' notice. Certain specified records must be kept by all employers insuring in the State fund. Penalties for violations are provided.

Oregon

PERHAPS the largest number of changes in the basic compensation laws during the current year was made by the Legislature of Oregon. In this State 19 acts¹ were passed, virtually resulting in a new compensation law. Space does not permit the enumeration of all the changes but brief reference will be made to those of major interest. Fees for legal services hereafter must be approved by the commission; extra-territorial effect is given to the compensation law; the list of hazardous occupations is enlarged and volunteer firemen, for the purpose of the act, are considered engaged in a nonhazardous employment. In the future, notice must be given to the Oregon Industrial Accident Commission whenever a member of the employer's family is hired. The commission is also empowered to accept the warrants or certificates of indebtedness of municipalities in payment of contributions due the State insurance fund.

Pennsylvania

ALTHOUGH there were no amendments to the text of the Pennsylvania law at the regular session in 1933, several supplementary laws were passed. Act No. 210 provides that all premiums and interest charges on account of workmen's compensation insurance and all judgments against any employer or actions brought under any such policy shall have preference in all trustee or bankruptcy proceedings. Act No. 270 (sec. 1806) provides that any township executing a contract in violation of a provision in regard to coverage of laborers under the workmen's compensation act shall be regarded as the employer and liable to pay compensation under the laws of the Commonwealth. By Act No. 328 the coverage of persons engaged in emergency relief work was accomplished.

Four acts amending the workmen's compensation law were passed at the special session of the legislature. A copy of all agreements executed between an employer and an employee must be sent to the employee with notice that it has been approved by the board (Act No. 56). It is newly provided that it is unlawful for an employer to accept a receipt showing the payment of compensation when in fact no such payment has been made (Act No. 55). Act No. 50 extends from 10 to 20 days the time for appeal to the courts of common pleas from the decision of the board, and the time for filing exceptions to the action of the board is extended to 30 days. The time for appeals from the referee's decision to the board is likewise extended to 20 days (Act No. 49).

¹ Chs. 29, 30, 53, 59, 115, 116, 117, 128, 193, 229, 239, 268, 314, 327, 349, 352, 384, 444, and 455, acts of 1933.

South Dakota

THE only amendment to the workmen's compensation law enacted by the South Dakota Legislature was chapter 208, requiring the governor to appoint the attorney general as industrial commissioner.

Tennessee

BY THE provisions of chapter 158 it is hereafter required that every insurance company doing a workmen's compensation insurance business must furnish bond in the sum of \$50,000 for the payment of losses on risks located in the State. However, a certificate from the insurance commissioner stating that the company has not less than \$100,000 on deposit in the State for the protection of its policyholders may be accepted in lieu of the bond. Chapter 71, a supplemental act, provides that violations of the law, requiring insurance and reporting of accidents are offenses and the grand jury in each county is given inquisitorial powers over such violations.

Washington

THE Washington Legislature made a radical change in the method of payments into the accident fund. Instead of being a certain percentage of the pay roll, the rates are now fixed at a certain basic rate per workman-hour in the various classes of industry. The basic premium rates in cents per workman-hour apply to the accident fund as well as to the medical-aid fund. Premiums of coal-mine operators are to be computed on the base rate and not based on merit-rating credits, etc., as formerly (ch. 193).

West Virginia

THE State Treasurer is custodian of the compensation fund (ch. 8), and provision is made for investment of the money in certain United States notes or bonds, or bonds or securities of the States.

Wisconsin

BY CHAPTER 402, Wisconsin made a number of changes in its law. A working member of a partnership is no longer deemed an employee; the words "caused by accident or disease" are added to the definition of injury as "mental or physical harm"; in the case of occupational diseases the date of injury is the last day of work for the last employer whose employment caused disability; liability exists where the accident or disease causing injury arises out of employment; copartners and officials may elect not to come under the law, the industrial commissioner may authorize a commissioner to make findings or orders, subject to rules adopted by the commission, upon a written petition

by a dissatisfied party; if an employee has, at the time of injury, permanent disability equal to 5 percent of permanent total disability and by such injury incurs further permanent disability equivalent to 5 percent of permanent total disability, he shall be paid additional compensation for 70 percent of the loss of earning capacity occurring subsequent to the second disability, after subtracting the amount of compensation payable for the second disability, but the payments are not to commence until the payment of compensation for the second disability has ceased.

Authority is granted to the circuit court to extend the time in which action for review may be commenced for review of order or award in cases which have been prejudiced because of exceptional delay in receiving the copy of the findings. The commission is authorized to modify or change a decision rendered by an individual member of the commission or the examiner, on the grounds of new evidence or mistake. Hereafter sufficient notice must be given to both the assured and the commission before a policy may be canceled, and such cancellation does not become effective until 30 days thereafter unless other insurance coverage is obtained by the employer.

Instead of the former provision that an employer may withdraw his election to become subject to the act only on July 1, with 30 days' prior notice, withdrawal may now take effect "30 days after the date of filing, or at such later date as may be specified in the notice" (ch. 36). A new subsection (3) to section 102.03 was created (ch. 314) which states that "in the case of disease, intermittent periods of temporary disability shall create separate claims and permanent partial disability shall create a claim separate from a claim for any subsequent disability which latter disability is the result of an intervening cause."

Chapter 353 transfers to the commissioner of insurance the administration of the insurance provisions and abolishes the compensation insurance board.

Wyoming

CHAPTER 129 amends the Wyoming law in several respects. The amended act omits certain specific provisions formerly contained in the law which definitely excluded injuries not resulting from the employment, injuries which occurred while going to and from the place of employment, those caused by the willful act of a third party, and those caused by disease (unless directly resulting from the injury). Another provision omitted in the amended act was that providing for the payment of a sum of money to the parents of the injured employee, also certain payments in case of death within a year after compensation for permanent partial disability has been awarded or within 2 years after compensation for permanent total disability has been awarded.

The act provides for reference of a case for investigation to a referee. A provision is also added, allowing the claimant to have two witnesses (and more if necessary) whose expenses shall be paid from the fund. A bond of \$500 or other satisfactory security for payments into the fund is now required of all nonresident employers in hazardous occupations; specific reports to the State treasurer are required of such employers, and failure to perform either of these requirements is punishable by a fine ranging from \$500 to \$5,000.

Canada

THE legislation enacted by the four Provinces which amended their compensation laws is given below.

Alberta

ALBERTA enlarged the powers of the board in matters of procedure, and provided for the division of industries in schedule II into classes and any class into one or more subclasses. The board is authorized to extend the period for reporting a strain causing hernia if it is shown that the failure of a workman to report to his employer within 24 hours involves hardship for the workman.

Ontario

THE Ontario workmen's compensation act was amended to permit the board to adopt a merit-rating system, and the board is authorized to reduce the assessments in the case of an employer who has had a good accident record. The section of the act providing compensation for disability due to silicosis was amended so as to fix the basis for total disability at 50 percent of the average earnings in cases where silicosis is complicated by tuberculosis. All claims are barred if the workman, ceasing to be employed in an industry in which he was exposed to silica dust, does not establish his claim within 2 years after leaving such employment or 6 months after the passage of the amending act, whichever period is longer. The board is authorized to allow any case, where disability is due to uncomplicated silicosis which it considers should be allowed. The same time limit as indicated above is placed on the time for disposing of outstanding claims. The above provisions relating to silicosis may be extended to cover pneumoconiosis and stone worker's or grinder's phthisis, upon proclamation of the lieutenant governor in council.

Quebec

THE principal change in the Quebec act was the elimination of silicosis, pneumoconiosis, and several allied diseases from the schedule of industrial diseases. The silicosis act of 1931 was repealed. A waiting period of 7 days was created by an amending act, however, if

injury lasts 3 weeks compensation is payable from date of injury. The minimum weekly payment to an invalid widower (formerly \$12.50) is reduced to \$10 per week; the same reduction is also made in the minimum compensation payable for total disability.

The provisions of the law regarding medical aid were also acted upon. A penalty was provided for anyone deliberately furnishing false information to the commission and the law was amended to allow the superior court to award its judgment with cost against the debtor.

The commission is authorized to adopt a system of merit-rating and several other amendments allowing the commission a greater latitude in the maintenance of the accident fund were enacted. The Civil Code was also amended to provide that no recourse may be had at common law in cases covered by the compensation act.

Saskatchewan

UNDER the provisions of the Saskatchewan law, as amended, "employers" hereafter shall include a trustee, receiver, etc., and any person appointed by a court to carry on an industry. Any employer failing to report an accident is made individually liable for medical aid as well as for compensation. The powers of the Saskatchewan commission were also enlarged. It is empowered to suspend the compensation awarded if the widow neglects or fails to support infant dependents of a deceased workman. Workmen's compensation commissioners may be removed from office by the legislature but they are, however, immune from liability for any act done in the execution of their duties. The board is granted the broad power to take affidavits and make inquiries relating to any subject covered by the act. Industries excluded from the coverage of the act may now make application to have such industry included, and similar applications may be made by workmen under the same conditions.

Certain notices to the effect that the employers have furnished to the board the required wage statements must be posted in conspicuous places in the establishment.

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COOPERATION

Selling to or Through Cooperative Organization Ruled No Violation of Code

AN EXECUTIVE order of October 24, 1933, exempted bona fide cooperative organizations from provisions of industrial codes designed to prohibit the payment of patronage rebates.¹ In order to answer questions that have arisen concerning the scope and meaning of that order, the President on February 17, 1934, issued a second order ruling that no code should be so construed as to make it a violation of the code to sell to or through a bona fide cooperative organization or to sell through any intervening agency to such a cooperative association. The text of the order is as follows:

1. No provision in any code of fair competition, agreement or license which has heretofore been or may hereafter be approved, prescribed, or issued pursuant to title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, shall be construed or applied so as to make it a violation of any code of fair competition to sell to or through any bona fide and legitimate cooperative organization, including any farmers' cooperative, duly organized under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or of the United States, or to sell through any intervening agency to such cooperative organization.

2. No such code of fair competition shall be construed or interpreted so as to prevent any such cooperative organization from being entitled to receive, and/or distribute to its members as patronage dividends or otherwise the proceeds or benefits directly or indirectly derived from any discount, commission, rebate, or dividend (a) ordinarily paid or allowed to other purchasers for purchases in wholesale or middleman quantities or (b) paid or allowed pursuant to the requirements or provisions of any code of fair competition to other purchasers for purchases in wholesale or middleman quantities.

3. The Administrator for Industrial Recovery is hereby authorized to determine, after such hearings and proceedings as he may deem necessary, whether, in any doubtful case, an organization is or is not a bona fide and legitimate cooperative organization entitled to the benefits and protection of this order.

Loans of Cooperative Credit Societies in 1933

SUMMARY data have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding the loans made by credit unions in 18 States. This information was obtained as part of a general survey of cooperative associations now being made. The data shown herein cover a few points only. They were supplied by State officials and are all-

¹ For text of that order see Monthly Labor Review, December 1933, p. 1416.

inclusive for the States shown. In addition, information on a number of supplementary points is being obtained by the Bureau from the individual credit societies throughout the United States.

LOANS OF CREDIT UNIONS IN 1933, BY STATES

| State | Number of societies | Number of members | Share capital | Guaranty fund | Total resources | Number of borrowers, 1933 | Loans | | Amount paid in dividends |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Made during year | Outstanding at end of year | |
| Florida..... | 9 | 1,179 | \$120,529 | \$6,495 | \$138,590 | 696 | \$110,182 | \$112,535 | \$7,387 |
| Georgia..... | 64 | 8,150 | 465,708 | 49,508 | 712,528 | (1) | (1) | 537,577 | (1) |
| Kansas..... | 22 | 3,751 | 115,805 | 1,071 | 144,586 | 1,983 | 181,462 | 121,741 | 3,856 |
| Kentucky..... | 32 | 6,543 | (1) | (1) | 391,663 | 3,799 | (1) | 346,931 | (1) |
| Maryland..... | 12 | 2,839 | 100,462 | 8,487 | 118,850 | 1,577 | 128,493 | 83,661 | 3,730 |
| Massachusetts..... | 282 | 101,942 | 6,749,904 | 885,720 | 12,030,012 | ² 51,440 | 10,555,848 | 8,862,586 | 206,578 |
| Minnesota..... | 145 | 22,334 | 828,819 | 49,149 | 1,365,227 | (1) | (1) | 1,045,827 | 35,581 |
| Missouri..... | 132 | 19,782 | 1,115,600 | 51,641 | 1,112,843 | (1) | (1) | 950,158 | 40,722 |
| Montana ³ | 3 | 180 | 6,110 | ----- | 6,681 | 52 | (1) | 6,354 | ----- |
| Nebraska..... | 42 | 6,210 | 151,322 | 9,760 | 291,128 | (1) | 470,639 | 239,314 | 6,329 |
| New Jersey..... | 26 | 5,874 | 245,193 | 14,898 | 283,102 | 3,256 | 248,759 | 119,188 | 8,636 |
| New York..... | 130 | 50,287 | 5,190,478 | 727,738 | 6,913,821 | ² 27,800 | ⁴ 5,054,021 | 4,461,872 | (1) |
| Rhode Island..... | 13 | 9,580 | 525,392 | 84,277 | 1,971,575 | ² 2,900 | 453,797 | 1,749,910 | 29,666 |
| Texas..... | 43 | (1) | 296,323 | 11,428 | 352,649 | (1) | (1) | 322,793 | 10,496 |
| Utah..... | 8 | (1) | 44,891 | 1,205 | 53,685 | (1) | (1) | 47,704 | 74.9 |
| Virginia..... | 28 | 9,105 | 435,660 | 39,874 | 609,052 | 5,746 | (1) | 559,331 | (1) |
| West Virginia ³ | 12 | 2,321 | 115,028 | (1) | 137,455 | 1,459 | (1) | 120,852 | (1) |
| Wisconsin..... | 201 | 19,470 | 983,965 | 48,146 | 1,094,072 | 9,457 | 623,686 | 924,258 | 45,173 |
| Total..... | 1,204 | 269,547 | 17,491,189 | 1,989,397 | 27,727,519 | 110,159 | 17,826,887 | 20,614,532 | 458,917 |

¹ No data.

² At end of year.

³ Data are for year ending June 30, 1933.

⁴ 62 credit unions (reported by New York State Credit Union League).

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in February 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for February 1934 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH JANUARY 1932 TO FEBRUARY 1934 AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1933

| Month and year | Number of disputes | | Number of workers involved in disputes | | Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Beginning in month or year | In effect at end of month | Beginning in month or year | In effect at end of month | |
| 1927 | 734 | | 349,434 | | 37,799,394 |
| 1928 | 629 | | 357,145 | | 31,556,947 |
| 1929 | 903 | | 230,463 | | 9,975,213 |
| 1930 | 653 | | 158,114 | | 2,730,368 |
| 1931 | 894 | | 279,299 | | 6,386,183 |
| 1932 | 808 | | 242,826 | | 6,462,973 |
| 1933 | 1,373 | | 774,763 | | 13,455,758 |
| 1932 | | | | | |
| January | 87 | 37 | 12,091 | 4,993 | 132,873 |
| February | 56 | 34 | 33,713 | 31,103 | 460,701 |
| March | 64 | 30 | 33,087 | 13,937 | 736,782 |
| April | 89 | 44 | 19,187 | 21,513 | 620,866 |
| May | 87 | 52 | 44,357 | 49,777 | 1,251,455 |
| June | 69 | 46 | 15,858 | 24,138 | 943,338 |
| July | 66 | 40 | 20,890 | 33,216 | 740,785 |
| August | 85 | 38 | 28,492 | 27,717 | 754,423 |
| September | 85 | 33 | 17,824 | 7,456 | 566,045 |
| October | 47 | 23 | 10,442 | 2,324 | 147,059 |
| November | 38 | 21 | 3,460 | 1,896 | 68,154 |
| December | 35 | 12 | 3,425 | 997 | 40,492 |
| 1933 | | | | | |
| January | 67 | 29 | 19,616 | 8,790 | 240,912 |
| February | 63 | 32 | 10,909 | 6,706 | 109,860 |
| March | 91 | 41 | 39,913 | 12,794 | 445,771 |
| April | 72 | 46 | 23,077 | 19,867 | 535,039 |
| May | 133 | 49 | 41,652 | 16,584 | 663,723 |
| June | 131 | 45 | 40,903 | 24,593 | 504,362 |
| July | 219 | 68 | 108,350 | 49,058 | 1,404,850 |
| August | 198 | 73 | 145,635 | 101,041 | 1,401,532 |
| September | 180 | 92 | 235,071 | 150,210 | 3,642,431 |
| October | 107 | 67 | 51,668 | 94,368 | 3,067,967 |
| November | 56 | 36 | 37,137 | 20,442 | 1,160,565 |
| December | 56 | 23 | 20,832 | 10,748 | 338,746 |
| 1934 | | | | | |
| January ¹ | 73 | 39 | 40,585 | 35,020 | 636,650 |
| February ¹ | 72 | 58 | 87,301 | 41,747 | 1,031,747 |

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1932 to February

1934, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

Table 2 shows in detail by city, State, and industrial group the number of strikes in February 1934, the number of workers involved, and the man-days lost.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF FEBRUARY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY

| Industrial group and city | Number of disputes | | Number of workers involved in disputes | | Number of man-days lost in February |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Beginning in February | In effect at end of February | Beginning in February | In effect at end of February | |
| Auto, carriage, and wagon workers: | | | | | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | |
| Milwaukee..... | 1 | 1 | 1,520 | 1,520 | 4,560 |
| Racine..... | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 6,000 |
| Total..... | 2 | 2 | 2,520 | 2,520 | 10,560 |
| Bakers: | | | | | |
| Ohio, Cleveland..... | | | | | 1,234 |
| Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh..... | | 1 | | 360 | 8,280 |
| Total..... | | 1 | | 360 | 8,514 |
| Building trades: | | | | | |
| Delaware, Wilmington..... | 1 | | 150 | | 1,050 |
| District of Columbia, Washington..... | 1 | 1 | 200 | 200 | 2,000 |
| Missouri, St. Louis..... | 1 | | 300 | | 300 |
| New Jersey, Newark..... | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 300 |
| West Virginia, London and Marmet..... | 1 | | 35 | | 210 |
| Total..... | 5 | 2 | 785 | 300 | 3,860 |
| Chauffeurs and teamsters: | | | | | |
| Illinois, Chicago..... | 1 | | 7,000 | | 14,000 |
| Minnesota, Minneapolis..... | 1 | | 600 | | 1,800 |
| Missouri: | | | | | |
| Kansas City..... | | 1 | | 15 | 345 |
| Do..... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 220 |
| New York: | | | | | |
| Brooklyn..... | 1 | 1 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 6,000 |
| New York City..... | 1 | | 30,000 | | 210,000 |
| Ohio: | | | | | |
| Canton..... | 1 | | 135 | | 945 |
| Columbus..... | 1 | | 13 | | 13 |
| Oregon, Portland..... | | | | | 1,615 |
| Pennsylvania, Wilkes-Barre..... | | | | | 1,936 |
| Total..... | 7 | 3 | 38,958 | 1,225 | 234,874 |
| Clothing: | | | | | |
| Alabama: | | | | | |
| Birmingham..... | 1 | 1 | 91 | 91 | 455 |
| Fairfield..... | 1 | | 600 | | 5,400 |
| Illinois, Centralia..... | | | | | 1,900 |
| Maryland, Baltimore..... | 1 | | 50 | | 300 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | |
| Amesbury..... | 1 | | 202 | | 1,010 |
| Fall River..... | | | | | 1,608 |
| Haverhill..... | | 1 | | 100 | 2,300 |
| Lowell..... | 1 | | 125 | | 500 |
| Lynn..... | | | | | 1,300 |
| New Bedford..... | 1 | | 100 | | 200 |
| Newburyport..... | | | | | 1,215 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | |
| Bridgeton..... | | 1 | | 250 | 5,750 |
| South River and West New York..... | | 1 | | 350 | 8,050 |

¹ I. e., in strikes which began prior to February and continued into that month but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF FEBRUARY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY—Continued

| Industrial group and city | Number of disputes | | Number of workers involved in disputes | | Number of man-days lost in February |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Beginning in February | In effect at end of February | Beginning in February | In effect at end of February | |
| Clothing—Continued. | | | | | |
| New York: | | | | | |
| New York City | | | | | ¹ 150 |
| Do. | 4 | 4 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 135,300 |
| Pennsylvania, Philadelphia | 2 | 1 | 2,966 | 2,950 | 11,816 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | |
| Milwaukee | | | | | ¹ 2,000 |
| Milwaukee and Beaver Dam | | 1 | | 1,350 | 31,050 |
| Sheboygan | 1 | 1 | 250 | 250 | 5,750 |
| Total | 13 | 11 | 20,384 | 21,341 | 215,754 |
| Electric and gas appliance workers: | | | | | |
| Illinois, Belicville | 1 | | 40 | | 200 |
| Farm labor: | | | | | |
| California, Calipatria | 1 | | 3,500 | | 28,000 |
| Food workers: | | | | | |
| Massachusetts, Boston | 1 | | 30 | | 120 |
| Pennsylvania, Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 1,120 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 110 | 80 | 1,240 |
| Furniture: | | | | | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | |
| Kenosha | | 1 | | 105 | 2,415 |
| Do. | 1 | | 1,852 | | 7,408 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1,852 | 105 | 9,823 |
| Hotel and restaurant workers: | | | | | |
| Michigan, Detroit | 1 | 1 | 40 | 40 | 480 |
| New Jersey, Jersey City | | | | | ¹ 270 |
| New York, New York City | | | | | ¹ 70,000 |
| Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh | 3 | 2 | 316 | 306 | 7,384 |
| Total | 4 | 3 | 356 | 346 | 78,134 |
| Laundry: | | | | | |
| Alabama, Birmingham | 1 | 1 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 19,600 |
| New York: | | | | | |
| Brooklyn | | | | | ¹ 4,500 |
| Do. | 1 | 1 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 12,500 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 36,600 |
| Leather: | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania, Curwensville | | 1 | | 140 | 3,220 |
| Wisconsin, Racine | 1 | 1 | 200 | 200 | 800 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 200 | 340 | 4,020 |
| Lumber: | | | | | |
| Oregon, Wauna | 1 | 1 | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| Wyoming, Fox Park and Albany | 1 | | 145 | | 2,030 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 215 | 70 | 2,170 |
| Metal: | | | | | |
| Connecticut, Hartford | | | | | ¹ 1,295 |
| Georgia, Rome | | 1 | | 127 | 2,413 |
| New York, Buffalo | | | | | ¹ 435 |
| Ohio: | | | | | |
| Canton | 1 | 1 | 180 | 180 | 1,440 |
| Niles | | 1 | | 200 | 4,600 |
| Toledo | 5 | 1 | 3,165 | 30 | 15,705 |
| Wisconsin, Racine | 2 | 2 | 1,035 | 1,035 | 6,945 |
| Total | 8 | 6 | 4,380 | 1,572 | 32,833 |

¹ I.e., in strikes which began prior to February and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF FEBRUARY 1934 AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY—Continued

| Industrial group and city | Number of disputes | | Number of workers involved in disputes | | Number of man-days lost in February |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Beginning in February | In effect at end of February | Beginning in February | In effect at end of February | |
| Miners: | | | | | |
| Alabama, Cahaba River Valley..... | 1 | 1 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 16,800 |
| Illinois, Glenridge..... | | | | | 1,600 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | |
| Brownsville..... | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| California, Denbo, and Vestaberg..... | 1 | | 2,281 | | 6,843 |
| Carbondale..... | | 1 | | 270 | 6,210 |
| Hudson..... | | 1 | | 750 | 17,250 |
| Isabella..... | 1 | 1 | 700 | 700 | 12,600 |
| Johnstown..... | | 1 | | 1,500 | 34,500 |
| Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties..... | | | | | 1,200,000 |
| Pittsburgh..... | | | | | 1,200 |
| Smithton..... | | 1 | | 300 | 6,900 |
| West Virginia, Twin Branch..... | 1 | 1 | 315 | 315 | 3,465 |
| Total..... | 5 | 8 | 5,896 | 6,435 | 308,428 |
| Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers: | | | | | |
| Indiana, Elkhart and Goshen..... | | 1 | | 11 | 308 |
| New York, Stapleton..... | 1 | | 16 | | 272 |
| Total..... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 580 |
| Oil and chemical workers: | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania, Langeloth..... | | | | | 1,281 |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | |
| Kansas, Wichita..... | 1 | | 67 | | 67 |
| Rubber: | | | | | |
| Ohio, Sandusky..... | 1 | | 72 | | 288 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing: | | | | | |
| Ohio, Cleveland..... | | | | | 3,500 |
| Steamboatmen: | | | | | |
| Maryland, Baltimore..... | 1 | | 29 | | 232 |
| Municipal: | | | | | |
| West Virginia, Kanawha County..... | | 1 | | 500 | 11,500 |
| Teachers: | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania, Mayfield Borough..... | | 1 | | 32 | 608 |
| Textiles: | | | | | |
| Connecticut: | | | | | |
| Middletown..... | 3 | 3 | 1,217 | 1,217 | 4,834 |
| Somerville..... | 1 | 1 | 350 | 350 | 2,800 |
| New Hampshire, Keene..... | 1 | 1 | 52 | 52 | 1,040 |
| New Jersey, Newton..... | | 1 | | 249 | 4,731 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | |
| Belmont..... | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 1,700 |
| Shelby..... | 1 | 1 | 274 | 274 | 1,370 |
| Spindale..... | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 280 |
| Ohio, Cleveland..... | 1 | 1 | 250 | 250 | 1,500 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | |
| West Pittston..... | 1 | | 50 | | 400 |
| York..... | 1 | 1 | 48 | 48 | 576 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | |
| Clifton..... | 1 | | 10 | | 20 |
| Greenville..... | 1 | | 450 | | 3,600 |
| Total..... | 13 | 11 | 2,821 | 2,561 | 22,851 |
| Tobacco: | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania, Nanticoke..... | | | | | 12,280 |
| Other occupations: | | | | | |
| Cottonseed-oil workers: | | | | | |
| California, Selma..... | | 1 | | 50 | 1,150 |
| All occupations, general: | | | | | |
| Illinois, Centralia..... | 1 | | 1,200 | | 2,400 |
| Total..... | 1 | 1 | 1,200 | 50 | 3,550 |
| Grand total..... | 72 | 58 | 87,301 | 41,747 | 1,031,747 |

¹ I. e., in strikes which began prior to February and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives, by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in December 1933 and January and February 1934 and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN DECEMBER 1933 AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934

| Industrial group | Number of disputes beginning in— | | | Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in— | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| | December 1933 | January 1934 | February 1934 | December 1933 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| Auto, carriage, and wagon workers..... | | 1 | 2 | | 175 | 2,520 |
| Bakers..... | 4 | 4 | | 96 | 399 | |
| Building trades..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 193 | 159 | 785 |
| Chauffeurs and teamsters..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5,878 | 614 | 38,958 |
| Clerks and salesmen..... | 2 | 1 | | 95 | 70 | |
| Clothing..... | 3 | 12 | 13 | 696 | 4,773 | 20,384 |
| Coopers..... | 2 | | | 17 | | |
| Electric and gas appliance workers..... | | | 1 | | | 40 |
| Farm labor..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1,500 | 225 | 3,500 |
| Fishermen..... | | 2 | | | 475 | |
| Food workers..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1,495 | 181 | 110 |
| Furniture..... | | 3 | 1 | | 401 | 1,852 |
| Hotel and restaurant workers..... | 2 | 7 | 4 | 79 | 3,430 | 356 |
| Iron and steel..... | 2 | 1 | | 300 | 26 | |
| Laundry workers..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 197 | 500 | 3,960 |
| Leather..... | | 1 | 1 | | 140 | 200 |
| Longshoremen..... | 1 | | | 150 | | |
| Lumber, timber, and mill work..... | | | 2 | | | 215 |
| Metal trades..... | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1,248 | 312 | 4,380 |
| Miners..... | 7 | 11 | 5 | 6,890 | 27,170 | 5,896 |
| Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers..... | | 1 | 1 | | 11 | 16 |
| Oil and chemical workers..... | 1 | | | 427 | | |
| Paper and paper-goods workers..... | | 1 | | | 22 | |
| Printing and publishing..... | | | 1 | | | 67 |
| Rubber..... | | | 1 | | | 72 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing..... | | 1 | | | 500 | |
| Steamboatmen..... | | | 1 | | | 29 |
| Street-railway workers..... | | 1 | | | 75 | |
| Municipal..... | | 1 | | | 500 | |
| Teachers..... | | 1 | | | 32 | |
| Textile..... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 734 | 122 | 2,821 |
| Tobacco..... | 1 | | | 614 | | |
| Other occupations..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 223 | 273 | 1,200 |
| Total..... | 56 | 73 | 72 | 20,832 | 40,585 | 87,301 |

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 4 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in February 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN FEBRUARY 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

| Industrial group | Number of disputes beginning in February 1934 involving— | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 6 and under 20 workers | 20 and under 100 workers | 100 and under 500 workers | 500 and under 1,000 workers | 1,000 and under 5,000 workers | 5,000 and under 10,000 workers | 10,000 workers and over |
| Auto, carriage, and wagon workers | | | | | 2 | | |
| Building trades | | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Chauffeurs and teamsters | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Clothing | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Electric and gas appliance workers | | 1 | | | | | |
| Farm labor | | | | | 1 | | |
| Food workers | | 2 | | | | | |
| Furniture | | | | | 1 | | |
| Hotel and restaurant workers | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Laundry workers | | | | | 2 | | |
| Leather | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lumber, timber, and mill work | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Metal trades | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Miners | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers | 1 | | | | | | |
| Printing and publishing | | 1 | | | | | |
| Rubber | | 1 | | | | | |
| Steamboatmen | | 1 | | | | | |
| Textiles | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Other occupations | | | | | 1 | | |
| Total | 7 | 17 | 26 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 2 |

In Table 5 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in February 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN FEBRUARY 1934, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

| Industrial group | Classified duration of strikes ending in February 1934 | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | One-half month or less | Over one-half and less than 1 month | 1 month and less than 2 months | 2 and less than 3 months |
| Bakers | | | 1 | |
| Building trades | 3 | | | |
| Chauffeurs and teamsters | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| Clothing | 10 | 1 | 1 | |
| Electric and gas appliance workers | 1 | | | |
| Farm labor | 1 | | | |
| Food workers | 1 | | | |
| Furniture | 1 | | | |
| Hotel and restaurant workers | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Laundry workers | | | | |
| Lumber, timber, and mill work | 1 | | | |
| Metal trades | 5 | | | |
| Miners | 3 | 1 | | 1 |
| Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers | | 1 | | |
| Oil and chemical workers | | | 1 | |
| Printing and publishing | 1 | | | |
| Rubber | 1 | | | |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 1 | | | |
| Steamboatmen | 1 | | | |
| Textiles | 3 | | | |
| Tobacco | | | | 1 |
| Other occupations | 1 | | | |
| Total | 40 | 6 | 5 | 2 |

Table 6 gives the number of disputes beginning in February 1934 by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 6.—TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1934

| States | Total number of strikes | Total number of workers involved | Number of disputes beginning in February 1934 involving— | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | 6 and under 20 workers | 20 and under 100 workers | 100 and under 500 workers | 500 and under 1,000 workers | 1,000 and under 5,000 workers | 5,000 workers and over |
| Alabama..... | 4 | 4,191 | | 2 | | | 2 | |
| California..... | 1 | 3,500 | | | | | 1 | |
| Connecticut..... | 4 | 1,567 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Delaware..... | 1 | 150 | | | 1 | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | 200 | | | 1 | | | |
| Illinois..... | 3 | 8,240 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Kansas..... | 1 | 67 | | 1 | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 2 | 79 | | 2 | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 4 | 457 | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 40 | | 1 | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | 600 | | | | 1 | | |
| Missouri..... | 2 | 310 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | 1 | 52 | | 1 | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 100 | | | 1 | | | |
| New York..... | 8 | 49,716 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| North Carolina..... | 3 | 394 | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Ohio..... | 10 | 3,815 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | |
| Oregon..... | 1 | 70 | | 1 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 11 | 6,941 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| South Carolina..... | 2 | 460 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 2 | 350 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | 5,857 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | |
| Wyoming..... | 1 | 145 | | | 1 | | | |
| Total..... | 72 | 87,301 | 7 | 18 | 26 | 6 | 12 | 3 |

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in February 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 58 labor disputes during February 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 46,113 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the disputes occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, there were 42 disputes involving violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act and many disputes involving civil-works projects which were handled by commissioners of conciliation, either alone or in conjunction with other agencies.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1934

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Duration | | Workers involved | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Beginning | Ending | Directly | Indirectly |
| Singer Sewing Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Controversy | Employees | Long hours, wages, and conditions. | Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded. | 1934 Jan. 15 | 1934 Feb. 2 | 30 | |
| Wichita Transportation Co., Wichita, Kans. | Threatened strike | Street-railway workers. | Working conditions. | Adjusted. Increase averaging 5 cents per hour and signed agreement. | Feb. 5 | Feb. 12 | 125 | 25 |
| Kaul Manufacturing Co. and Union Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ohio. | Strike | Sewer-pipe and other clay workers. | Wages under code. | Adjusted. All returned; code minimums to be paid. | Jan. 15 | Feb. 1 | 415 | |
| Smith Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | Controversy | Upholsterers. | Wages and working conditions. | Pending | Feb. 6 | | 22 | |
| Buick Co., Detroit, Mich. | Strike | Automobile workers. | Objection to nonresident workers being employed. | Unclassified. National Labor Board continuing investigation. | Feb. 8 | | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Des Moines Electric Co. and Des Moines Gas Co., Des Moines, Iowa. | Threatened strike | Electric and gas workers. | Discharges, wages, and working conditions. | do | Feb. 6 | | 300 | |
| Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio. | do | Shoe workers. | Negotiations for agreement and increase in wages. | Adjusted. Company agreed to continue negotiations to final settlement. | Jan. 1 | Feb. 5 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Vitrolite Manufacturing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va. | Lockout | Employees | Alleged discrimination for union affiliation. | Adjusted. Agreement secured in connection with Chicago regional board. | Jan. 3 | Feb. 9 | 129 | 46 |
| Black Bear Woolen Mills, Proctorsville, Vt. | Threatened strike | Weavers. | Proposed increase of looms to each weaver. | Pending | Jan. 2 | | 66 | 79 |
| Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. | Strike | Walters. | Working conditions. | do | Feb. 6 | | 300 | 500 |
| Federal Clay Products Co., Mineral City, Ohio. | Lockout | Clay workers. | Company refused collective bargaining and recognition. | do | Feb. 8 | | 1,500 | |
| Hosiery workers, Belmont, N. C. | Strike | Hosiery workers. | Working conditions. | do | do | | (1) | |
| Taylor Winfield Co., Warren, Ohio. | Threatened strike | Machinists. | Company refused to sign agreement. | do | Feb. 9 | | 40 | |
| Ladies' garment workers, Boston, Mass. | Strike | Garment makers. | Asked closed-shop agreement. | do | Feb. 12 | | 3,500 | |
| Tampa Shipbuilding Co., Tampa, Fla. | Controversy | Shipbuilding workers. | Prevailing rates on dock building; P. W. A. funds being used. | Unclassified. Referred to P. W. A. representatives. | do | | 50 | |
| Sheep shearers, Arizona | Strike | Sheep shearers. | Asked increase; working conditions. | Unclassified. Referred to regional board of Los Angeles. | Feb. 15 | Feb. 23 | 100 | 50 |
| Asbury Transportation Co., Portland, Oreg. | do | Bus drivers. | Wages and working conditions. | Adjusted. All returned; improved conditions and 5 cents per hour increase in minimum wage. | Feb. 1 | Feb. 16 | 46 | 64 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|---------|-----|-----|
| Barr Rubber Products Co., Sandusky, Ohio. | do | Rubber workers. | do | Adjusted. Wage scale to be fixed by arbitration; workers reinstated. | do | Feb. 12 | 180 | |
| Wilson Packing Co., Oklahoma | Controversy | Packing employees. | Alleged discrimination for union | Adjusted. Company will comply | Feb. 13 | Feb. 17 | 750 | 300 |

[illegible]

¹⁾Not yet reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Duration | | Workers involved | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|--------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Beginning | Ending | Directly | Indirectly |
| Pharis Rubber Co., Newark, Ohio. | Threatened strike. | Rubber workers. | Asked collective bargaining. | Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement including collective bargaining. | 1934 Feb. 28 | 1934 Mar. 2 | 1,000 | 100 |
| Spicer Manufacturing Co., Electric Auto Lite Co., Logan Gear Co., and Bingham Stamping & Tool Co., Toledo, Ohio. | Strike. | Automotive products makers. | Asked increase and collective bargaining. | Adjusted. Increase 5 percent, collective bargaining and other satisfactory terms allowed. Regional board assisted. | Feb. 23 | Feb. 28 | 4,000 | --- |
| Tire mold makers, Akron, Ohio. | Controversy. | Tire mold makers. | Wages and working conditions. | Pending. | Feb. 21 | --- | (1) | --- |
| L. P. Lockwood Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | Strike. | Textile workers. | do. | Adjusted. Recognition of shop committee and 5 percent increase allowed. | Feb. 28 | Mar. 2 | 250 | --- |
| Motor Products Corp., Detroit, Mich. | Threatened strike. | Automotive products makers. | Wages of lacquer rubbers cut from 20 to 25 percent. | Adjusted. Wages restored. | Feb. 26 | Feb. 28 | 268 | 5,000 |
| Trico Products Corp., Buffalo, N.Y. | do. | Metal polishers. | Working conditions. | Adjusted. Agreement signed. | Jan. 16 | Feb. 9 | 1,200 | --- |
| J. D. Westcott & Sons, Williamston, W. Va. | do. | Wood workers. | do. | Pending. | Feb. 20 | --- | 60 | 16 |
| Oklahoma Railway Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. | do. | Electric-railway and motor-coach workers. | Asked wage increase. | Adjusted. Increase allowed. | Jan. 16 | Feb. 27 | 460 | --- |
| Deshler Broom Factory, Deshler, Ohio. | Controversy. | Broom makers. | Low wages and unpaid wages. | Adjusted. Will reemploy and pay back wages when practicable. | Jan. 4 | Feb. 21 | 175 | 50 |
| Common laborers, Marseilles, Ill. | do. | Common laborers. | Asked prevailing wage and local workmen. | Adjusted. Contractor will pay prevailing wage and employ local workers. | Feb. 1 | Feb. 19 | 65 | --- |
| Paschen Bros. Construction Co., Chicago, Ill. | do. | Construction workers. | Union demanded double time pay for Sunday work. | Adjusted. Union withdrew request for double time on this job. | Jan. 11 | Feb. 16 | 42 | 33 |
| Rembrandt Lamp Co., Chicago, Ill. | Threatened strike. | Lamp makers. | Union asked guaranty of 90 cents per hour to pieceworkers. | Adjusted. Increase allowed to pieceworkers. | Jan. 26 | Feb. 10 | 15 | --- |
| <i>Construction of Government buildings</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Post-office buildings: Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | Controversy. | Marble setters. | Dissatisfaction with prevailing rate as previously fixed. | Pending. | Feb. 2 | --- | (1) | --- |
| Elsinore, Calif. | do. | Building trades. | Prevailing rates. | do. | Feb. 12 | --- | (1) | --- |
| Asbury Park, N.J. | Strike. | Bricklayers and other building craftsmen. | Payment of prevailing wage rates. | do. | Feb. 6 | --- | (1) | --- |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|---|---------|---------|----|-----|
| Rochester, N.Y. | Controversy. | Carpenters and painters. | Prevailing rates for floor and electric fixture work. | Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement concluded. | Feb. 23 | Feb. 28 | 10 | --- |
| Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y. | do. | Cement workers. | Alleged prevailing rates not being paid. | Adjusted. Prevailing wage will be paid and claims for back pay allowed. | Feb. 1 | Feb. 8 | 10 | --- |

| Rochester, N.Y. | Controversy | Carpenters and painters. Cement workers | Prevailing rates for floor and elec- tric fixture work. Alleged prevailing rates not being paid. | Adjusted, Satisfactory agreement concluded. Adjusted, Prevailing wage will be paid and claims for back wages paid. Pending | Feb. 23 Feb. 1 | Feb. 28 Feb. 8 | 10 |
|---|-------------|---|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y. | do. | | | | | | 10 |
| Government buildings, Point Loma, Calif. | do. | Building trades | Prevailing wage investigation | | Feb. 12 | | (1) |
| Total | | | | | | | 25,672 |
| | | | | | | | 20,441 |

1 Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes in the Philippine Islands, 1928 to 1932

S TATISTICS on strikes and other industrial disputes in the Philippines, 1928 to 1932, taken from the twenty-fourth annual report (unpublished) of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the calendar year 1932 are given below:

STRIKES AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ADJUSTED THROUGH INTERVENTION OF PHILIPPINE BUREAU OF LABOR, 1928-32

| Year | Number of industrial disputes | Number of workers involved | Causes of conflicts | | Adjustment in favor of— | |
|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Wages | Other causes | Workers | Employers |
| 1928 | 38 | 4,729 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 17 |
| 1929 | 26 | 4,939 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 16 |
| 1930 | 36 | 6,069 | 22 | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| 1931 | 45 | 6,976 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 28 |
| 1932 | 31 | 4,396 | 24 | 7 | 14 | 17 |
| Total | 176 | 27,109 | 105 | 70 | 73 | 103 |

LABOR AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Report of Emergency Board for Dispute on Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad

THE emergency board appointed by the President of the United States, on February 1, to investigate the dispute between the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. and its engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, made its report on February 28. The members of the board were as follows: Frank P. Douglass (chairman), Will J. French, and Henry A. Wiley.

The strike vote grew out of an accumulation of grievance cases, 75 in number. At the beginning of the hearing it was agreed by the parties that for the purpose of the hearing the cases in controversy could be grouped into six separate groups. It was then agreed by the parties that the principles involved and the findings and conclusions of the board in certain cases in the several groups would govern all the cases listed in such group.

Upon the suggestion of the board, the parties agreed to withdraw 17 cases and to let the matters involved in those cases remain in status quo until January 1, 1935. During the proceedings the parties agreed to the settlement of 13 other cases, leaving 45 cases to be decided by the board. The majority of these grievances were caused by a change in rules by the carrier without previous notice to the employees. In other cases the grievance had been referred to the Western Train Service Board of Adjustment, and its decisions had not been made effective by the carrier. In some cases the board found that the grievance had not been submitted for adjustment or mediation. The board in its report suggested that grievances should be submitted through the orderly processes prescribed by the agreements between the employees and the carrier, and the Railway Labor Act.

The board concluded its report as follows:

1. There is no cause remaining to justify a strike by the employees on the property of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.
2. The controversies remaining can be settled as suggested in the report.
3. Closer cooperation is needed between the representatives of the carrier and the employees to amicably adjust grievances that should not be prolonged in reaching a settlement.
4. The board is impressed by the number of cases in which the Western Train Service Board of Adjustment has been deadlocked instead of reaching decisions, and also with the number of cases in which the decisions, due to their lack of clarity, were of such nature as to prolong controversies.
5. The numerous cases which had neither been to the Train Service Board for decision nor through mediation or arbitration as provided for by the Railway Labor Act clearly have no proper place in a strike ballot.

Increase of Wages Awarded to Street-Railway Employees of the Connecticut Co.

AN ARBITRATION board in the wage controversy between the Connecticut Co. and its street-railway employees, on February 19, granted an increase of 2 cents an hour for the car and bus operators, and an increase of 3½ percent for all other employees coming under the arbitration agreement. This award was retroactive to June 1, 1933. The board was composed of Judge Robert L. Munger, Superior Court of Connecticut (chairman), Judge P. M. O'Sullivan, Superior Court of Connecticut, representing the employees, and Joseph F. Berry, representing the company.

From January 1, 1926, to May 31, 1932, the 2-man-car operators were paid, by agreement, at the rate of 62 cents an hour, while the 1-man-car operators received a differential of 7 cents an hour over that rate. Beginning June 1, 1932, both classes accepted voluntarily a reduction to 53 cents an hour with the same differential, and have since been operating on that basis. The men asked for an increase of 9 cents an hour, effective June 1, 1933. The parties being unable to agree, the controversy was submitted to arbitration.

The following are a few excerpts from the opinion of the chairman of the board:

It surely appeared that the economic status of the employees of this company has been during the last few years and is now far superior to other labor of a similar class. There can be little doubt that the nearest approach that can be made to a correct classification of this labor is to say that it is semiskilled. No apprenticeship is necessary, but the work done by the men does require them to be alert, intelligent, and honest. It is also pertinent just at this point of reference to the more fortunate position of the employees over other labor of the same class, to note in passing what the record clearly shows to be the attitude of the company toward their employees. A disposition to be fair is most clearly shown. The cost to the company of the insurance system established for the benefit of the men is in excess of \$20,000 a year, and 75 percent or 80 percent approximately of the employees take advantage of it. There is every indication that the company desires to treat with the men fairly and without prejudice.

* * * * *

Mr. Ruckland, in an attitude of admirable fairness, has stated that in his opinion wages are a fixed charge of revenue after taxes. This is very far from saying that wages in any industry should be increased to such a point that the cost of operation must prevent the industry from paying interest on its bonds. It seems to me that such interest is of an essentially different character from that of dividends. One might suppose this would be obvious. When one buys stock in a company he buys hope or an expectation of return on what he then invests. He submits that money to the risk of the prosperity of the company. When he buys a bond it is something quite otherwise. He stands then in relation to the company upon a contract. What he buys is an absolute and unconditional promise to pay. He is to receive the money he has loaned for the inception, maintenance, or development of the industry. The railroad company has not earned the interest on its bonds. It must upon any just principle be allowed

some portion of the earnings of the Connecticut Co. to help it toward the payment of its own obligations. * * *

Obviously the situation in the present case is exceptional. The New Haven Railroad Co. owns practically all of the bonds and all of the stock of the Connecticut Co. How, then, can we fix a wage that shall be a reasonable one and yet be just to both of these companies—to the debtor and the creditor? In my opinion we may do it by saying that while the railroad company has the right to insist on the payment of the interest on its bonds, it should not insist on the payment of so much of it as will render impossible the payment of a wage which more nearly represents a just wage than that which the men now receive. So much of this interest payment as may be necessary for this purpose the railroad company may be fairly asked to forego. This is not denying in any respect the principle of the duty to pay interest on bonded indebtedness. It is to modify it to meet the exceptional situation here presented.

* * * * *

I find, therefore, and award, after full consideration and under the terms of the arbitration agreement, that the basic wage to be paid for the period therein limited, shall be 48 cents per hour for the first 3 months of employment, 51 cents per hour for the next 9 months, and 55 cents per hour thereafter, for the 2-man-car operator, plus a differential of 7 cents for the 1-man-car and motor-bus operator; and the wage rates of all other employees specified in the arbitration agreement shall be increased $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

In conclusion it may also be said that although this board has no power under the terms of the arbitration agreement to fix wages beyond the time limited therein, the hope may be expressed that in justice to both parties the wage rate herein fixed should continue for the balance of the present calendar year.

Judge P. M. O'Sullivan, representing the employees, said, "I concur in the result, simply to make the award effective."

Joseph F. Berry, representing the company, filed a dissenting opinion, which is, in part, as follows:

My difficulty in assenting to the award is due to the fact that this decision is retroactive as provided in the arbitration agreement, and therefore we must look back to June 1, 1933, to determine the economic situation at that time with reference to both the men and the company. At that time and for all time prior thereto the employees of this company and of public utility companies in general have been fortunate indeed in comparison with labor in general and especially is this true during the last 4 years.

I can see a possible reason for the increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent awarded by the majority of the board to take effect at the time when the company adopted the Code of Fair Competition for the Transit Industry, the effect of which was to spread the work, add men to the pay roll, which increased the same \$46,000 per annum, but also had the effect of diminishing the pay envelope of some, but not all, of the men. This code, however, was not adopted until November 1933, and earnings had not been decreased for anyone up to that time and the code expressly recognizes that "in many companies it is impossible for the industry to assume the burden of an increase in the hourly rates of pay to offset such reduction."

* * * * *

I am heartily in accord with the recommendation of the board that the company and employees continue to live under the wage awarded by this board during the balance of the calendar year of 1934, and therefore concur in this suggestion.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, February 1934

THE number of buildings for which permits were issued in February was 9.3 percent smaller than in January and their estimated value declined by 2 percent according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 772 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

Ordinarily the value of permits issued during February is lower than for any other month during the year. The decrease in February as compared with January 1934 is smaller than for any other year since 1930.

The data shown in the following tables is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the local building officials in cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the Federal Bureau in the collection of these data.

The cost figures as shown in the following tables are as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building operations within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Comparisons, January and February 1934

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 772 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 772 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | New residential buildings (estimated cost) | | | New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost) | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change | January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change |
| New England..... | \$549,732 | \$394,903 | -28.2 | \$355,309 | \$256,963 | -33.3 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 1,538,985 | 1,436,540 | -6.7 | 2,771,031 | 6,813,048 | +145.9 |
| East North Central..... | 363,623 | 494,087 | +35.9 | 2,843,459 | 626,333 | -78.0 |
| West North Central..... | 176,050 | 265,030 | +50.5 | 1,013,230 | 494,351 | -51.2 |
| South Atlantic..... | 572,525 | 500,273 | -12.6 | 2,293,145 | 2,979,414 | +29.9 |
| South Central..... | 329,786 | 535,234 | +62.3 | 3,062,168 | 525,836 | -82.8 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 886,420 | 1,348,084 | +52.1 | 1,394,807 | 1,828,575 | +31.1 |
| Total..... | 4,417,121 | 4,974,151 | +12.6 | 13,763,149 | 13,524,520 | -1.7 |

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 772 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

| Geographic division | Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost) | | | Total construction (estimated cost) | | | Number of cities |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | Per- cent of change | January 1934 | February 1934 | Per- cent of change | |
| New England..... | \$1, 184, 549 | \$838, 612 | -29. 2 | \$2, 119, 590 | \$1, 490, 478 | -29. 7 | 107 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 3, 437, 641 | 3, 239, 711 | -5. 8 | 7, 747, 657 | 11, 489, 299 | +48. 3 | 173 |
| East North Central..... | 1, 336, 839 | 1, 500, 607 | +12. 3 | 4, 543, 921 | 2, 621, 027 | -42. 3 | 175 |
| West North Central..... | 413, 155 | 553, 759 | +34. 0 | 1, 602, 435 | 1, 313, 140 | -18. 1 | 72 |
| South Atlantic..... | 2, 053, 433 | 1, 225, 608 | -40. 3 | 4, 919, 103 | 4, 705, 295 | -4. 3 | 76 |
| South Central..... | 587, 511 | 808, 734 | +37. 7 | 3, 979, 465 | 1, 869, 804 | -53. 0 | 85 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 1, 745, 841 | 1, 707, 949 | -2. 2 | 4, 027, 068 | 4, 884, 608 | +21. 3 | 84 |
| Total..... | 10, 758, 969 | 9, 874, 980 | -8. 2 | 28, 939, 239 | 28, 373, 651 | -2. 0 | 772 |

The value of the new residential buildings for which permits were issued in February 1934 increased 12.6 percent as compared with those issued in the previous month. Four of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in this type of building.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings decreased 1.7 percent in February as compared with January. Three geographic divisions, however, showed increases in the cost of new nonresidential buildings. The largest increase occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. This increase was largely confined to New York City, where a permit was issued for the post-office annex to cost over \$4,500,000.

There was a decrease of 8.2 percent in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs made to existing buildings comparing the 2 months under discussion.

The building-cost figures as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include permits issued by local building officials to which is added the cost of buildings for which contracts are awarded by Federal and State Governments in cities having a population of 10,000 or over. In January the awards made by Federal and State Governments totaled \$4,898,924; in February, \$7,548,689.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 772 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 772 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | Total construction | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | 92 | 48 | 201 | 114 | 1,163 | 872 | 1,456 | 1,034 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 229 | 94 | 443 | 275 | 2,887 | 2,170 | 3,559 | 2,539 |
| East North Central..... | 61 | 71 | 480 | 244 | 1,385 | 1,810 | 1,926 | 2,125 |
| West North Central..... | 49 | 87 | 167 | 246 | 466 | 700 | 682 | 1,033 |
| South Atlantic..... | 158 | 125 | 315 | 263 | 1,902 | 1,578 | 2,375 | 1,966 |
| South Central..... | 143 | 196 | 401 | 325 | 1,399 | 1,510 | 1,943 | 2,031 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 263 | 339 | 1,108 | 871 | 3,422 | 3,240 | 4,793 | 4,450 |
| Total..... | 995 | 960 | 3,115 | 2,338 | 12,624 | 11,880 | 16,734 | 15,178 |
| Percent of change..... | | -3.5 | | -24.9 | | -5.9 | | -9.3 |

The number of new residential buildings decreased 3.5 percent comparing February with January. Four of the geographic divisions, however, showed increases in the number of residential buildings.

The number of new nonresidential buildings decreased 24.9 percent comparing these 2 months. The West North Central was the only geographic division showing an increase in the number of new nonresidential buildings.

There was a decrease of 5.9 percent in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost and number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in 772 identical cities for January and February 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 772 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | 1-family dwellings | | | | 2-family dwellings | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$530,002 | \$373,903 | 89 | 46 | \$19,730 | \$21,000 | 6 | 3 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 928,485 | 424,340 | 201 | 75 | 138,500 | 96,700 | 37 | 30 |
| East North Central..... | 357,623 | 457,087 | 60 | 67 | 6,000 | 37,000 | 2 | 7 |
| West North Central..... | 132,550 | 261,530 | 40 | 86 | 39,500 | 3,500 | 15 | 2 |
| South Atlantic..... | 550,025 | 488,198 | 153 | 119 | 10,000 | 9,175 | 8 | 7 |
| South Central..... | 307,736 | 411,584 | 138 | 174 | 19,350 | 110,150 | 10 | 37 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 733,120 | 1,021,539 | 242 | 298 | 105,300 | 232,045 | 36 | 71 |
| Total..... | 3,539,541 | 3,438,181 | 923 | 865 | 338,380 | 509,570 | 114 | 157 |
| Percent of change..... | | -2.9 | | -6.3 | | +50.6 | | +37.7 |

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 772 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

| Geographic division | Multifamily dwellings | | | | Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$549,732 | \$394,903 | 95 | 49 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | \$472,000 | \$915,500 | 160 | 186 | 1,538,985 | 1,436,540 | 398 | 291 |
| East North Central..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 363,623 | 494,087 | 62 | 74 |
| West North Central..... | 4,000 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 176,050 | 265,030 | 59 | 88 |
| South Atlantic..... | 0 | 2,900 | 0 | 3 | 560,025 | 500,273 | 161 | 129 |
| South Central..... | 4,500 | 13,500 | 4 | 6 | 331,586 | 535,234 | 152 | 217 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 30,000 | 89,500 | 9 | 38 | 868,420 | 1,343,084 | 287 | 407 |
| Total..... | 510,500 | 1,021,400 | 177 | 233 | 4,388,421 | 4,969,151 | 1,214 | 1,255 |
| Percent of change..... | | +100.1 | | +31.6 | | +13.2 | | +3.4 |

There was a decrease of 2.9 percent in the value of the 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued in February as compared with January. The number of families provided for in single dwelling houses decreased 6.3 percent. Although in the country as a whole, there was a decrease in the 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued in January, 4 of the 7 geographic divisions showed increases. The largest decrease occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. In the Borough of Queens in January permits were issued for 106 1-family dwellings; in February permits were issued for only 21 1-family dwellings.

There was an increase of 50.6 percent in the estimated cost of 2-family dwellings and an increase of 37.7 percent in the number of dwelling units provided in this type of dwelling.

The indicated expenditures for apartment houses doubled comparing January and February. The number of family dwelling units, however, increased but 31.6 percent. The building of apartment houses has reached such a low point that in these 772 cities during January permits issued for new apartment buildings totaled only \$500,000 and in February only slightly more than \$1,000,000.

The cost of housekeeping dwellings as a whole increased 13.2 percent, while the number of family-dwelling units increased 3.4 percent. The total of housekeeping dwellings as shown in this table should not be confused with the total for new residential buildings as shown in table 1. Residential buildings include, in addition to housekeeping dwellings, nonhousekeeping dwellings, such as hotels, lodging houses, clubs with bedrooms, etc.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings,

for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

| Month | Families provided for | Indicated expenditures for— | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | New resi- dential buildings | New non- residential buildings | Additions, alterations, and repairs | Total building operations |
| 1930 | | | | | |
| January | 34.2 | 29.4 | 64.3 | 55.1 | 46.1 |
| February | 43.0 | 34.7 | 51.8 | 57.5 | 44.1 |
| 1931 | | | | | |
| January | 39.1 | 30.8 | 43.4 | 55.5 | 38.9 |
| February | 40.3 | 30.3 | 43.8 | 48.6 | 37.9 |
| 1932 | | | | | |
| January | 14.4 | 10.2 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 18.2 |
| February | 13.0 | 9.1 | 16.5 | 26.7 | 14.3 |
| 1933 | | | | | |
| January | 4.9 | 3.4 | 26.8 | 16.2 | 14.7 |
| February | 5.6 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 7.9 |
| 1934 | | | | | |
| January | 3.7 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 24.2 | 8.9 |
| February | 3.8 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 22.2 | 8.7 |

The index numbers of families provided for and of expenditures for new residential buildings were lower than for February 1933, but higher than for January 1934.

The index numbers for new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations, while higher than for February 1933, were lower than for January 1934.

Comparisons, February 1934 with February 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 771 identical cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over for the months of February 1933 and February 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 771 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY 1933 AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | New residential buildings (estimated cost) | | | New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost) | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| | February 1933 | February 1934 | Percent of change | February 1933 | February 1934 | Percent of change |
| New England..... | \$415,871 | \$394,903 | -5.0 | \$476,832 | \$255,463 | -46.4 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 4,298,191 | 1,442,540 | -66.4 | 4,621,694 | 6,814,648 | +47.4 |
| East North Central..... | 229,490 | 494,087 | +115.3 | 1,982,809 | 611,333 | -63.7 |
| West North Central..... | 165,000 | 265,030 | +60.6 | 448,548 | 494,351 | +10.2 |
| South Atlantic..... | 545,174 | 500,273 | -8.2 | 1,526,871 | 2,979,414 | +95.1 |
| South Central..... | 391,942 | 522,684 | +33.4 | 1,702,307 | 525,761 | -69.1 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 1,263,011 | 1,348,084 | +6.7 | 849,430 | 1,828,575 | +115.3 |
| Total..... | 7,308,679 | 4,967,601 | -32.0 | 11,308,491 | 13,509,545 | +19.5 |

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 771 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY 1933 AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

| Geographic division | Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost) | | | Total construction (estimated cost) | | | Number of cities |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | February 1933 | February 1934 | Percent of change | February 1933 | February 1934 | Percent of change | |
| New England..... | \$654,057 | \$836,912 | +28.0 | \$1,546,760 | \$1,487,278 | -3.8 | 106 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 2,133,734 | 3,242,086 | +51.9 | 11,053,619 | 11,499,274 | +4.0 | 174 |
| East North Central..... | 682,617 | 1,495,257 | +119.0 | 2,594,916 | 2,600,677 | +0.2 | 174 |
| West North Central..... | 260,875 | 553,759 | +112.3 | 874,423 | 1,313,140 | +50.2 | 72 |
| South Atlantic..... | 1,038,030 | 1,226,816 | +18.2 | 3,110,075 | 4,706,503 | +51.3 | 78 |
| South Central..... | 591,789 | 785,084 | +32.7 | 2,686,038 | 1,833,529 | -31.7 | 83 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 979,341 | 1,707,949 | +74.4 | 3,091,782 | 4,884,608 | +58.0 | 84 |
| Total..... | 6,340,443 | 9,847,863 | +55.3 | 24,957,613 | 28,325,009 | +13.5 | 771 |

There was a decrease of 32 percent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings comparing February 1934 with the same month of the previous year.

The cost of new nonresidential buildings increased 19.5 percent; the Mountain and Pacific States registering an increase of over 100 percent in this type of building and the South Atlantic over 95 percent.

Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings increased 55.3 percent in comparing February 1934 with February 1933, all seven geographic divisions registering an increase in this type of work.

The estimated cost of building construction as a whole increased 13.5 percent, comparing the 2 months under discussion, 5 of the 7 geographic divisions registering increases.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 771 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over for the months of February 1933 and February 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 771 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY 1933 AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | Total construction | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | 92 | 48 | 336 | 113 | 1,050 | 867 | 1,478 | 1,028 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 243 | 95 | 548 | 274 | 2,776 | 2,169 | 3,567 | 2,538 |
| East North Central..... | 57 | 71 | 401 | 241 | 1,195 | 1,806 | 1,653 | 2,118 |
| West North Central..... | 56 | 87 | 251 | 246 | 469 | 700 | 776 | 1,033 |
| South Atlantic..... | 161 | 125 | 402 | 263 | 1,701 | 1,585 | 2,264 | 1,973 |
| South Central..... | 173 | 140 | 312 | 241 | 1,305 | 1,226 | 1,790 | 1,607 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 302 | 339 | 765 | 871 | 2,765 | 3,240 | 3,832 | 4,450 |
| Total..... | 1,084 | 905 | 3,015 | 2,249 | 11,261 | 11,593 | 15,360 | 14,747 |
| Percent of change..... | | -16.5 | | -25.4 | | +2.9 | | -4.0 |

Decreases in number were shown for both types of new buildings and for total building construction, comparing February 1934 with the same month of the previous year. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs, however, showed an increase.

Table 7 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 771 identical cities during February 1933 and February 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 771 IDENTICAL CITIES IN FEBRUARY 1933 AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | 1-family dwellings | | | | 2-family dwellings | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$386,921 | \$373,903 | 88 | 46 | \$20,600 | \$21,000 | 5 | 3 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 939,441 | 430,340 | 210 | 76 | 166,250 | 96,700 | 44 | 30 |
| East North Central..... | 224,131 | 457,087 | 56 | 67 | 5,359 | 37,000 | 1 | 7 |
| West North Central..... | 155,500 | 261,530 | 54 | 86 | 9,500 | 3,500 | 4 | 2 |
| South Atlantic..... | 509,074 | 488,198 | 154 | 119 | 5,000 | 9,175 | 3 | 7 |
| South Central..... | 370,932 | 399,034 | 167 | 163 | 7,560 | 110,150 | 7 | 37 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 1,075,061 | 1,021,539 | 271 | 298 | 118,550 | 232,045 | 48 | 71 |
| Total..... | 3,661,060 | 3,431,631 | 1,000 | 855 | 332,819 | 509,570 | 112 | 157 |
| Percent of change..... | | -6.3 | | -14.5 | | +53.1 | | +40.2 |

| Geographic division | Multifamily dwellings | | | | Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | | Estimated cost | | Families provided for | |
| | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 | February 1933 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$8,000 | 0 | 8 | 0 | \$415,521 | \$394,903 | 101 | 49 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 3,135,500 | \$915,500 | 578 | 186 | 4,241,191 | 1,442,540 | 832 | 292 |
| East North Central..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229,490 | 494,087 | 57 | 74 |
| West North Central..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 165,000 | 265,030 | 58 | 88 |
| South Atlantic..... | 31,100 | 2,900 | 21 | 3 | 545,174 | 500,273 | 178 | 129 |
| South Central..... | 5,000 | 13,500 | 4 | 6 | 383,492 | 522,684 | 178 | 266 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 74,400 | 89,500 | 45 | 38 | 1,268,011 | 1,343,084 | 364 | 407 |
| Total..... | 3,254,000 | 1,021,400 | 656 | 233 | 7,247,879 | 4,962,601 | 1,768 | 1,245 |
| Percent of change..... | | -68.6 | | -64.5 | | -31.5 | | -29.6 |

The value of 1-family dwellings decreased 6.3 per cent and the number of family-dwelling units provided in this type of dwelling decreased 14.5 percent comparing February 1934 with February of the past year.

The estimated cost of 2-family dwellings, however, increased 53.1 percent and the number of family-dwelling units provided therein increased 40.2 percent.

A decrease of 68.6 percent was shown in the value, and a decrease of 64.5 percent in the number of dwelling units provided in apartment houses. This large decrease was brought about by the decrease in New York City.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings as a whole decreased 31.5 percent, and the number of dwelling units provided in all types of dwellings decreased 29.6 percent.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 8 shows the value of contracts awarded by the United States Government for construction projects of all kinds during January and February 1934. The data include awards for building construction; road building; river, harbor, and flood-control projects; street paving; naval vessels; reclamation projects; forest service; water and sewerage systems; and miscellaneous projects.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

| Geographic division | Building construction | | Public roads | | River, harbor, and flood-control projects | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$1,640,310 | \$705,129 | \$2,308,761 | \$1,542,587 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 985,420 | 5,845,815 | 3,005,373 | 3,210,828 | \$278,445 | \$2,491,872 |
| East North Central..... | 381,032 | 818,879 | 3,815,187 | 4,072,090 | 1,613,249 | 848,723 |
| West North Central..... | 443,063 | 322,694 | 6,062,658 | 2,247,750 | 2,888,019 | 1,475,267 |
| South Atlantic..... | 3,919,848 | 1,541,128 | 5,688,687 | 3,488,339 | 1,965,119 | 1,098,899 |
| South Central..... | 2,494,562 | 753,889 | 8,854,931 | 6,308,417 | 4,088,605 | 1,144,759 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 1,743,593 | 806,050 | 6,250,895 | 4,699,514 | 2,430,100 | 1,746,326 |
| Total..... | 11,607,828 | 10,793,584 | 35,986,492 | 25,569,525 | 13,263,537 | 8,805,846 |
| Outside continental United States..... | 994,359 | 206,299 | | | 2,910,000 | |

| Geographic division | Streets and roads ² | | Naval vessels | | Reclamation projects | | Forestry | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$9,767 | 0 | \$178,931 | \$144,000 | 0 | 0 | \$2,125 | \$26,089 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 35,366 | \$387,500 | 6,897,620 | 1,229,082 | 0 | 0 | 7,308 | 16,888 |
| East North Central..... | 2,000 | 65,000 | 42,738 | 14,938 | \$2,400 | \$12,000 | 125,660 | 542,452 |
| West North Central..... | 63,558 | 757,442 | 0 | 0 | 22,700 | 5,500 | 3,300 | 0 |
| South Atlantic..... | 554,920 | 177,762 | 2,918,486 | 307,888 | 18,300 | 41,875 | 137,785 | 5,148 |
| South Central..... | 252,520 | 437,069 | 11,281 | 0 | 81,493 | 16,000 | 120,759 | 26,214 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 309,195 | 2,231,573 | 704,727 | 448,603 | 23,317,521 | 1,282,323 | 366,417 | 1,386,929 |
| Total..... | 1,227,326 | 4,056,346 | 10,753,783 | 2,144,511 | 23,446,414 | 1,363,698 | 763,354 | 2,003,720 |
| Outside continental United States..... | 6,860 | | 193,338 | 83,000 | 186,534 | | | |

| Geographic division | Water and sewerage systems | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$7,000 | \$17,888 | \$784,066 | \$173,696 | \$4,930,404 | \$2,609,389 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 25,489 | 1,900 | 3,159,318 | 945,953 | 14,394,339 | 14,129,838 |
| East North Central..... | 59,216 | 14,987 | 1,027,541 | 203,925 | 7,069,023 | 6,592,994 |
| West North Central..... | 0 | 52,690 | 62,570 | 171,115 | 9,545,868 | 5,032,458 |
| South Atlantic..... | 84,804 | 472,136 | 795,530 | 327,241 | 16,083,479 | 7,460,416 |
| South Central..... | 12,729 | 113,549 | 322,594 | 316,424 | 16,239,474 | 9,116,321 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 4,813 | 34,000 | 682,007 | 283,029 | 35,809,268 | 12,918,347 |
| Total..... | 194,051 | 707,150 | 6,833,626 | 2,421,383 | 104,075,855 | 57,865,763 |
| Outside continental United States..... | 1,000 | | 376,189 | 56,274 | 4,668,280 | 345,573 |

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

³ Includes \$4,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.

⁴ Includes \$6,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.

The value of Federal Government construction awards during February 1934 came to nearly \$60,000,000. This is only slightly more than one half the value of awards made by the Federal Government during January 1934. There were, however, increases in the value of contracts awarded for forestry projects, water and sewerage systems, and street paving. The main items registering decreases were road building; river, harbor, and flood-control work; and reclamation projects.

In all seven geographic divisions there were decreases in the value of awards made from Federal funds comparing February with January. Contracts awarded in outlying territories during February totaled less than \$1,000,000 as compared with over \$4,500,000 in January.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from public-works funds for all non-Federal projects, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

| Geographic division | Building construction | | Streets and roads ² | | Water and sewerage systems | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | \$515,638 | \$480,106 | \$1,018,976 | \$277,210 | \$1,232,373 | \$350,994 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 939,971 | 3,375,127 | 94,059 | 141,000 | 1,034,534 | 39,161 |
| East North Central..... | 2,155,937 | 339,172 | 51,959 | 361,307 | 453,806 | 4,451,860 |
| West North Central..... | 1,067,786 | 1,103,542 | 619,637 | 39,233 | 1,041,500 | 4,336,701 |
| South Atlantic..... | 1,138,256 | 2,210,269 | 0 | 1,782,471 | 699,647 | 1,607,815 |
| South Central..... | 629,499 | 245,395 | 6,123 | 0 | 185,761 | 83,101 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 1,301,613 | 393,511 | 3,682 | 2,160,690 | 366,972 | 186,253 |
| Total..... | 7,748,700 | 8,153,122 | 1,794,436 | 4,761,911 | 5,014,593 | 7,055,800 |
| Outside continental United States..... | | 16,494 | | | 129,239 | |

| Geographic division | Railroad construction and repairs | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | 0 | \$2,417,192 | \$79,000 | \$249,986 | \$2,845,987 | \$3,775,398 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | ³ \$17,998,394 | 12,367,008 | 0 | 13,279 | 20,066,958 | 15,935,575 |
| East North Central..... | 0 | 2,141,633 | 0 | 0 | 2,661,702 | 7,293,975 |
| West North Central..... | 0 | 40,129 | 0 | 25,375 | 2,728,923 | 1,544,982 |
| South Atlantic..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,837,903 | 5,606,555 |
| South Central..... | 0 | 3,533,682 | 0 | 0 | 821,383 | 3,862,178 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 0 | 9,437,053 | 87,211 | 419,834 | 1,750,478 | 12,597,341 |
| Total..... | ⁴ 62,998,394 | 29,936,697 | 166,211 | 798,474 | 77,722,334 | 50,616,004 |
| Outside continental United States..... | | | | | 129,239 | 16,494 |

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

³ Includes \$998,394 for subway construction.

⁴ Includes \$45,000,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Non-Federal public-works projects are contracts awarded by States or political subdivisions thereof, or in some cases, by private firms which are financed from funds provided by the Public Works Adminis-

These funds when allotted to States, cities, or counties may be either by loan and grant or by grant only; that is, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the total cost of the project and then loans the remaining 70 percent, or the grantee might borrow the remaining 70 percent locally. In the case of private firms no grant is made and the entire loan must be repaid.

During February 1934, contracts awarded for force-account work started on non-Federal public-works projects totaled over \$50,000,000 as compared with \$77,000,000 in January. More than one half of the February amount was for railroad construction. Railroad construction and repairs are financed from loans made to the railroad companies by the Federal Government.

The value of contracts awarded for building construction, for street and road work, for water and sewerage systems, and for miscellaneous projects increased comparing February with January.

Table 10 shows the value of public buildings and highway construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 10.—VALUE OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | Value of awards for public buildings | | | Value of awards for highway construction | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| | February 1933 | January 1934 | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1934 |
| New England..... | 0 | \$134, 856 | \$4, 500 | 0 | \$80, 964 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | \$887, 647 | 1, 850, 605 | 3, 217, 951 | \$217, 176 | 894, 076 |
| East North Central..... | 413 | 1, 355, 193 | 455, 661 | 20, 334 | 85, 856 |
| West North Central..... | 1, 197 | 97, 965 | 220, 065 | 276, 102 | 365, 905 |
| South Atlantic..... | 88, 615 | 152, 650 | 1, 878, 000 | 117, 204 | 297, 416 |
| South Central..... | 9, 520 | 414, 723 | 48, 629 | 19, 756 | 116, 383 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 15, 247 | 174, 876 | 82, 187 | 854, 102 | 1, 204, 335 |
| Total..... | 1, 002, 639 | 4, 180, 868 | 6, 106, 993 | 1, 504, 674 | 3, 044, 935 |

Data concerning building construction awards by State governments are received direct from State officials. Information concerning highway construction is obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Neither the building nor highway construction awards include projects financed from public-works funds.

The value of construction awards in February 1934 was more than \$5,000,000 greater than during February 1933, and approximately \$2,000,000 greater than during January 1934. The value of awards for highway construction was over twice as great in February 1934 as in January 1934.

Construction Details by Cities

TABLE 11 shows the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building

construction, together with the number of families provided for in new dwellings, in each of the cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over from which reports were received for February 1934.

Permits were issued during February 1934 for the following important building projects: In Baltimore, Md., for an addition to the city hospital to cost over \$360,000 and for a new pier to cost nearly \$600,000; in Oakland, Calif., for a factory building to cost over \$200,000; in Elmira, N.Y., for a reformatory to cost over \$400,000. A contract was awarded by the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, for a post office annex building in New York City to cost over \$4,700,000.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934

New England States

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Connecticut: | | | | | Massachusetts— | | | | |
| Ansonia..... | 0 | 0 | \$9,600 | \$9,600 | Continued. | | | | |
| Bridgeport..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,655 | Everett..... | 0 | 0 | \$925 | \$2,625 |
| Bristol..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 550 | Fall River..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,025 |
| Danbury..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fitchburg..... | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 11,000 |
| Derby..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | Frammingham..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,550 |
| East Hartford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | Gardner..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 |
| Fairfield..... | \$7,200 | 2 | 0 | 7,400 | Gloucester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750 |
| Greenwich..... | 0 | 0 | 750 | 9,100 | Haverhill..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,700 |
| Hamden..... | 0 | 0 | 125 | 125 | Holyoke..... | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 16,300 |
| Hartford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84,169 | Lawrence..... | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 11,800 |
| Manchester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,400 | Leominster..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meriden..... | 4,000 | 1 | 873 | 7,549 | Lowell..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,850 |
| Middletown..... | 3,500 | 1 | 90 | 5,590 | Lynn..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,975 |
| Milford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 525 | Malden..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,175 |
| Naugatuck..... | 17,000 | 3 | 875 | 18,325 | Marlborough..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Britain..... | 35,000 | 1 | 100,250 | 147,210 | Medford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,900 |
| New Haven..... | 0 | 0 | 2,040 | 20,790 | Melrose..... | \$34,100 | 3 | 1,150 | 35,500 |
| Norwalk..... | 0 | 0 | 4,200 | 51,250 | Methuen..... | 3,000 | 1 | 0 | 4,700 |
| Norwich..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,085 | Milton..... | 6,000 | 1 | 575 | 7,800 |
| Stamford..... | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 13,640 | Natick..... | 15,000 | 1 | 0 | 18,000 |
| Stratford..... | 5,369 | 1 | 0 | 6,444 | Needham..... | 9,000 | 2 | 0 | 9,150 |
| Torrington..... | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 5,005 | New Bedford..... | 0 | 0 | 825 | 20,575 |
| Wallingford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,725 | Newburyport..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 |
| Waterbury..... | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 4,550 | Newton..... | 57,500 | 6 | 585 | 62,280 |
| West Hartford..... | 46,034 | 4 | 850 | 57,186 | North Adams..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 |
| Willimantic..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,900 | Northampton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 |
| Maine: | | | | | North Attleboro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Auburn..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | Norwood..... | 11,300 | 1 | 0 | 11,810 |
| Portland..... | 0 | 0 | 24,600 | 30,120 | Peabody..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,000 |
| South Portland..... | 0 | 0 | 4,950 | 5,050 | Pittsfield..... | 0 | 0 | 22,300 | 26,700 |
| Westbrook..... | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 7,680 | Plymouth..... | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | Quincy..... | 4,500 | 1 | 500 | 13,871 |
| Arlington..... | 0 | 0 | 7,500 | 8,300 | Revere..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,900 |
| Belmont..... | 6,000 | 1 | 900 | 7,550 | Salem..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,200 |
| Beverly..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Saugus..... | 2,500 | 1 | 175 | 3,500 |
| Boston ¹ | 0 | 0 | 9,735 | 233,559 | Somerville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,745 |
| Braintree..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | Southbridge..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Broekton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 | Springfield..... | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 14,800 |
| Brookline..... | 69,000 | 5 | 0 | 72,650 | Stoneham..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cambridge..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,005 | Swampscott..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,260 |
| Chelsen..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,250 | Taunton..... | 0 | 0 | 150 | 1,125 |
| Chicopee..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 850 | Waltham..... | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 15,274 |
| Dedham..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,150 | Watertown..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 475 |
| Easthampton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wellesley..... | 10,000 | 2 | 2,300 | 17,300 |

¹ Applications filed.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

New England States—Continued

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Massachusetts— Continued. | | | | | Rhode Island— Continued. | | | | |
| Westfield..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | North Provi- dence..... | 0 | 0 | \$150 | \$150 |
| West Spring- field..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$5,000 | Pawtucket..... | 0 | 0 | 140 | 360 |
| Winchester..... | \$8,000 | 1 | \$500 | 9,350 | Providence..... | \$16,800 | 4 | 1,950 | 55,450 |
| Winthrop..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | Warwick..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| Woburn..... | 0 | 0 | 11,200 | 11,715 | Westerly..... | 0 | 0 | 6,400 | 7,200 |
| Worcester..... | 5,000 | 2 | 5,200 | 55,140 | West Warwick..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | Woonsocket..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,638 |
| Manchester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,595 | Vermont: | | | | |
| Portsmouth..... | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 3,200 | Bennington..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | Burlington..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Falls..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | Rutland..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,900 |
| Cranston..... | 19,100 | 4 | 0 | 21,200 | Total..... | 394,903 | 49 | 256,963 | 1,490,478 |
| East Providence..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,678 | | | | | |
| Newport..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 | | | | | |

Middle Atlantic States

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|--------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| New Jersey: | | | | | New Jersey—Con. | | | | |
| Asbury Park..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$9,200 | Rutherford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$400 |
| Atlantic City..... | 0 | 0 | \$300 | 10,208 | South Orange..... | \$6,500 | 1 | 0 | 7,842 |
| Bayonne..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,340 | South River..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belleville..... | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 4,100 | Summit..... | 6,000 | 1 | \$4,000 | 14,855 |
| Bloomfield..... | \$5,000 | 1 | 10,200 | 16,700 | Teaneck Town- ship..... | 4,000 | 1 | 700 | 4,700 |
| Bridgeton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540 | Trenton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,160 |
| Burlington..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | Union City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,560 |
| Camden..... | 0 | 0 | 15,665 | 19,365 | Union Town- ship..... | 5,500 | 1 | 0 | 5,600 |
| Clifton..... | 5,000 | 1 | 250 | 6,375 | Weehawken Township..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Dover..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Westfield..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 |
| East Orange..... | 0 | 0 | 657 | 15,854 | West New York..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 325 |
| Elizabeth..... | 0 | 0 | 300 | 695 | West Orange..... | 0 | 0 | 760 | 1,550 |
| Englewood..... | 23,000 | 3 | 0 | 23,500 | New York: | | | | |
| Garfield..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | Albany..... | 13,000 | 2 | 0 | 84,450 |
| Hackensack..... | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 5,250 | Amsterdam..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrison..... | 0 | 0 | 11,300 | 12,490 | Auburn..... | 3,800 | 1 | 450 | 6,250 |
| Hillside Town- ship..... | 0 | 0 | 3,800 | 12,075 | Batavia..... | 0 | 0 | 2,090 | 2,090 |
| Hoboken..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,375 | Binghamton..... | 7,450 | 2 | 687 | 20,270 |
| Irvington..... | 0 | 0 | 500 | 1,790 | Buffalo..... | 20,800 | 2 | 41,225 | 100,987 |
| Jersey City..... | 0 | 0 | 3,200 | 11,970 | Cohoes..... | 0 | 0 | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Kearny..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 | Corning..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 875 |
| Linden..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dunkirk..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Long Branch..... | 6,400 | 3 | 1,250 | 7,650 | Elmira..... | 0 | 0 | 451,023 | 460,723 |
| Lyndhurst Township..... | 0 | 0 | 400 | 850 | Fulton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 |
| Maplewood Township..... | 7,500 | 1 | 300 | 8,480 | Glen Cove..... | 0 | 0 | 25,000 | 25,100 |
| Montclair..... | 0 | 0 | 250 | 7,569 | Glens Falls..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morristown..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hempstead..... | 8,000 | 2 | 0 | 9,000 |
| Newark..... | 0 | 0 | 7,463 | 607,074 | Ithaca..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Bruns- wick..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,010 | Jamestown..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,895 |
| Nutley..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,625 | Johnson City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange..... | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 4,000 | Kenmore..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Passaic..... | 0 | 0 | 5,900 | 20,465 | Kingston..... | 0 | 0 | 750 | 2,850 |
| Patterson..... | 0 | 0 | 500 | 13,725 | Lackawanna..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perth Amboy..... | 0 | 0 | 10,580 | 10,580 | Lockport..... | 0 | 0 | 10,173 | 10,173 |
| Phillipsburg..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lynbrook..... | 10,000 | 2 | 0 | 10,100 |
| Plainfield..... | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 13,300 | Mamaroneck..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,500 |
| Pleasantville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Massena..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Red Bank..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Middletown..... | 3,500 | 1 | 450 | 4,400 |
| Ridgefield Park..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mount Vernon..... | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,100 |
| Ridgewood..... | 6,100 | 1 | 0 | 6,654 | Newburgh..... | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |

Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| New York—Con. | | | | | Pennsylvania— | | | | |
| New Rochelle | 0 | 0 | \$750 | \$6,300 | Continued. | | | | |
| New York | | | | | Coraopolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$18,000 |
| City: | | | | | Donora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The Bronx ¹ | \$57,000 | 16 | 35,000 | 218,955 | Du Bois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brooklyn ¹ | 100,500 | 23 | 91,825 | 491,393 | Duquesne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manhattan ¹ | 0 | 0 | 5,579,801 | 6,650,594 | Easton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 |
| Queens ¹ | 109,000 | 25 | 76,299 | 410,788 | Greensburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond ¹ | 3,500 | 1 | 21,018 | 45,468 | Harrisburg | 0 | 0 | \$2,800 | 28,000 |
| Niagara Falls | 0 | 0 | 1,800 | 9,267 | Haverford | 0 | 0 | 500 | 4,000 |
| North Tona- | | | | | Hazleton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,700 |
| wanda | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | Jeannette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ogdensburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Johnstown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,200 |
| Olean | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,400 | Kingston | \$6,000 | 2 | 0 | 7,000 |
| Oneida | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 | Lancaster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,100 |
| Oneonta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 | Latrobe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ossining | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,289 | Lower Merion | | | | |
| Oswego | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Township | 23,000 | 1 | 0 | 28,000 |
| Peekskill | 0 | 0 | 600 | 50,050 | McKeesport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plattsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,250 | McKees Rocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Chester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,200 | Mahanoy City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Jervis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Meadville | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 4,100 |
| Poughkeepsie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | Monessen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rensselaer | 0 | 0 | 11,500 | 11,850 | Mount Lebanon | | | | |
| Rochester | 4,700 | 1 | 140,140 | 185,060 | Township | 22,500 | 2 | 0 | 22,500 |
| Rockville Cen- | | | | | Munhall | 0 | 0 | 350 | 1,500 |
| ter | 10,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 11,330 | Nanticoke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 |
| Saratoga | | | | | New Castle | 0 | 0 | 700 | 9,200 |
| Springs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | New Kensing- | | | | |
| Schenectady | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46,900 | ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syracuse | 8,000 | 2 | 67,125 | 93,965 | Norristown | 0 | 0 | 1,800 | 5,000 |
| Tonawanda | 3,500 | 1 | 0 | 3,500 | North Brad- | | | | |
| Troy | 0 | 0 | 15,350 | 28,835 | dock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utica | 8,600 | 2 | 0 | 12,000 | Oil City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Valley Stream | 7,200 | 2 | 2,500 | 10,275 | Philadelphia | 903,350 | 178 | 103,220 | 1,145,220 |
| Watertown | 0 | 0 | 50 | 1,100 | Phoenixville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White Plains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,450 | Pittsburgh | 15,300 | 4 | 3,040 | 77,070 |
| Yonkers | 11,000 | 2 | 165 | 15,765 | Pittston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | Pottstown | 0 | 0 | 250 | 2,450 |
| Abington | | | | | Pottsville | 2,240 | 1 | 1,150 | 3,390 |
| Township | 600 | 1 | 200 | 2,800 | Reading | 0 | 0 | 275 | 7,300 |
| Allentown | 0 | 0 | 7,600 | 9,525 | Scranton | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 11,500 |
| Altoona | 0 | 0 | 3,010 | 15,650 | Sharon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambridge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Steelton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bellevue ¹ | 0 | 0 | 400 | 1,800 | Sunbury | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Berwick | 0 | 0 | 2,400 | 2,400 | Swissvale ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 |
| Bethlehem | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tamaqua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Braddock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | Uniontown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,075 | Upper Darby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| Bristol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | Vandergrift | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canonsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carlisle | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,125 | Waynesboro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chambersburg | 0 | 0 | 400 | 400 | West Chester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Charleroi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | Wilkes-Barre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,200 |
| Chester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wilkesburg | 0 | 0 | 520 | 2,670 |
| Clairton | 5,000 | 1 | 0 | 5,000 | Williamsport | 0 | 0 | 5,057 | 15,300 |
| Coatesville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | York | 0 | 0 | 4,930 | 18,510 |
| Connellsville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Conshohocken | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Total | 1,436,540 | 291 | 6,813,048 | 11,489,200 |

¹ Applications filed.¹ Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

East North Central States

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Illinois: | | | | | Indiana—Cont'd. | | | | |
| Alton..... | \$2,500 | 1 | \$400 | \$4,399 | Marion..... | 0 | 0 | \$75 | \$565 |
| Aurora..... | 0 | 0 | 775 | 3,913 | Michigan City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belleville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mishawaka..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 |
| Berwyn..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Muncie..... | 0 | 0 | 690 | 2,195 |
| Bloomington..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 22,100 | New Castle..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blue Island..... | 0 | 0 | 85 | 2,467 | Richmond..... | 0 | 0 | 11,000 | 15,700 |
| Brookfield..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | Shelbyville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cairo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | South Bend..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,820 |
| Calumet City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Terre Haute..... | 0 | 0 | 3,100 | 26,605 |
| Canton..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | Vincennes..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Centralia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | Whiting..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 859 |
| Champaign..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | Michigan: | | | | |
| Chicago..... | 16,000 | 3 | 40,875 | 195,070 | Adrian..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| Chicago Heights..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ann Arbor..... | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 15,035 |
| Cicero..... | 6,200 | 1 | 0 | 7,000 | Battle Creek..... | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 11,070 |
| Danville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,760 | Bay City..... | \$5,600 | 2 | 0 | 9,640 |
| Decatur..... | 0 | 0 | 400 | 35,400 | Dearborn..... | 0 | 0 | 8,100 | 13,750 |
| East St. Louis..... | 0 | 0 | 5,600 | 8,100 | Detroit..... | 121,887 | 20 | 125,466 | 415,837 |
| Elgin..... | 0 | 0 | 450 | 6,190 | Escanaba..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elmhurst..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | Ferndale..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 900 |
| Elmwood Park..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | Flint..... | 0 | 0 | 12,325 | 35,550 |
| Evanston..... | 15,000 | 1 | 3,000 | 35,000 | Grand Rapids..... | 13,000 | 1 | 125 | 44,965 |
| Forest Park..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 375 | Grosse Pointe | | | | |
| Freeport..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,200 | Park..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,426 |
| Granite City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamtramck..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,595 |
| Harvey..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Highland Park..... | 0 | 0 | 36,100 | 38,150 |
| Highland Park..... | 0 | 0 | 12,000 | 19,335 | Holland..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,150 |
| Joliet..... | 7,000 | 1 | 0 | 16,500 | Ironwood..... | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 6,400 |
| Kankakee..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Jackson..... | 0 | 0 | 3,300 | 9,250 |
| La Grange..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | Kalamazoo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,355 |
| Maywood..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | Lansing..... | 0 | 0 | 175 | 10,622 |
| Melrose Park..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,330 | Lincoln Park..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| Moline..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,245 | Marquette..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mount Vernon..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monroe..... | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Oak Park..... | 8,000 | 1 | 500 | 11,500 | Mount Clemens..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Ottawa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | Muskegon..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,620 |
| Park Ridge..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Muskegon | | | | |
| Peoria..... | 12,000 | 2 | 700 | 16,400 | Heights..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 610 |
| Quincy..... | 0 | 0 | 210 | 210 | Pontiac..... | 0 | 0 | 8,100 | 10,215 |
| Rockford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,100 | River Rouge..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,350 |
| Rock Island..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,533 | Royal Oak..... | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Springfield..... | 0 | 0 | 425 | 6,371 | Saginaw..... | 0 | 0 | 50 | 8,960 |
| Sterling..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | Wyandotte..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 950 |
| Streator..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ohio: | | | | |
| Urbana..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | Akron..... | 29,500 | 2 | 115 | 41,617 |
| Waukegan..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,500 | Alliance..... | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Winnetka..... | 0 | 0 | 250 | 750 | Ashland..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana: | | | | | Ashtabula..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Anderson..... | 0 | 0 | 15,000 | 20,350 | Bucyrus..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bedford..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cambridge..... | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Connorsville..... | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | Campbell..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawfordsville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Canton..... | 0 | 0 | 26,350 | 49,120 |
| Elkhart..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,200 | Cincinnati..... | 119,200 | 19 | 56,125 | 231,845 |
| Elwood..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,300 | Cleveland..... | 0 | 0 | 12,450 | 246,000 |
| Evansville..... | 3,000 | 1 | 555 | 77,022 | Cleveland | | | | |
| Fort Wayne..... | 6,600 | 1 | 400 | 25,793 | Heights..... | 8,000 | 1 | 250 | 9,475 |
| Frankfort..... | 0 | 0 | 150 | 150 | Columbus..... | 0 | 0 | 27,300 | 64,000 |
| Gary..... | 600 | 1 | 0 | 1,350 | Cuyahoga Falls..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goshen..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dayton..... | 0 | 0 | 35,068 | 73,830 |
| Hammond..... | 6,500 | 1 | 2,300 | 11,200 | East Cleveland..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| Huntington..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Elyria..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,225 |
| Indianapolis..... | 40,300 | 2 | 31,950 | 101,512 | Euclid..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeffersonville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Findlay..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 |
| Kokomo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,940 | Fremont..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lafayette..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamilton..... | 0 | 0 | 8,150 | 9,750 |
| La Porte..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ironton..... | 0 | 0 | 50 | 850 |
| Logansport..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | Lakewood..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| | | | | | Lima..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 |

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Ohio—Con. | | | | | Wisconsin: | | | | |
| Lorain..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$2,250 | Beloit..... | \$5,000 | 1 | \$4,000 | \$10,550 |
| Mansfield..... | \$6,500 | 1 | \$3,825 | 10,387 | Cudahy..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marietta..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Eau Claire..... | 2,000 | 1 | 3,000 | 7,100 |
| Marion..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | Fond du Lac..... | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 5,880 |
| Massillon..... | 0 | 0 | 6,800 | 9,560 | Green Bay..... | 800 | 1 | 0 | 1,500 |
| Middletown..... | 0 | 0 | 300 | 8,935 | Janesville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,600 |
| Newark..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | Kenosha..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,845 |
| Norwood..... | 0 | 0 | 12,000 | 12,175 | Madison..... | 2,200 | 1 | 300 | 18,230 |
| Parma..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Manitowoc..... | 0 | 0 | 300 | 1,000 |
| Piqua..... | 0 | 0 | 75 | 575 | Milwaukee..... | 0 | 0 | 16,025 | 135,248 |
| Portsmouth..... | 0 | 0 | 180 | 6,680 | Oshkosh..... | 2,000 | 2 | 0 | 2,360 |
| Salem..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Racine..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 |
| Sandusky..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sheboygan..... | 4,800 | 1 | 0 | 9,140 |
| Shaker Heights..... | 12,000 | 1 | 0 | 12,425 | Shorewood..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,230 |
| Springfield..... | 0 | 0 | 27,284 | 29,234 | South Milwau- kee..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steubenville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,300 | Superior..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,350 |
| Struthers..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Two Rivers..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 345 |
| Tiffin..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Waukesha..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 |
| Toledo..... | 15,000 | 1 | 6,350 | 56,050 | Wausau..... | 0 | 0 | 200 | 200 |
| Warren..... | 5,900 | 2 | 855 | 12,510 | Wauwatosa..... | 0 | 0 | 250 | 1,650 |
| Wooster..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 650 | West Allis..... | 0 | 0 | 7,100 | 9,500 |
| Xenia..... | 0 | 0 | 6,300 | 6,300 | Total..... | 494,087 | 74 | 626,333 | 2,621,027 |
| Youngstown..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 16,755 | | | | | |
| Zanesville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,840 | | | | | |

West North Central States

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------------------|----------|----|---------|-----------|
| Iowa: | | | | | Minnesota—Con. | | | | |
| Ames..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mankato..... | 0 | 0 | \$60 | \$4,400 |
| Boone..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$100 | Minneapolis..... | \$25,300 | 7 | 10,525 | 136,670 |
| Burlington..... | 0 | 0 | \$200 | 1,200 | Rochester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,600 |
| Cedar Rapids..... | \$5,000 | 2 | 3,350 | 18,660 | St. Cloud..... | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 2,500 |
| Council Bluffs..... | 2,600 | 1 | 260 | 4,290 | St. Paul..... | 5,280 | 1 | 4,380 | 56,811 |
| Davenport..... | 4,500 | 1 | 175 | 9,319 | Winona..... | 2,500 | 1 | 300 | 3,146 |
| Des Moines..... | 4,700 | 3 | 6,110 | 20,506 | Missouri: | | | | |
| Dubuque..... | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 3,605 | Cape Girardeau..... | 0 | 0 | 500 | 625 |
| Fort Dodge..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | Columbia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa City..... | 0 | 0 | 132,281 | 139,078 | Hannibal..... | 1,800 | 1 | 100 | 3,600 |
| Marshalltown..... | 1,400 | 2 | 0 | 1,400 | Independence..... | 0 | 0 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Mason City..... | 0 | 0 | 2,045 | 2,743 | Jefferson City..... | 0 | 0 | 1,400 | 8,040 |
| Muscatine..... | 0 | 0 | 200 | 2,393 | Joplin..... | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 3,950 |
| Oskaloosa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kansas City..... | 22,500 | 6 | 30,200 | 77,000 |
| Ottumwa..... | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,500 | Maplewood..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sioux City..... | 11,000 | 2 | 4,590 | 17,090 | Moberly..... | 2,000 | 1 | 4,700 | 6,700 |
| Waterloo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | St. Charles..... | 0 | 0 | 360 | 1,860 |
| Kansas: | | | | | St. Joseph..... | 3,500 | 2 | 100 | 12,359 |
| Arkansas City..... | 2,000 | 1 | 300 | 2,500 | St. Louis..... | 94,400 | 22 | 21,590 | 196,861 |
| Atchison..... | 0 | 0 | 575 | 575 | Springfield..... | 6,850 | 3 | 38,040 | 48,875 |
| Dodge City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Nebraska: | | | | |
| Eldorado..... | 0 | 0 | 1,130 | 1,801 | Beatrice..... | 10,500 | 3 | 0 | 10,500 |
| Emporia..... | 1,500 | 1 | 1,575 | 3,075 | Fremont..... | 4,000 | 1 | 6,075 | 12,375 |
| Fort Scott..... | 1,500 | 2 | 0 | 1,500 | Grand Island..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,680 |
| Hutchinson..... | 3,500 | 2 | 45,150 | 53,505 | Hastings..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 |
| Independence..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lincoln..... | 7,250 | 2 | 475 | 21,653 |
| Kansas City..... | 5,400 | 3 | 700 | 10,400 | North Platte..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawrence..... | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,250 | Omaha..... | 20,900 | 9 | 18,425 | 113,163 |
| Leavenworth..... | 3,500 | 2 | 350 | 3,850 | North Dakota: | | | | |
| Manhattan..... | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 | Fargo..... | 1,000 | 1 | 235 | 3,560 |
| Newton..... | 0 | 0 | 275 | 658 | Grand Forks..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,600 |
| Pittsburg..... | 0 | 0 | 475 | 475 | Minot..... | 0 | 0 | 500 | 1,200 |
| Salina..... | 500 | 1 | 0 | 960 | South Dakota: | | | | |
| Topeka..... | 3,800 | 1 | 1,230 | 7,980 | Aberdeen..... | 3,500 | 1 | 0 | 3,575 |
| Wichita..... | 500 | 1 | 9,060 | 26,108 | Huron..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | Mitchell..... | 0 | 0 | 75 | 1,775 |
| Albert Lea..... | 0 | 0 | 450 | 2,250 | Rapid City..... | 0 | 0 | 1,350 | 2,285 |
| Duluth..... | 0 | 0 | 200 | 74,488 | Sioux Falls..... | 2,350 | 2 | 9,900 | 12,515 |
| Faribault..... | 0 | 0 | 120,350 | 123,550 | Total..... | 365,030 | 88 | 494,351 | 1,313,140 |
| Hibbing..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

South Atlantic States

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Delaware: | | | | | North Carolina— | | | | |
| Wilmington..... | 0 | 0 | \$20,045 | \$43,732 | Continued. | | | | |
| District of Co- lumbia: | | | | | Rocky Mount..... | 0 | 0 | \$1,500 | \$3,100 |
| Washington..... | \$250,000 | 34 | 400,151 | 915,819 | Salisbury..... | 0 | 0 | 3,100 | 6,740 |
| Florida: | | | | | Shelby..... | \$4,000 | 2 | 715 | 4,715 |
| Gainesville..... | 6,200 | 5 | 75 | 7,175 | Statesville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacksonville..... | 9,750 | 4 | 92,980 | 265,035 | Thomasville..... | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Key West..... | 0 | 0 | 22,930 | 24,239 | Wilmington..... | 0 | 0 | 400 | 1,200 |
| Miami..... | 24,450 | 14 | 8,560 | 83,650 | Wilson..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orlando..... | 0 | 0 | 275 | 15,018 | Winston-Salem..... | 8,300 | 3 | 2,340 | 26,610 |
| Pensacola..... | 950 | 1 | 7,200 | 21,947 | South Carolina: | | | | |
| St. Augustine..... | 1,000 | 1 | 0 | 3,364 | Anderson..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Petersburg..... | 0 | 0 | 112,215 | 130,515 | Charleston..... | 0 | 0 | 200 | 6,255 |
| Sanford..... | 0 | 0 | 25,010 | 25,010 | Columbia..... | 0 | 0 | 550 | 2,986 |
| Tampa..... | 0 | 0 | 7,725 | 38,681 | Florence..... | 800 | 1 | 0 | 3,400 |
| West Palm Beach..... | 0 | 0 | 8,155 | 12,255 | Greenville..... | 4,000 | 2 | 4,600 | 71,575 |
| Georgia: | | | | | Greenwood..... | 3,800 | 2 | 500 | 7,175 |
| Athens..... | 3,700 | 2 | 0 | 4,977 | Rock Hill..... | 1,000 | 1 | 210 | 1,485 |
| Atlanta..... | 24,900 | 8 | 274,268 | 381,949 | Spartanburg..... | 2,275 | 2 | 50 | 8,200 |
| Augusta..... | 0 | 0 | 284,855 | 299,401 | Sumter..... | 7,900 | 7 | 0 | 7,900 |
| Brunswick..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,415 | Virginia: | | | | |
| Columbus..... | 0 | 0 | 545 | 4,610 | Alexandria..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,725 |
| Rome..... | 3,500 | 2 | 0 | 5,800 | Charlottesville ² | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,208 |
| Savannah..... | 0 | 0 | 65 | 34,750 | Danville..... | 2,500 | 1 | 100 | 3,325 |
| Maryland: | | | | | Hopewell..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,742 |
| Annapolis..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,603 | Lynchburg..... | 7,300 | 2 | 325 | 18,919 |
| Baltimore..... | 27,000 | 7 | 1,585,700 | 1,753,913 | Newport News..... | 0 | 0 | 260 | 3,930 |
| Cumberland..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 825 | Norfolk..... | 11,448 | 4 | 8,765 | 48,965 |
| Frederick..... | 3,500 | 1 | 0 | 5,118 | Petersburg..... | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Hagerstown..... | 8,500 | 1 | 790 | 9,290 | Portsmouth..... | 0 | 0 | 200 | 37,825 |
| Salisbury..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Richmond..... | 37,000 | 5 | 4,100 | 87,316 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | Roanoke..... | 0 | 0 | 90 | 820 |
| Asheville..... | 1,800 | 1 | 7,625 | 9,775 | Suffolk..... | 0 | 0 | 585 | 585 |
| Charlotte..... | 10,200 | 2 | 3,025 | 19,851 | Winchester..... | 0 | 0 | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| Concord..... | 2,200 | 1 | 0 | 2,200 | West Virginia: | | | | |
| Durham..... | 16,200 | 8 | 6,150 | 43,274 | Bluefield..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,300 |
| Elizabeth City..... | 1,600 | 1 | 0 | 1,600 | Charleston..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,935 |
| Fayetteville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,198 | Clarksburg..... | 7,500 | 2 | 225 | 8,575 |
| Gastonia..... | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 1,200 | Fairmont..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goldsboro..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | Huntington..... | 0 | 0 | 10,400 | 10,590 |
| Greensboro..... | 0 | 0 | 805 | 17,605 | Martinsburg..... | 5,500 | 1 | 0 | 13,400 |
| High Point..... | 1,500 | 1 | 0 | 27,350 | Morgantown..... | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 6,750 |
| Kinston..... | 0 | 0 | 450 | 450 | Parkersburg..... | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 1,500 |
| New Bern..... | 0 | 0 | 16,975 | 17,195 | Wheeling..... | 0 | 0 | 16,500 | 21,938 |
| Raleigh..... | 0 | 0 | 8,725 | 8,725 | Total..... | 500,273 | 129 | 2,979,414 | 4,705,295 |

South Central States

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| Alabama: | | | | | Kentucky: | | | | |
| Anniston..... | 0 | 0 | \$5,000 | \$5,200 | Covington..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$1,350 |
| Bessemer..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,604 | Fort Thomas..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Birmingham..... | 0 | 0 | 2,765 | 67,386 | Henderson..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decatur..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lexington..... | \$3,000 | 2 | \$4,150 | 23,250 |
| Fairfield..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 270 | Louisville..... | 9,400 | 1 | 52,100 | 149,125 |
| Gadsden..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | Middlesboro..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobile..... | \$1,725 | 3 | 100 | 11,581 | Newport..... | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Montgomery..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,632 | Owensboro..... | 0 | 0 | 85 | 825 |
| Selma..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,160 | Paducah..... | 2,000 | 1 | 0 | 4,300 |
| Tuscaloosa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Louisiana: | | | | |
| Arkansas: | | | | | Alexandria..... | 0 | 0 | 760 | 6,426 |
| El Dorado..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750 | Lafayette..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| Fort Smith..... | 500 | 1 | 470 | 6,506 | Monroe..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,550 |
| Hot Springs..... | 3,000 | 1 | 0 | 12,570 | New Orleans..... | 17,950 | 4 | 5,806 | 50,965 |
| Little Rock..... | 5,000 | 1 | 135 | 18,708 | Shreveport..... | 0 | 0 | 21,477 | 38,790 |
| Texarkana..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,500 | | | | | |

² Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

South Central States—Continued

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Mississippi: | | | | | Texas: | | | | |
| Clarksdale..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$295 | Abilene..... | \$1,500 | 1 | 0 | \$5,183 |
| Columbus..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Amarillo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,083 |
| Greenville..... | \$850 | 1 | \$650 | 3,520 | Austin..... | 17,763 | 12 | \$1,590 | 29,300 |
| Gulfport..... | 0 | 0 | 21,176 | 39,202 | Beaumont..... | 0 | 0 | 1,510 | 9,530 |
| Hattiesburg..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 350 | Big Spring..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,846 |
| Jackson..... | 28,506 | 5 | 0 | 41,386 | Brownwood..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Laurel..... | 0 | 0 | 750 | 750 | Cleburne..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,025 |
| Vicksburg..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,685 | Corpus Christi..... | 12,550 | 11 | 0 | 14,825 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | Corsicana..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 600 |
| Ada..... | 1,500 | 1 | 800 | 2,300 | Dallas..... | 65,800 | 23 | 16,950 | 145,141 |
| Ardmore..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | Del Rio..... | 0 | 0 | 440 | 1,171 |
| Bartlesville..... | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | El Paso..... | 12,100 | 3 | 3,340 | 38,830 |
| Chickasha..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222 | Fort Worth..... | 2,200 | 2 | 20,500 | 35,930 |
| Enid..... | 500 | 1 | 0 | 13,250 | Galveston..... | 5,800 | 4 | 1,751 | 20,441 |
| McAlester..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Harlingen..... | 0 | 0 | 4,550 | 13,650 |
| Muskogee..... | 0 | 0 | 75 | 21,450 | Houston..... | 154,150 | 59 | 41,335 | 250,496 |
| Oklahoma City..... | 88,575 | 23 | 77,625 | 184,138 | Marshall..... | 0 | 0 | 290 | 870 |
| Ponca City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 342 | Palestine..... | 8,350 | 3 | 0 | 10,119 |
| Sapulpa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pampa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,125 |
| Seminole..... | 500 | 1 | 700 | 1,200 | Paris..... | 0 | 0 | 600 | 1,600 |
| Shawnee..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | San Angelo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,485 |
| Tulsa..... | 25,400 | 6 | 82,905 | 121,365 | San Antonio..... | 13,800 | 12 | 58,808 | 105,318 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | Sherman..... | 3,195 | 2 | 8,143 | 13,638 |
| Chattanooga..... | 700 | 1 | 42,550 | 65,588 | Sweetwater..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Jackson..... | 0 | 0 | 400 | 1,300 | Temple..... | 3,250 | 2 | 600 | 3,850 |
| Johnson City..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | Tyler..... | 18,650 | 14 | 612 | 26,645 |
| Kingsport..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | Waco..... | 1,000 | 1 | 820 | 7,130 |
| Knoxville..... | 3,720 | 6 | 660 | 10,341 | Wichita Falls..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,160 |
| Memphis..... | 6,500 | 5 | 38,110 | 87,510 | | | | | |
| Nashville..... | 15,800 | 4 | 2,648 | 62,305 | Total..... | 535,234 | 217 | 525,836 | 1,869,804 |

Mountain and Pacific States

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----|---------|----------|---------------------|----------|----|---------|----------|
| Arizona: | | | | | California—Con. | | | | |
| Phoenix..... | 0 | 0 | \$585 | \$15,975 | Sacramento..... | \$24,800 | 5 | \$3,317 | \$44,796 |
| Tucson..... | \$6,200 | 2 | 27,280 | 52,610 | Salinas..... | 0 | 0 | 12,027 | 16,392 |
| California: | | | | | San Bernardino..... | 0 | 0 | 6,550 | 27,144 |
| Alhambra..... | 9,675 | 4 | 7,425 | 25,965 | San Diego..... | 29,750 | 10 | 308,520 | 360,500 |
| Anaheim..... | 2,500 | 1 | 0 | 3,681 | San Francisco..... | 147,500 | 48 | 155,322 | 487,901 |
| Bakersfield..... | 24,000 | 6 | 125,300 | 157,495 | San Leandro..... | 0 | 0 | 4,100 | 4,350 |
| Berkeley..... | 11,000 | 2 | 43,199 | 66,479 | San Jose..... | 22,885 | 4 | 107,785 | 141,920 |
| Beverly Hills..... | 42,700 | 9 | 44,100 | 100,900 | San Mateo..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,725 |
| Burbank..... | 10,800 | 5 | 4,200 | 16,900 | Santa Ana..... | 8,500 | 2 | 5,500 | 16,847 |
| Burlingame..... | 11,500 | 2 | 0 | 13,600 | Santa Barbara..... | 0 | 0 | 275 | 17,305 |
| Eureka..... | 1,500 | 1 | 550 | 5,375 | Santa Cruz..... | 16,769 | 3 | 3,075 | 23,594 |
| Fresno..... | 14,500 | 3 | 25,592 | 116,576 | Santa Monica..... | 8,200 | 3 | 9,430 | 112,360 |
| Fullerton..... | 0 | 0 | 175 | 1,500 | Santa Rosa..... | 5,300 | 2 | 25 | 6,825 |
| Gardena..... | 3,500 | 1 | 2,090 | 6,085 | South Gate..... | 3,000 | 2 | 0 | 11,305 |
| Glendale..... | 38,880 | 10 | 20,115 | 63,730 | South Pasadena..... | 18,640 | 2 | 350 | 22,467 |
| Huntington | | | | | Stockton..... | 0 | 0 | 2,170 | 22,394 |
| Park..... | 5,000 | 1 | 13,460 | 22,220 | Vallejo..... | 13,900 | 4 | 3,040 | 22,372 |
| Inglewood..... | 3,000 | 1 | 86,500 | 90,914 | Whittier..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 375 |
| Long Beach..... | 15,100 | 11 | 25,155 | 162,990 | Colorado: | | | | |
| Los Angeles..... | 567,465 | 184 | 143,428 | 990,185 | Boulder..... | 0 | 0 | 90 | 10,515 |
| Modesto..... | 0 | 0 | 2,350 | 5,298 | Colorado | | | | |
| Monrovia..... | 0 | 0 | 990 | 2,892 | Springs..... | 0 | 0 | 885 | 8,445 |
| Oakland..... | 64,270 | 17 | 364,160 | 507,840 | Denver..... | 49,000 | 8 | 18,990 | 162,025 |
| Ontario..... | 1,000 | 2 | 0 | 6,275 | Fort Collins..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 555 |
| Palo Alto..... | 31,500 | 5 | 850 | 36,345 | Grand Junction..... | 1,000 | 1 | 0 | 3,210 |
| Pasadena..... | 24,900 | 5 | 29,531 | 76,963 | Greeley..... | 700 | 1 | 195 | 1,445 |
| Pomona..... | 7,400 | 2 | 50,000 | 60,613 | Pueblo..... | 0 | 0 | 800 | 3,949 |
| Redlands..... | 850 | 1 | 0 | 10,087 | Trinidad..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 550 |
| Richmond..... | 0 | 0 | 400 | 2,790 | Idaho: | | | | |
| Riverside..... | 4,100 | 1 | 100 | 11,872 | Boise..... | 0 | 0 | 150 | 22,658 |
| | | | | | Pocatello..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 |

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States—Continued

| City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) | City and State | New residen- tial buildings | | New nonresi- dential build- ings | Total (includ- ing repairs) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | | | Esti- mated cost | Fam- ilies pro- vided for | | |
| Montana: | | | | | Washington: | | | | |
| Anaconda..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Aberdeen..... | 0 | 0 | \$570 | \$1,260 |
| Billings..... | \$4,250 | 2 | \$235 | \$4,735 | Bellingham..... | 0 | 0 | 1,480 | 25,055 |
| Great Falls..... | 1,500 | 1 | 275 | 4,250 | Bremerton..... | \$5,000 | 3 | 150 | 24,670 |
| Helena..... | 0 | 0 | 4,350 | 5,640 | Hoquiam..... | 0 | 0 | 25 | 375 |
| Missoula..... | 0 | 0 | 900 | 1,150 | Longview..... | 3,500 | 1 | 0 | 3,825 |
| Nevada: | | | | | Port Angeles..... | 0 | 0 | 200 | 600 |
| Reno..... | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 10,750 | Seattle..... | 15,250 | 8 | 16,915 | 171,774 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | Spokane..... | 4,800 | 6 | 112,285 | 133,041 |
| Albuquerque..... | 0 | 0 | 230 | 10,530 | Tacoma..... | 0 | 0 | 2,095 | 32,490 |
| Oregon: | | | | | Walla Walla..... | 0 | 0 | 275 | 5,700 |
| Astoria..... | 0 | 0 | 870 | 17,101 | Wenatchee..... | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,115 |
| Eugene..... | 0 | 0 | 1,935 | 6,121 | Yakima..... | 0 | 0 | 250 | 10,075 |
| Klamath Falls..... | 0 | 0 | 550 | 4,180 | Wyoming: | | | | |
| Medford..... | 0 | 0 | 850 | 1,125 | Cheyenne..... | 4,000 | 1 | 509 | 6,182 |
| Portland..... | 56,000 | 12 | 18,540 | 178,670 | Total..... | 1,348,084 | 407 | 1,828,575 | 4,884,608 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ogden..... | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 2,925 | | | | | |
| Provo..... | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 12,000 | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City..... | 1,500 | 1 | 1,355 | 14,280 | | | | | |

Hawaii

| City | New resi- dential buildings | Families provided for | New non- residential buildings | Total (in- cluding repairs) |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Honolulu..... | \$66,751 | 31 | \$8,045 | \$88,606 |

Building Operations in Principal Cities, 1933**Part 1. General Summary**

SINCE January 1933, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been collecting monthly data concerning building operations from all cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over. For the calendar year 1932, however, data were collected from cities having a population of 25,000 or over. Comparisons for the 2 years are therefore available only for cities in the larger population group.

The cost figures as shown in the following tables are as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the Bureau in the collection of these data.

Table 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs,

and of total building operations in 364 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, by geographic divisions, for the calendar years 1932 and 1933.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 364 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 1932 AND 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic divisions | New residential buildings | | | | | | New nonresidential buildings, estimated cost | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|--------|------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Estimated cost | | | Families provided for in new dwellings | | | | | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change |
| New England..... | \$12,081,002 | \$10,581,856 | -12.4 | 2,566 | 2,061 | -19.7 | \$18,218,034 | \$11,956,224 | -34.4 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 36,584,064 | 44,900,975 | +22.7 | 8,541 | 12,469 | +46.0 | 87,064,793 | 46,759,965 | -46.3 |
| East North Central..... | 14,054,054 | 8,429,481 | -40.0 | 3,099 | 1,910 | -38.4 | 46,983,390 | 17,698,146 | -62.3 |
| West North Central..... | 8,868,126 | 6,096,227 | -31.3 | 2,516 | 1,799 | -28.5 | 15,680,348 | 16,813,569 | +7.2 |
| South Atlantic..... | 13,326,157 | 7,939,893 | -40.4 | 3,404 | 2,262 | -33.5 | 69,915,053 | 14,608,408 | -79.1 |
| South Central..... | 7,292,285 | 5,688,281 | -22.0 | 3,281 | 2,637 | -19.6 | 29,031,337 | 16,825,839 | -42.0 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 22,409,741 | 16,365,380 | -27.0 | 7,290 | 5,286 | -27.5 | 31,948,421 | 66,893,818 | +109.4 |
| Total..... | 114,615,429 | 100,002,093 | -12.7 | 30,697 | 28,424 | -7.4 | 298,841,376 | 191,555,969 | -35.9 |

| Geographic divisions | Additions, alterations, and repairs, estimated cost | | | Total construction, estimated cost | | | Number of cities |
|---------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change | 1932 | 1933 | Per- cent of change | |
| New England..... | \$14,231,196 | \$12,031,990 | -15.5 | \$44,530,232 | \$34,570,070 | -22.4 | 56 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 37,539,835 | 44,024,592 | +17.3 | 161,188,692 | 135,685,532 | -15.8 | 73 |
| East North Central..... | 16,449,682 | 14,476,294 | -12.0 | 77,487,126 | 40,603,921 | -47.6 | 96 |
| West North Central..... | 6,305,866 | 6,055,420 | -4.0 | 30,854,340 | 28,965,216 | -6.1 | 25 |
| South Atlantic..... | 13,658,372 | 12,397,626 | -9.2 | 96,899,582 | 34,945,927 | -63.9 | 40 |
| South Central..... | 7,789,873 | 7,775,825 | -0.2 | 44,113,495 | 30,289,945 | -31.3 | 36 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 14,795,124 | 20,260,839 | +36.9 | 69,153,286 | 103,520,037 | +49.7 | 38 |
| Total..... | 110,769,948 | 117,022,586 | +5.6 | 524,226,753 | 408,580,648 | -22.1 | 364 |

Permits were issued in these 364 cities, during the calendar year 1933, for buildings to cost \$408,580,648, a decrease of 22.1 percent as compared with 1932. Decreases were shown in 6 of the 7 geographic divisions. In the Mountain and Pacific States, however, there was a decided increase, caused mainly by two large bridges being erected in San Francisco Harbor.

Residential buildings decreased 12.7 percent, comparing 1933 with 1932. The Middle Atlantic was the only geographic division in which an increase was shown in the estimated cost of residential buildings. This increase was brought about by the erection of several large apartment houses in New York City.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings decreased 35.9 percent. There was an increase of 5.6 percent in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. This increase, however, was confined to 2 of the 7 geographic divisions.

Table 2 shows the value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the various agencies of the United States Government and by the different State governments for the calendar years 1932 and 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1932 AND 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

| Geographic division | Contracts awarded by— | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Federal Government | | State governments | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| New England..... | \$5,089,242 | \$3,314,937 | \$2,610,981 | \$1,151,260 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 25,477,478 | 22,551,618 | 20,915,986 | 13,769,020 |
| East North Central..... | 18,952,275 | 3,339,284 | 6,340,544 | 3,826,838 |
| West North Central..... | 8,794,099 | 6,371,689 | 3,733,112 | 1,354,389 |
| South Atlantic..... | 61,422,782 | 15,987,005 | 4,312,038 | 3,163,094 |
| South Central..... | 15,889,660 | 18,494,243 | 10,902,062 | 3,686,046 |
| Mountain and Pacific..... | 14,224,226 | 15,303,561 | 4,446,892 | 3,669,031 |
| Total..... | 149,849,762 | ¹ 85,367,337 | 53,261,615 | 30,619,678 |

¹ Includes \$5,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.

There was a decrease in the value of public buildings for which contracts were awarded during that year, as compared with 1932. It must be borne in mind, however, that the public-work program did not have much influence on Government buildings until the last 3 months of the year.

There was also a decrease shown in the value of contracts awarded for State buildings, comparing 1933 with 1932. Whenever a contract was awarded by either the Federal Government or a State government for buildings in a city having a population of 25,000 or over, the value of such contract is included in tables 1 and 3.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in each of the 364 cities for which reports were received for the calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Reports were received from 56 cities in the New England States, 73 cities in the Middle Atlantic States, 96 cities in the East North Central States, 25 cities in the West North Central States, 40 cities in the South Atlantic States, 36 cities in the South Central States, and 38 cities in the Mountain and Pacific States.

While decreases in indicated expenditures for total building operations were shown in 6 of the 7 geographic divisions, comparing permits issued during the 2 years under discussion, a number of cities showed large increases; for example, New York, Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Lexington, Ky., and San Francisco, Calif.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES

New England States

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>Connecticut</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport..... | \$506,100 | \$340,951 | \$577,435 | \$80,659 | \$165,597 | \$144,420 | \$1,249,132 | \$566,030 |
| Bristol..... | 51,277 | 42,300 | 27,367 | 31,585 | 36,048 | 56,035 | 114,692 | 129,920 |
| Greenwich..... | 469,900 | 494,700 | 362,660 | 313,010 | 236,519 | 196,695 | 1,069,079 | 1,004,405 |
| Hartford..... | 209,150 | 83,000 | 1,017,676 | 257,456 | 841,396 | 524,003 | 2,068,222 | 864,459 |
| Meriden..... | 137,500 | 115,050 | 117,876 | 117,008 | 83,598 | 90,905 | 338,974 | 322,963 |
| New Britain..... | 111,300 | 27,500 | 99,575 | 49,095 | 106,200 | 184,457 | 317,075 | 261,052 |
| New Haven..... | 433,100 | 141,810 | 1,726,525 | 1,471,793 | 289,652 | 296,199 | 2,449,277 | 1,909,802 |
| New London..... | 230,400 | 348,500 | 233,523 | 462,045 | 85,282 | 242,762 | 549,205 | 1,053,307 |
| Norwalk..... | 418,320 | 391,800 | 85,180 | 80,395 | 143,940 | 101,292 | 647,440 | 573,487 |
| Stamford..... | 110,200 | 88,350 | 147,915 | 116,550 | 156,060 | 193,000 | 414,175 | 397,900 |
| Torrington..... | 44,000 | 23,500 | 37,487 | 60,605 | 76,145 | 65,217 | 157,632 | 149,322 |
| Waterbury..... | 95,100 | 146,600 | 111,783 | 60,525 | 102,460 | 78,810 | 309,343 | 285,935 |
| West Hartford..... | 729,117 | 545,305 | 68,575 | 310,465 | 133,396 | 168,536 | 931,088 | 1,024,306 |
| <i>Maine</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Bangor..... | 87,700 | 36,250 | 25,910 | 19,415 | 68,689 | 20,245 | 182,299 | 75,910 |
| Lewiston..... | 74,900 | 84,100 | 49,000 | 238,300 | 61,500 | 20,850 | 185,400 | 343,250 |
| Portland..... | 212,975 | 126,100 | 450,017 | 250,533 | 404,490 | 160,007 | 1,067,482 | 536,640 |
| <i>Massachusetts</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Arlington..... | 483,600 | 382,025 | 65,360 | 62,995 | 40,898 | 56,930 | 589,858 | 501,950 |
| Beverly..... | 118,700 | 142,000 | 57,020 | 43,060 | 94,850 | 133,164 | 270,570 | 318,224 |
| Boston ¹ | 1,552,250 | 1,617,300 | 5,264,309 | 2,020,827 | 4,878,935 | 3,924,009 | 11,695,494 | 7,562,136 |
| Brockton..... | 94,500 | 51,300 | 277,239 | 97,795 | 123,436 | 176,411 | 495,175 | 325,506 |
| Brookline..... | 613,300 | 734,100 | 69,785 | 36,233 | 655,044 | 194,805 | 1,338,129 | 965,138 |
| Cambridge..... | 160,000 | 42,000 | 1,277,275 | 902,374 | 539,883 | 376,153 | 1,977,158 | 1,320,527 |
| Chelsea..... | 30,200 | 9,000 | 185,280 | 124,091 | 72,006 | 100,233 | 287,486 | 233,324 |
| Chicopee..... | 31,900 | 35,500 | 32,860 | 90,365 | 45,250 | 53,720 | 110,010 | 179,585 |
| Everett..... | 24,000 | 11,600 | 29,945 | 118,428 | 67,300 | 85,855 | 121,245 | 215,880 |
| Fall River..... | 46,850 | 24,400 | 235,290 | 33,734 | 165,194 | 124,602 | 447,334 | 182,736 |
| Fitchburg..... | 65,300 | 28,850 | 43,451 | 26,113 | 55,954 | 31,654 | 164,705 | 86,617 |
| Haverhill..... | 22,700 | 34,325 | 48,532 | 20,128 | 60,450 | 66,070 | 131,682 | 120,523 |
| Holyoke..... | 62,500 | 37,000 | 101,375 | 46,450 | 73,350 | 101,625 | 237,225 | 185,075 |
| Lawrence..... | 23,500 | 51,550 | 127,960 | 18,753 | 83,078 | 121,241 | 234,538 | 191,544 |
| Lowell..... | 57,000 | 92,200 | 20,230 | 25,805 | 89,427 | 132,650 | 166,657 | 250,655 |
| Lynn..... | 98,600 | 67,980 | 369,902 | 98,448 | 271,513 | 251,932 | 740,015 | 418,360 |
| Malden..... | 124,400 | 49,300 | 15,675 | 30,090 | 112,126 | 65,108 | 252,201 | 144,498 |
| Medford..... | 258,000 | 222,800 | 113,250 | 28,785 | 89,360 | 74,880 | 460,610 | 326,465 |
| New Bedford..... | 19,200 | 15,000 | 82,625 | 48,960 | 92,380 | 168,700 | 194,205 | 232,660 |
| Newton..... | 845,000 | 1,379,000 | 291,220 | 73,154 | 204,508 | 227,419 | 1,340,728 | 1,679,573 |
| Pittsfield..... | 246,600 | 186,600 | 81,062 | 120,745 | 99,255 | 122,050 | 426,917 | 429,395 |
| Quincy..... | 253,486 | 264,600 | 246,073 | 68,120 | 187,081 | 163,534 | 686,640 | 496,254 |
| Revere..... | 28,800 | 46,100 | 20,185 | 28,290 | 139,925 | 77,805 | 188,910 | 152,195 |
| Salem..... | 144,200 | 77,500 | 482,790 | 250,075 | 210,358 | 191,892 | 837,348 | 519,467 |
| Somerville..... | 9,700 | 26,600 | 417,294 | 88,386 | 128,760 | 119,457 | 555,754 | 234,323 |
| Springfield..... | 223,350 | 93,645 | 511,110 | 459,970 | 286,646 | 193,746 | 1,021,106 | 747,361 |
| Taunton..... | 40,855 | 5,700 | 233,000 | 17,947 | 74,102 | 61,420 | 347,957 | 85,067 |
| Waltham..... | 103,750 | 122,075 | 88,735 | 284,263 | 37,431 | 51,905 | 229,916 | 458,243 |
| Watertown..... | 58,500 | 24,400 | 106,115 | 20,700 | 38,465 | 72,740 | 203,080 | 117,840 |
| Worcester..... | 576,500 | 337,365 | 649,414 | 503,120 | 356,893 | 321,620 | 1,582,807 | 1,162,114 |
| <i>New Hampshire</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Concord..... | 63,737 | 76,950 | 24,837 | 272,961 | 35,200 | 27,280 | 123,774 | 377,191 |
| Manchester..... | 165,635 | 137,350 | 395,266 | 109,393 | 155,995 | 135,513 | 716,896 | 382,256 |
| <i>Rhode Island</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Central Falls..... | 4,200 | 18,400 | 8,495 | 3,780 | 39,910 | 49,235 | 52,605 | 71,415 |
| Cranston..... | 345,900 | 232,800 | 192,130 | 69,388 | 43,765 | 30,587 | 581,795 | 332,775 |
| East Providence..... | 158,250 | 126,200 | 209,910 | 140,173 | 99,009 | 87,982 | 467,169 | 354,355 |
| Newport..... | 135,600 | 100,950 | 83,810 | 292,246 | 87,841 | 204,210 | 307,251 | 597,406 |
| Pawtucket..... | 125,500 | 54,800 | 102,630 | 152,897 | 60,060 | 64,857 | 288,190 | 272,554 |
| Providence..... | 568,900 | 296,500 | 466,426 | 1,096,650 | 1,153,391 | 932,185 | 2,188,717 | 2,325,335 |
| Woonsocket..... | 50,000 | 23,400 | 18,640 | 36,859 | 147,040 | 82,823 | 215,680 | 143,082 |
| <i>Vermont</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burlington..... | 125,000 | 266,975 | 33,025 | 74,225 | 44,155 | 30,575 | 202,180 | 371,775 |
| Total, New England..... | 12,081,002 | 10,581,856 | 18,218,034 | 11,956,224 | 14,231,196 | 12,031,990 | 44,530,232 | 34,570,070 |
| Percent of change..... | | -12.4 | | -34.4 | | -15.5 | | -22.4 |

¹ Applications filed

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City..... | \$72,950 | \$6,000 | \$159,394 | \$161,124 | \$592,366 | \$236,078 | \$824,710 | \$403,202 |
| Bayonne..... | 43,000 | 29,500 | 37,875 | 132,690 | 113,869 | 141,212 | 194,744 | 303,402 |
| Belleville..... | 56,050 | 32,400 | 43,915 | 36,874 | 31,468 | 28,565 | 131,433 | 97,839 |
| Bloomfield..... | 377,500 | 167,000 | 100,100 | 270,350 | 34,200 | 36,400 | 511,800 | 473,750 |
| Camden..... | 35,925 | 3,000 | 291,682 | 118,945 | 117,609 | 100,699 | 445,216 | 222,644 |
| Clifton..... | 387,100 | 147,800 | 110,440 | 98,555 | 50,039 | 59,667 | 547,579 | 306,022 |
| East Orange..... | 120,200 | 44,690 | 341,826 | 56,826 | 202,800 | 156,265 | 664,826 | 257,781 |
| Elizabeth..... | 210,000 | 157,900 | 140,500 | 335,000 | 34,500 | 124,672 | 385,000 | 617,572 |
| Garfield..... | 64,900 | 30,500 | 81,625 | 9,475 | 34,875 | 39,900 | 181,400 | 79,875 |
| Hackensack..... | 65,120 | 33,918 | 833,483 | 25,582 | 163,486 | 81,292 | 1,062,089 | 140,792 |
| Hoboken..... | 15,000 | 0 | 294,100 | 3,200 | 176,599 | 162,520 | 485,699 | 165,720 |
| Irvington..... | 135,800 | 56,000 | 146,911 | 87,105 | 83,364 | 56,121 | 366,075 | 199,226 |
| Jersey City..... | 377,300 | 154,600 | 400,457 | 441,050 | 392,780 | 534,489 | 1,170,537 | 1,130,139 |
| Kearny..... | 45,000 | 5,000 | 323,715 | 48,465 | 25,070 | 29,525 | 393,785 | 82,990 |
| Montclair..... | 295,550 | 296,200 | 110,990 | 29,376 | 151,878 | 135,085 | 558,418 | 460,661 |
| Newark..... | 549,700 | 750,670 | 3,869,519 | 3,013,408 | 990,987 | 829,871 | 5,410,206 | 4,593,949 |
| New Brunswick..... | 10,000 | 32,400 | 31,118 | 7,500 | 74,817 | 96,527 | 115,935 | 136,427 |
| Orange..... | 29,500 | 8,500 | 208,882 | 33,459 | 112,736 | 242,049 | 351,118 | 284,008 |
| Passaic..... | 70,800 | 65,600 | 133,580 | 105,587 | 246,816 | 184,235 | 451,196 | 355,422 |
| Paterson..... | 140,251 | 113,150 | 600,068 | 264,947 | 436,541 | 357,481 | 1,176,860 | 735,578 |
| Perth Amboy..... | 10,136 | 22,500 | 152,845 | 91,735 | 58,056 | 47,355 | 221,037 | 161,590 |
| Plainfield..... | 225,350 | 172,596 | 56,168 | 40,216 | 80,433 | 238,294 | 361,951 | 451,106 |
| Trenton..... | 118,300 | 41,350 | 381,347 | 176,717 | 207,816 | 193,404 | 707,463 | 411,471 |
| Union City..... | 1,200 | 12,000 | 455,450 | 27,350 | 167,496 | 131,080 | 624,146 | 170,430 |
| West New York..... | 5,000 | 24,000 | 5,850 | 12,400 | 85,880 | 98,580 | 96,730 | 134,980 |
| West Orange..... | 335,100 | 193,335 | 511,973 | 17,325 | 78,223 | 49,041 | 925,296 | 259,701 |
| New York | | | | | | | | |
| Albany..... | 1,273,180 | 665,900 | 2,210,299 | 325,755 | 412,186 | 529,790 | 3,895,665 | 1,521,445 |
| Amsterdam..... | 96,049 | 85,800 | 52,712 | 50,979 | 5,930 | 21,710 | 154,691 | 158,489 |
| Auburn..... | 59,800 | 64,400 | 126,030 | 43,230 | 78,527 | 106,059 | 264,357 | 213,689 |
| Binghamton..... | 180,775 | 166,475 | 873,651 | 317,404 | 429,167 | 380,441 | 1,483,593 | 864,320 |
| Buffalo..... | 566,745 | 241,350 | 2,760,657 | 1,246,374 | 739,253 | 883,097 | 4,066,655 | 2,370,821 |
| Elmira..... | 59,085 | 7,500 | 1,275,190 | 106,424 | 137,114 | 185,200 | 1,471,389 | 299,124 |
| Jamestown..... | 80,750 | 21,200 | 420,465 | 140,955 | 80,719 | 55,439 | 581,934 | 217,594 |
| Kingston..... | 103,650 | 139,250 | 314,319 | 75,465 | 92,074 | 137,312 | 510,043 | 352,027 |
| Lockport..... | 5,000 | 10,950 | 63,300 | 93,422 | 8,817 | 25,690 | 77,117 | 130,062 |
| Mount Vernon..... | 223,300 | 349,800 | 308,070 | 160,970 | 145,947 | 96,751 | 677,317 | 607,521 |
| Newburgh..... | 72,000 | 146,400 | 101,050 | 27,250 | 101,085 | 97,318 | 274,135 | 270,968 |
| New Rochelle..... | 315,000 | 324,490 | 260,623 | 88,855 | 139,677 | 111,741 | 715,300 | 525,086 |
| New York City: | | | | | | | | |
| The Bronx ¹ | 3,853,670 | 15,838,435 | 2,172,880 | 2,120,625 | 2,854,225 | 2,810,693 | 8,880,775 | 20,769,753 |
| Brooklyn ¹ | 6,335,750 | 5,150,850 | 7,772,530 | 4,695,245 | 6,287,439 | 9,162,341 | 20,395,719 | 19,008,436 |
| Manhattan ¹ | 2,400,000 | 5,284,000 | 19,876,852 | 10,812,222 | 8,219,645 | 12,107,381 | 30,496,497 | 28,203,603 |
| Queens ¹ | 7,676,785 | 6,970,840 | 5,154,278 | 4,570,772 | 3,150,873 | 3,260,496 | 15,981,936 | 14,802,108 |
| Richmond ¹ | 739,085 | 542,995 | 1,401,046 | 2,759,947 | 956,530 | 474,035 | 3,096,661 | 3,776,977 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 168,428 | 112,600 | 423,034 | 98,317 | 312,871 | 229,664 | 904,333 | 440,581 |
| Poughkeepsie..... | 246,750 | 103,500 | 28,710 | 493,113 | 178,023 | 60,509 | 453,483 | 657,122 |
| Rochester..... | 433,035 | 120,300 | 2,513,426 | 1,462,438 | 610,504 | 495,373 | 3,556,965 | 2,078,111 |
| Schenectady..... | 149,200 | 86,125 | 195,084 | 353,308 | 254,561 | 220,499 | 598,845 | 659,932 |
| Syracuse..... | 398,500 | 257,350 | 748,020 | 161,170 | 451,137 | 227,381 | 1,597,657 | 645,901 |
| Troy..... | 384,490 | 204,900 | 222,660 | 75,555 | 115,861 | 189,791 | 723,011 | 470,246 |
| Utica..... | 240,560 | 209,300 | 99,595 | 230,520 | 192,615 | 179,580 | 532,770 | 619,400 |
| Watertown..... | 76,104 | 14,800 | 44,785 | 46,010 | 107,133 | 62,316 | 228,022 | 123,126 |
| White Plains..... | 372,650 | 195,150 | 152,317 | 116,467 | 111,271 | 87,552 | 636,238 | 399,169 |
| Yonkers..... | 1,517,400 | 1,237,600 | 625,249 | 610,230 | 452,229 | 297,544 | 2,594,878 | 2,145,374 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown..... | 79,400 | 50,800 | 838,717 | 433,126 | 174,484 | 189,881 | 1,092,601 | 673,807 |
| Altoona..... | 25,800 | 12,600 | 71,243 | 27,245 | 72,774 | 78,696 | 169,817 | 118,541 |
| Bethlehem..... | 133,800 | 46,750 | 39,421 | 19,700 | 65,313 | 33,324 | 238,534 | 99,774 |
| Chester..... | 0 | 14,100 | 104,603 | 17,650 | 21,590 | 31,320 | 126,193 | 63,070 |
| Easton..... | 114,700 | 29,600 | 346,620 | 39,818 | 44,883 | 122,374 | 506,203 | 191,792 |
| Erie..... | 262,095 | 85,050 | 166,504 | 267,189 | 244,738 | 191,815 | 673,337 | 544,054 |
| Harrisburg..... | 167,700 | 45,890 | 109,879 | 171,410 | 417,500 | 246,320 | 695,079 | 463,620 |
| Hazleton..... | 135,457 | 160,004 | 156,378 | 79,465 | 118,866 | 122,853 | 410,701 | 362,322 |
| Johnstown..... | 23,850 | 8,500 | 70,217 | 32,625 | 44,850 | 41,072 | 138,917 | 82,197 |

¹ Applications filed.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>Pennsylvania—Continued</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Lancaster..... | \$45,500 | \$7,000 | \$234,700 | \$76,500 | \$81,935 | \$57,665 | \$362,135 | \$141,165 |
| Lebanon..... | 33,750 | 16,000 | 8,300 | 7,300 | 4,100 | 0 | 46,150 | 23,300 |
| McKeesport..... | 20,550 | 32,675 | 222,688 | 25,308 | 105,763 | 77,743 | 349,001 | 135,726 |
| Nanticoke..... | 111,020 | 76,632 | 43,600 | 9,000 | 60,320 | 16,738 | 214,940 | 102,370 |
| New Castle..... | 40,800 | 34,800 | 323,615 | 36,845 | 12,335 | 39,450 | 376,750 | 111,095 |
| Norristown..... | 19,144 | 0 | 1,117,407 | 63,190 | 48,945 | 179,750 | 1,185,496 | 242,940 |
| Philadelphia..... | 2,145,735 | 1,924,950 | 13,358,514 | 6,407,026 | 2,358,412 | 3,766,941 | 17,862,661 | 12,098,917 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 753,900 | 514,650 | 7,131,038 | 1,105,799 | 1,249,716 | 1,074,248 | 9,134,654 | 2,694,697 |
| Reading..... | 159,000 | 50,000 | 121,115 | 110,190 | 198,074 | 166,411 | 478,189 | 326,601 |
| Scranton..... | 200,775 | 102,856 | 1,577,954 | 155,226 | 346,898 | 199,700 | 2,125,627 | 457,782 |
| Sharon..... | 7,700 | 40,500 | 5,408 | 16,850 | 9,830 | 6,415 | 22,938 | 63,765 |
| Wilkes-Barre..... | 118,315 | 360,899 | 470,899 | 139,908 | 190,695 | 217,887 | 779,909 | 718,694 |
| Wilkesburg..... | 35,700 | 24,400 | 8,965 | 17,495 | 32,911 | 24,071 | 77,576 | 65,966 |
| Williamsport..... | 29,100 | 52,850 | 472,654 | 392,106 | 168,801 | 99,364 | 670,555 | 544,320 |
| York..... | 95,800 | 56,600 | 43,709 | 180,711 | 95,985 | 154,444 | 235,494 | 391,755 |
| Total, Middle Atlantic..... | 36,584,064 | 44,900,975 | 87,064,793 | 46,759,965 | 37,539,835 | 44,024,592 | 161,188,692 | 135,685,532 |
| Percent of change..... | | +22.7 | | -46.3 | | +17.3 | | -15.8 |

East North Central States

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Illinois</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Alton..... | \$37,580 | \$31,635 | \$36,517 | \$90,100 | \$90,930 | \$81,633 | \$165,027 | \$203,368 |
| Aurora..... | 40,505 | 7,200 | 35,910 | 23,890 | 54,043 | 73,076 | 130,458 | 104,166 |
| Belleville..... | 129,300 | 41,600 | 25,255 | 29,785 | 16,387 | 9,475 | 170,942 | 80,860 |
| Berwyn..... | 36,450 | 16,000 | 36,839 | 25,065 | 26,740 | 21,325 | 100,029 | 62,390 |
| Bloomington..... | 51,000 | 22,000 | 165,500 | 176,400 | 79,000 | 55,150 | 295,500 | 253,530 |
| Chicago..... | 1,039,300 | 540,950 | 9,405,731 | 2,790,678 | 2,435,574 | 2,397,652 | 12,880,605 | 5,729,280 |
| Cicero..... | 13,500 | 0 | 35,545 | 29,990 | 16,995 | 27,475 | 66,040 | 57,465 |
| Danville..... | 55,071 | 12,000 | 494,292 | 64,728 | 53,386 | 113,024 | 602,749 | 189,752 |
| Decatur..... | 33,975 | 35,050 | 107,567 | 96,165 | 37,084 | 26,395 | 178,626 | 157,610 |
| East St. Louis..... | 101,600 | 30,825 | 106,450 | 52,273 | 64,088 | 108,613 | 272,138 | 191,711 |
| Elgin..... | 75,700 | 15,750 | 28,605 | 28,170 | 72,831 | 64,351 | 177,136 | 108,271 |
| Evanston..... | 298,500 | 69,500 | 45,700 | 61,850 | 445,250 | 268,250 | 789,450 | 399,600 |
| Granite City..... | 0 | 0 | 400 | 12,800 | 200 | 1,800 | 600 | 14,600 |
| Joliet..... | 15,000 | 4,500 | 134,400 | 44,471 | 157,132 | 190,663 | 306,532 | 239,634 |
| Maywood..... | 14,800 | 1,600 | 139,611 | 2,245 | 22,722 | 45,575 | 177,133 | 49,420 |
| Moline..... | 60,350 | 23,400 | 34,710 | 18,654 | 66,549 | 53,063 | 161,609 | 95,117 |
| Oak Park..... | 109,400 | 15,000 | 383,967 | 56,555 | 106,180 | 53,959 | 599,547 | 125,514 |
| Peoria..... | 341,600 | 179,200 | 88,858 | 1,440,500 | 153,618 | 257,720 | 584,076 | 1,877,420 |
| Quincy..... | 24,900 | 25,725 | 44,104 | 19,409 | 72,762 | 35,583 | 141,766 | 80,717 |
| Rockford..... | 37,000 | 26,000 | 577,416 | 19,650 | 117,835 | 74,221 | 732,251 | 119,871 |
| Rock Island..... | 71,150 | 8,500 | 29,520 | 30,177 | 95,326 | 133,229 | 195,996 | 171,906 |
| Springfield..... | 186,409 | 94,500 | 213,351 | 334,326 | 314,428 | 207,145 | 714,188 | 635,971 |
| Waukegan..... | 63,350 | 32,000 | 187,122 | 27,070 | 34,578 | 51,105 | 285,050 | 110,175 |
| <i>Indiana</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson..... | 57,200 | 29,300 | 28,440 | 0 | 27,237 | 33,975 | 112,877 | 63,275 |
| East Chicago..... | 1,000 | 5,500 | 55,992 | 149,810 | 19,400 | 28,661 | 76,392 | 183,971 |
| Elkhart..... | 35,650 | 3,000 | 17,770 | 12,595 | 41,154 | 40,522 | 94,574 | 56,117 |
| Evansville..... | 67,450 | 63,550 | 301,476 | 33,962 | 115,684 | 183,067 | 484,610 | 280,579 |
| Fort Wayne..... | 110,290 | 58,550 | 1,364,923 | 498,445 | 147,356 | 204,343 | 1,622,569 | 761,338 |
| Gary..... | 19,500 | 10,100 | 95,740 | 61,665 | 14,525 | 41,220 | 129,765 | 112,985 |
| Hammond..... | 27,300 | 51,550 | 66,889 | 67,497 | 57,469 | 70,533 | 151,658 | 189,580 |
| Indianapolis..... | 608,460 | 203,525 | 1,333,911 | 939,215 | 603,231 | 556,315 | 2,545,602 | 1,699,055 |
| Kokomo..... | 700 | 2,600 | 32,178 | 10,875 | 23,616 | 70,420 | 56,494 | 83,895 |
| La Fayette..... | 52,850 | 10,200 | 20,500 | 47,950 | 11,570 | 7,884 | 84,920 | 66,034 |
| Marion..... | 15,425 | 11,800 | 14,190 | 183,745 | 42,428 | 42,829 | 72,043 | 238,374 |
| Michigan City..... | 44,100 | 9,000 | 20,550 | 12,965 | 88,470 | 32,688 | 153,120 | 54,653 |
| Mishawaka..... | 7,250 | 600 | 11,663 | 8,592 | 14,385 | 9,270 | 33,298 | 18,462 |
| Muncie..... | 21,830 | 30,265 | 49,543 | 26,058 | 57,610 | 54,458 | 128,983 | 110,781 |
| Richmond..... | 21,500 | 4,000 | 13,450 | 44,900 | 53,150 | 41,300 | 88,100 | 90,200 |
| South Bend..... | 71,350 | 42,700 | 320,230 | 164,270 | 101,815 | 77,530 | 493,395 | 284,500 |
| Terre Haute..... | 29,700 | 26,400 | 493,701 | 55,688 | 91,485 | 109,721 | 614,886 | 191,809 |

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>Michigan</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Ann Arbor..... | \$188,950 | \$72,400 | \$212,065 | \$54,359 | \$186,525 | \$129,319 | \$587,540 | \$256,078 |
| Battle Creek..... | 48,160 | 13,600 | 291,245 | 73,365 | 62,208 | 100,045 | 901,613 | 187,010 |
| Bay City..... | 74,425 | 46,550 | 533,927 | 32,419 | 91,014 | 89,461 | 699,366 | 168,430 |
| Dearborn..... | 167,800 | 78,814 | 78,291 | 52,498 | 123,294 | 26,636 | 369,385 | 157,948 |
| Detroit..... | 1,882,731 | 1,310,989 | 5,223,704 | 1,275,986 | 1,633,294 | 1,466,000 | 8,739,729 | 4,052,975 |
| Flint..... | 36,758 | 34,400 | 95,260 | 206,890 | 129,523 | 178,995 | 261,541 | 420,285 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 94,500 | 50,500 | 1,227,630 | 189,390 | 190,565 | 174,940 | 1,512,695 | 414,830 |
| Hamtramck..... | 0 | 6,500 | 8,300 | 161,575 | 45,775 | 33,730 | 54,075 | 201,805 |
| Highland Park..... | 8,000 | 500 | 37,205 | 14,209 | 36,278 | 42,632 | 81,483 | 57,341 |
| Jackson..... | 5,100 | 19,750 | 335,187 | 117,455 | 33,258 | 46,783 | 373,545 | 183,988 |
| Kalamazoo..... | 87,700 | 49,550 | 27,218 | 94,825 | 86,809 | 93,604 | 201,727 | 237,979 |
| Lansing..... | 21,200 | 8,500 | 441,370 | 53,255 | 60,517 | 45,803 | 523,087 | 107,558 |
| Muskegon..... | 12,400 | 11,200 | 21,365 | 312,648 | 64,629 | 35,948 | 98,394 | 359,796 |
| Pontiac..... | 8,500 | 0 | 28,013 | 29,667 | 39,992 | 37,011 | 76,505 | 66,678 |
| Port Huron..... | 10,400 | 6,200 | 145,029 | 4,950 | 12,000 | 19,400 | 167,429 | 30,550 |
| Royal Oak..... | 5,000 | 14,500 | 12,899 | 280,517 | 8,305 | 7,089 | 26,204 | 302,106 |
| Saginaw..... | 55,295 | 37,516 | 150,097 | 73,192 | 82,212 | 108,394 | 287,604 | 219,102 |
| Wyandotte..... | 42,850 | 59,210 | 230,854 | 23,790 | 39,552 | 51,954 | 313,256 | 134,954 |
| <i>Ohio</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Akron..... | 258,325 | 184,885 | 374,851 | 310,535 | 171,139 | 193,886 | 804,315 | 689,306 |
| Ashtabula..... | 8,700 | 10,500 | 32,150 | 9,475 | 19,766 | 15,123 | 60,616 | 35,098 |
| Canton..... | 14,250 | 23,300 | 320,303 | 28,666 | 43,428 | 35,895 | 377,981 | 87,861 |
| Cincinnati..... | 2,369,505 | 2,116,030 | 4,562,082 | 1,173,855 | 888,138 | 904,151 | 7,819,725 | 4,194,036 |
| Cleveland..... | 1,137,500 | 613,500 | 8,593,365 | 833,875 | 2,317,150 | 1,302,872 | 12,048,015 | 2,750,247 |
| Cleveland Heights..... | 294,630 | 267,600 | 104,920 | 20,260 | 110,765 | 41,385 | 510,315 | 329,245 |
| Columbus..... | 289,650 | 145,700 | 763,600 | 1,530,000 | 814,361 | 460,197 | 1,867,611 | 2,135,897 |
| Dayton..... | 211,575 | 33,350 | 533,455 | 247,043 | 193,794 | 317,983 | 938,824 | 598,376 |
| East Cleveland..... | 5,700 | 10,000 | 36,291 | 9,865 | 15,546 | 13,996 | 57,537 | 33,861 |
| Elyria..... | 21,550 | 5,000 | 72,365 | 18,890 | 40,753 | 23,195 | 134,668 | 47,085 |
| Hamilton..... | 41,400 | 13,000 | 578,696 | 17,597 | 83,250 | 33,117 | 703,346 | 63,714 |
| Lakewood..... | 254,000 | 114,100 | 110,870 | 33,360 | 38,742 | 36,030 | 403,612 | 183,490 |
| Lima..... | 4,000 | 0 | 19,410 | 33,190 | 28,596 | 22,540 | 52,006 | 55,730 |
| Lorain..... | 5,700 | 3,600 | 11,165 | 5,455 | 10,392 | 15,575 | 27,257 | 24,630 |
| Mansfield..... | 107,500 | 90,000 | 218,851 | 29,670 | 23,648 | 33,588 | 349,999 | 153,258 |
| Marion..... | 6,200 | 4,500 | 38,140 | 15,542 | 3,505 | 16,500 | 47,845 | 36,542 |
| Massillon..... | 5,600 | 12,300 | 4,817 | 4,920 | 11,718 | 14,695 | 22,135 | 31,915 |
| Middletown..... | 4,800 | 12,500 | 84,846 | 46,665 | 46,454 | 63,630 | 136,100 | 122,795 |
| Newark..... | 36,015 | 11,000 | 31,580 | 49,549 | 19,965 | 8,250 | 87,560 | 68,799 |
| Norwood..... | 30,000 | 12,000 | 55,560 | 111,070 | 34,434 | 30,111 | 119,994 | 153,181 |
| Portsmouth..... | 5,750 | 4,000 | 16,144 | 12,978 | 12,305 | 20,464 | 34,199 | 37,442 |
| Springfield..... | 35,820 | 6,200 | 387,088 | 15,425 | 21,838 | 37,880 | 444,746 | 59,505 |
| Steubenville..... | 14,600 | 18,500 | 15,925 | 19,100 | 14,145 | 16,675 | 44,670 | 54,275 |
| Toledo..... | 178,175 | 97,650 | 102,052 | 120,543 | 212,857 | 182,811 | 493,084 | 401,004 |
| Warren..... | 14,400 | 16,450 | 13,065 | 230,600 | 50,623 | 66,130 | 78,088 | 313,180 |
| Youngstown..... | 73,433 | 55,850 | 428,781 | 356,962 | 93,257 | 129,967 | 595,471 | 542,779 |
| Zanesville..... | 15,700 | 11,425 | 5,940 | 2,325 | 102,605 | 18,345 | 124,245 | 32,095 |
| <i>Wisconsin</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Eau Claire..... | 137,597 | 111,300 | 49,274 | 49,000 | 49,340 | 58,210 | 236,211 | 218,510 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 62,800 | 18,850 | 22,202 | 45,804 | 27,675 | 37,017 | 112,677 | 101,671 |
| Green Bay..... | 141,165 | 170,650 | 283,167 | 32,035 | 107,948 | 62,809 | 532,280 | 265,584 |
| Kenosha..... | 22,000 | 4,150 | 182,345 | 49,736 | 43,595 | 61,183 | 247,940 | 115,069 |
| Madison..... | 345,400 | 88,100 | 60,820 | 39,969 | 202,044 | 184,361 | 608,264 | 312,430 |
| Milwaukee..... | 811,350 | 318,363 | 2,135,364 | 822,247 | 1,200,246 | 1,065,991 | 4,146,960 | 2,206,601 |
| Oshkosh..... | 40,975 | 58,274 | 24,813 | 54,116 | 59,542 | 40,521 | 125,330 | 152,911 |
| Racine..... | 77,300 | 45,500 | 57,255 | 24,995 | 70,655 | 29,567 | 205,210 | 100,062 |
| Sheboygan..... | 104,000 | 72,400 | 182,541 | 399,909 | 134,495 | 146,900 | 421,036 | 619,209 |
| Superior..... | 50,375 | 16,400 | 153,972 | 35,962 | 119,383 | 33,900 | 323,730 | 86,262 |
| West Allis..... | 38,850 | 16,300 | 117,150 | 12,785 | 41,612 | 57,792 | 197,612 | 86,877 |
| Total, East North Central..... | 14,054,054 | 8,420,481 | 46,983,390 | 17,698,146 | 16,449,682 | 14,476,294 | 77,487,126 | 40,603,921 |
| Percent of change..... | | -40.0 | | -62.3 | | -12.0 | | -47.6 |

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

West North Central States

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>Iowa</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burlington..... | \$11,500 | \$57,000 | \$190,110 | \$9,912 | \$16,360 | \$33,246 | \$217,970 | \$100,158 |
| Cedar Rapids..... | 177,675 | 109,890 | 73,612 | 53,253 | 185,071 | 252,904 | 436,358 | 416,047 |
| Council Bluffs..... | 53,540 | 37,264 | 219,789 | 71,123 | 197,294 | 89,255 | 470,623 | 197,642 |
| Davenport..... | 148,700 | 41,450 | 442,385 | 136,441 | 121,109 | 253,633 | 712,194 | 431,524 |
| Des Moines..... | 493,555 | 306,025 | 1,173,282 | 218,698 | 228,290 | 226,014 | 1,895,127 | 750,737 |
| Dubuque..... | 83,809 | 25,867 | 720,631 | 27,049 | 78,122 | 242,707 | 882,562 | 295,623 |
| Ottumwa..... | 83,100 | 194,500 | 584,500 | 32,100 | 120,950 | 50,600 | 788,550 | 277,200 |
| Sioux City..... | 234,425 | 133,050 | 684,020 | 143,000 | 222,665 | 100,836 | 1,141,110 | 376,886 |
| Waterloo..... | 76,000 | 51,600 | 131,075 | 25,465 | 84,910 | 139,462 | 291,985 | 216,527 |
| <i>Kansas</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Hutchinson..... | 61,850 | 22,500 | 22,151 | 131,706 | 53,925 | 44,776 | 137,926 | 198,982 |
| Kansas City..... | 62,450 | 67,170 | 183,695 | 65,477 | 41,940 | 59,895 | 288,085 | 192,542 |
| Topeka..... | 144,575 | 132,175 | 720,294 | 63,463 | 44,341 | 64,305 | 909,210 | 259,943 |
| Wichita..... | 167,300 | 28,900 | 864,495 | 228,829 | 163,626 | 93,173 | 1,195,421 | 350,902 |
| <i>Minnesota</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth..... | 124,500 | 102,100 | 896,851 | 398,597 | 330,939 | 513,141 | 1,352,290 | 1,013,838 |
| Minneapolis..... | 1,664,010 | 1,106,530 | 4,321,681 | 879,614 | 1,005,247 | 834,918 | 6,990,938 | 2,821,062 |
| St. Paul..... | 1,131,414 | 871,200 | 879,649 | 2,919,716 | 784,925 | 775,095 | 2,795,988 | 4,566,011 |
| <i>Missouri</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Joplin..... | 9,500 | 6,100 | 41,330 | 66,035 | 43,616 | 62,752 | 94,446 | 134,887 |
| Kansas City..... | 593,500 | 487,500 | 774,950 | 181,800 | 592,535 | 274,000 | 1,860,985 | 943,300 |
| St. Joseph..... | 55,500 | 50,257 | 112,495 | 91,923 | 52,195 | 99,162 | 220,190 | 241,342 |
| St. Louis..... | 2,116,869 | 1,301,365 | 921,371 | 10,601,681 | 1,375,378 | 1,164,620 | 4,413,618 | 13,067,666 |
| Springfield..... | 142,600 | 99,148 | 116,368 | 71,289 | 102,344 | 154,607 | 361,312 | 325,044 |
| <i>Nebraska</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln..... | 149,250 | 151,200 | 76,843 | 57,124 | 113,792 | 149,308 | 339,885 | 357,632 |
| Omaha..... | 709,740 | 595,701 | 1,312,590 | 212,009 | 205,973 | 292,722 | 2,228,303 | 1,100,432 |
| <i>North Dakota</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Fargo..... | 107,750 | 31,750 | 56,583 | 9,000 | 108,291 | 40,202 | 272,624 | 80,952 |
| <i>South Dakota</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux Falls..... | 265,014 | 85,985 | 159,598 | 118,265 | 32,028 | 44,087 | 456,640 | 248,337 |
| Total, West North Central..... | 8,868,126 | 6,096,227 | 15,680,348 | 16,813,569 | 6,305,866 | 6,055,420 | 30,854,340 | 28,965,216 |
| Percent of change..... | | -31.3 | | +7.2 | | -4.0 | | -6.1 |

South Atlantic States

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Delaware</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington..... | \$309,550 | \$314,505 | \$776,252 | \$1,540,738 | \$296,666 | \$263,099 | \$1,382,468 | \$2,118,342 |
| <i>District of Columbia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 6,502,000 | 3,354,600 | 51,026,359 | 2,812,066 | 2,398,943 | 2,372,332 | 59,927,302 | 8,538,998 |
| <i>Florida</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville..... | 311,100 | 228,500 | 1,569,212 | 750,303 | 463,486 | 551,207 | 2,343,798 | 1,530,010 |
| Miami..... | 188,035 | 191,950 | 520,633 | 651,160 | 487,861 | 878,685 | 1,196,529 | 1,721,795 |
| Orlando..... | 25,360 | 15,075 | 22,310 | 25,205 | 106,651 | 146,058 | 154,321 | 186,338 |
| St. Petersburg..... | 50,900 | 115,925 | 1,095,264 | 41,150 | 153,100 | 65,574 | 1,299,264 | 222,649 |
| Tampa..... | 51,850 | 27,865 | 149,108 | 68,530 | 213,030 | 310,797 | 413,988 | 407,192 |
| West Palm Beach.. | 42,058 | 41,137 | 100,470 | 157,193 | 52,107 | 38,986 | 194,635 | 237,316 |

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>Georgia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta..... | \$450,200 | \$315,530 | \$2,306,106 | \$255,712 | \$763,692 | \$375,103 | \$3,519,998 | \$946,345 |
| Augusta..... | 74,416 | 67,539 | 214,772 | 201,306 | 130,747 | 103,449 | 419,935 | 372,294 |
| Columbus..... | 65,630 | 36,940 | 33,675 | 326,784 | 54,927 | 105,124 | 154,232 | 468,848 |
| Macon..... | 33,350 | 31,850 | 388,748 | 433,133 | 163,364 | 91,910 | 585,462 | 556,893 |
| Savannah..... | 66,630 | 69,100 | 34,940 | 100,822 | 53,236 | 302,651 | 154,806 | 472,573 |
| <i>Maryland</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore..... | 2,069,000 | 595,000 | 5,883,980 | 3,116,500 | 5,709,864 | 3,753,897 | 13,662,844 | 7,465,397 |
| Cumberland..... | 23,750 | 22,700 | 501,471 | 120,716 | 35,267 | 28,368 | 560,488 | 171,784 |
| Hagerstown..... | 30,650 | 29,610 | 58,488 | 14,615 | 14,910 | 52,080 | 104,048 | 96,305 |
| <i>North Carolina</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Asheville..... | 8,825 | 35,708 | 12,544 | 41,605 | 74,585 | 72,435 | 95,954 | 149,748 |
| Charlotte..... | 295,940 | 165,550 | 168,942 | 486,090 | 136,820 | 83,983 | 601,702 | 735,623 |
| Durham..... | 145,160 | 251,225 | 430,905 | 217,228 | 91,000 | 69,070 | 667,065 | 537,523 |
| Greensboro..... | 64,380 | 107,575 | 48,956 | 21,120 | 96,096 | 127,562 | 209,432 | 256,257 |
| High Point..... | 52,000 | 48,675 | 299,868 | 43,799 | 19,340 | 41,739 | 341,208 | 134,213 |
| Raleigh..... | 36,895 | 51,473 | 50,736 | 33,260 | 44,700 | 60,725 | 132,331 | 145,458 |
| Wilmington..... | 16,500 | 79,400 | 25,545 | 17,500 | 95,300 | 72,827 | 137,345 | 169,727 |
| Winston-Salem..... | 95,000 | 92,675 | 189,825 | 53,962 | 118,171 | 99,327 | 402,996 | 245,964 |
| <i>South Carolina</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston..... | 87,855 | 48,400 | 46,767 | 129,805 | 108,943 | 182,628 | 243,565 | 360,833 |
| Columbia..... | 123,043 | 64,005 | 351,923 | 17,661 | 155,762 | 61,737 | 630,728 | 143,403 |
| Greenville..... | 59,000 | 50,870 | 12,125 | 79,696 | 103,150 | 77,535 | 174,275 | 208,101 |
| Spartanburg..... | 6,050 | 5,550 | 9,390 | 10,655 | 31,432 | 32,758 | 46,872 | 48,963 |
| <i>Virginia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Lynchburg..... | 225,584 | 320,655 | 621,391 | 33,985 | 90,071 | 157,336 | 937,046 | 511,976 |
| Newport News..... | 75,550 | 70,575 | 134,953 | 65,437 | 67,285 | 87,030 | 277,788 | 223,042 |
| Norfolk..... | 740,754 | 489,436 | 1,964,357 | 127,245 | 385,553 | 470,257 | 3,090,664 | 1,086,938 |
| Petersburg..... | 14,785 | 4,200 | 44,345 | 39,639 | 27,983 | 13,076 | 87,113 | 56,915 |
| Portsmouth..... | 79,350 | 66,650 | 8,273 | 434,198 | 80,543 | 330,075 | 168,166 | 830,923 |
| Richmond..... | 375,650 | 290,375 | 330,749 | 290,017 | 389,552 | 444,222 | 1,095,951 | 1,024,615 |
| Roanoke..... | 162,952 | 42,815 | 33,137 | 1,428,654 | 60,963 | 120,188 | 257,052 | 1,591,657 |
| <i>West Virginia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston..... | 188,400 | 73,000 | 164,267 | 24,525 | 138,361 | 132,545 | 491,028 | 230,070 |
| Clarksburg..... | 31,250 | 5,500 | 22,680 | 74,290 | 38,796 | 39,010 | 92,726 | 118,800 |
| Huntington..... | 34,850 | 50,205 | 102,501 | 128,563 | 64,243 | 33,175 | 201,594 | 211,943 |
| Parkersburg..... | 20,350 | 4,000 | 76,121 | 28,341 | 28,316 | 34,500 | 124,787 | 66,931 |
| Wheeling..... | 91,555 | 63,550 | 112,965 | 165,200 | 113,556 | 114,475 | 318,076 | 343,225 |
| Total, South Atlantic..... | 13,326,157 | 7,939,893 | 69,915,053 | 14,608,408 | 13,658,372 | 12,397,626 | 96,899,582 | 34,945,927 |
| Percent of change..... | | -40.4 | | -79.1 | | -9.2 | | -63.9 |

South Central States

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Alabama</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham..... | \$83,260 | \$70,710 | \$232,209 | \$98,493 | \$383,585 | \$345,699 | \$699,054 | \$514,902 |
| Mobile..... | 70,955 | 71,800 | 434,956 | 172,555 | 133,185 | 140,315 | 639,096 | 384,670 |
| Montgomery..... | 107,700 | 113,222 | 928,400 | 298,183 | 151,029 | 174,665 | 1,187,129 | 586,070 |
| <i>Arkansas</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Little Rock..... | 45,825 | 2,675 | 201,386 | 92,385 | 150,484 | 110,141 | 397,695 | 205,201 |

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

South Central States—Continued

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>Kentucky</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Ashland..... | \$8,000 | \$4,000 | \$57,395 | \$20,900 | \$101,175 | \$8,210 | \$166,570 | \$33,110 |
| Covington..... | 20,650 | 1,500 | 106,845 | 111,200 | 69,199 | 46,850 | 196,694 | 159,550 |
| Lexington..... | 132,550 | 16,650 | 602,182 | 2,358,847 | 160,315 | 149,708 | 895,047 | 2,525,206 |
| Louisville..... | 412,425 | 372,850 | 1,180,870 | 637,380 | 821,759 | 616,479 | 2,415,054 | 1,626,709 |
| Newport..... | 10,600 | 0 | 14,600 | 15,629 | 17,340 | 5,150 | 42,540 | 20,779 |
| Paducah..... | 6,050 | 21,550 | 86,100 | 87,375 | 5,800 | 8,400 | 97,950 | 117,325 |
| <i>Louisiana</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Monroe..... | 39,050 | 10,950 | 273,977 | 24,745 | 42,200 | 30,796 | 355,227 | 66,491 |
| New Orleans..... | 590,183 | 318,042 | 2,080,365 | 280,127 | 735,410 | 652,637 | 3,405,958 | 1,250,806 |
| Shreveport..... | 166,967 | 73,428 | 42,716 | 961,034 | 245,542 | 302,286 | 455,225 | 1,336,748 |
| <i>Mississippi</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson..... | 109,122 | 51,500 | 623,570 | 17,471 | 124,285 | 204,854 | 856,977 | 273,825 |
| <i>Oklahoma</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Enid..... | 6,750 | 11,000 | 31,360 | 21,650 | 27,048 | 33,505 | 65,158 | 66,155 |
| Muskogee..... | 7,100 | 5,600 | 42,215 | 14,855 | 29,900 | 32,705 | 79,215 | 53,160 |
| Oklahoma City..... | 497,500 | 190,700 | 6,356,906 | 2,544,671 | 321,541 | 198,700 | 7,175,947 | 2,934,071 |
| Okmulgee..... | 0 | 0 | 238,955 | 10,325 | 4,675 | 2,650 | 243,630 | 12,975 |
| Tulsa..... | 131,745 | 99,550 | 244,284 | 278,669 | 136,659 | 135,502 | 512,688 | 513,721 |
| <i>Tennessee</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga..... | 64,825 | 37,600 | 1,860,730 | 96,568 | 259,287 | 497,096 | 2,184,842 | 631,264 |
| Johnson City..... | 35,400 | 6,000 | 9,850 | 6,400 | 3,825 | 10,925 | 49,075 | 23,325 |
| Knoxville..... | 183,192 | 115,140 | 1,169,235 | 97,667 | 62,288 | 262,546 | 1,414,715 | 475,353 |
| Memphis..... | 205,660 | 156,390 | 888,638 | 574,720 | 714,870 | 893,745 | 1,809,168 | 1,624,855 |
| Nashville..... | 261,825 | 143,725 | 553,536 | 1,350,402 | 308,145 | 334,706 | 1,123,506 | 1,828,833 |
| <i>Texas</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Amarillo..... | 84,915 | 11,200 | 164,564 | 61,190 | 49,478 | 83,930 | 298,957 | 156,320 |
| Austin..... | 497,732 | 683,442 | 4,796,118 | 477,189 | 270,865 | 448,550 | 5,564,715 | 1,609,181 |
| Beaumont..... | 25,744 | 17,091 | 521,711 | 151,713 | 163,692 | 105,984 | 711,147 | 274,788 |
| Dallas..... | 643,877 | 549,230 | 828,153 | 477,758 | 749,665 | 793,868 | 2,221,695 | 1,820,856 |
| El Paso..... | 84,499 | 19,510 | 108,062 | 155,259 | 183,907 | 106,718 | 376,468 | 281,487 |
| Fort Worth..... | 547,495 | 314,150 | 541,914 | 2,038,217 | 342,347 | 273,717 | 1,431,756 | 2,626,084 |
| Galveston..... | 224,150 | 163,976 | 453,593 | 139,828 | 199,291 | 150,173 | 877,034 | 453,977 |
| Houston..... | 1,303,675 | 1,553,056 | 1,117,287 | 1,306,785 | 152,010 | 174,183 | 2,572,972 | 3,034,024 |
| San Angelo..... | 35,125 | 34,200 | 138,009 | 43,275 | 40,667 | 26,325 | 213,801 | 103,800 |
| San Antonio..... | 404,545 | 307,668 | 976,258 | 1,728,314 | 257,129 | 274,089 | 1,637,932 | 2,310,071 |
| Waco..... | 115,810 | 123,176 | 116,584 | 54,381 | 94,713 | 79,067 | 327,107 | 256,624 |
| Wichita Falls..... | 25,500 | 17,000 | 551,278 | 19,679 | 80,300 | 60,951 | 657,078 | 97,630 |
| Total, South Central..... | 7,292,285 | 5,688,281 | 29,031,337 | 16,825,839 | 7,789,873 | 7,775,825 | 44,113,495 | 30,289,945 |
| Percent of change..... | | -22.0 | | -42.0 | | -0.2 | | -31.3 |

Mountain and Pacific States

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Arizona</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix..... | \$163,899 | \$46,400 | \$71,151 | \$181,169 | \$154,916 | \$93,256 | \$389,966 | \$320,825 |
| Tucson..... | 129,340 | 17,100 | 58,621 | 58,765 | 133,212 | 140,766 | 321,173 | 216,631 |
| <i>California</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Alameda..... | 96,995 | 76,650 | 564,634 | 45,370 | 173,474 | 133,441 | 835,103 | 255,461 |
| Alhambra..... | 241,150 | 143,750 | 59,325 | 41,430 | 63,150 | 85,046 | 363,625 | 270,226 |
| Bakersfield..... | 52,490 | 46,280 | 126,188 | 72,950 | 108,813 | 114,573 | 287,491 | 233,803 |
| Berkeley..... | 428,365 | 356,388 | 344,839 | 222,052 | 323,381 | 207,843 | 1,096,585 | 780,283 |
| Fresno..... | 163,750 | 119,700 | 505,046 | 107,209 | 223,880 | 319,174 | 892,676 | 546,083 |

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, 1932 AND 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States—Continued

| State and city | Estimated cost of— | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | New residential buildings | | New nonresidential buildings | | Total alterations and repairs | | Total construction | |
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 | 1932 | 1933 |
| <i>California—Contd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Glendale..... | \$726,690 | \$526,180 | \$446,498 | \$157,316 | \$74,250 | \$56,939 | \$1,247,438 | \$740,435 |
| Huntington Park..... | 117,120 | 53,165 | 34,585 | 70,902 | 30,685 | 216,421 | 182,390 | 340,488 |
| Long Beach..... | 741,910 | 396,615 | 1,925,642 | 669,966 | 433,045 | 5,317,399 | 3,100,597 | 6,383,980 |
| Los Angeles..... | 7,483,197 | 6,423,842 | 6,271,712 | 4,741,645 | 4,030,718 | 4,230,795 | 17,785,627 | 15,396,282 |
| Oakland..... | 961,134 | 614,265 | 730,097 | 620,536 | 574,785 | 710,512 | 2,266,016 | 1,945,313 |
| Pasadena..... | 402,225 | 350,498 | 405,029 | 243,096 | 412,399 | 400,117 | 1,219,653 | 993,711 |
| Riverside..... | 119,051 | 35,460 | 173,209 | 250,179 | 90,639 | 84,258 | 382,899 | 369,897 |
| Sacramento..... | 481,502 | 279,125 | 1,368,116 | 695,397 | 489,240 | 374,540 | 2,338,858 | 1,349,062 |
| San Bernardino..... | 96,150 | 27,194 | 30,750 | 13,300 | 65,629 | 96,562 | 192,529 | 137,056 |
| San Diego..... | 819,114 | 850,533 | 1,063,632 | 691,865 | 709,156 | 996,262 | 2,591,902 | 2,538,660 |
| San Francisco..... | 3,879,583 | 2,640,123 | 10,452,957 | 53,661,233 | 2,132,552 | 1,896,926 | 16,465,092 | 58,198,282 |
| San Jose..... | 213,695 | 157,570 | 822,020 | 762,557 | 194,375 | 231,423 | 1,230,090 | 1,151,550 |
| Santa Ana..... | 117,825 | 95,825 | 139,217 | 97,732 | 67,148 | 275,999 | 324,190 | 469,556 |
| Santa Barbara..... | 186,374 | 313,300 | 84,257 | 102,635 | 137,491 | 79,219 | 408,122 | 495,154 |
| Santa Monica..... | 363,225 | 212,625 | 85,162 | 155,275 | 93,443 | 117,394 | 541,830 | 485,294 |
| Stockton..... | 213,200 | 39,314 | 761,101 | 87,905 | 161,827 | 174,317 | 1,136,128 | 301,536 |
| Vallejo..... | 163,883 | 178,700 | 384,929 | 26,930 | 62,159 | 58,520 | 610,971 | 264,150 |
| <i>Colorado</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado Springs..... | 90,440 | 51,925 | 34,231 | 18,861 | 131,702 | 61,719 | 256,373 | 132,505 |
| Denver..... | 1,555,450 | 701,650 | 712,825 | 428,960 | 732,312 | 750,432 | 3,000,587 | 1,881,042 |
| Pueblo..... | 30,100 | 8,270 | 40,640 | 19,106 | 58,503 | 69,826 | 129,243 | 97,202 |
| <i>Montana</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Butte..... | 0 | 4,950 | 37,615 | 80,565 | 13,192 | 16,054 | 50,807 | 101,569 |
| Great Falls..... | 48,175 | 26,600 | 30,055 | 35,605 | 47,290 | 73,505 | 125,520 | 135,710 |
| <i>New Mexico</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque..... | 150,650 | 30,850 | 403,570 | 74,301 | 169,479 | 183,068 | 723,699 | 288,219 |
| <i>Oregon</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Portland..... | 806,880 | 623,245 | 1,196,235 | 944,040 | 978,649 | 818,155 | 2,981,764 | 2,385,440 |
| Salem..... | 79,199 | 46,245 | 56,488 | 35,617 | 107,757 | 109,445 | 243,444 | 191,307 |
| <i>Utah</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Ogden..... | 33,250 | 12,050 | 290,137 | 55,215 | 78,995 | 44,691 | 402,382 | 111,956 |
| Salt Lake City..... | 158,500 | 149,743 | 171,317 | 191,043 | 210,075 | 230,142 | 539,892 | 570,928 |
| <i>Washington</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Bellingham..... | 39,250 | 14,300 | 30,980 | 64,755 | 60,475 | 59,765 | 130,705 | 138,820 |
| Seattle..... | 651,045 | 404,095 | 1,773,347 | 484,650 | 832,386 | 1,064,441 | 3,256,778 | 1,953,186 |
| Spokane..... | 233,585 | 180,345 | 142,674 | 379,916 | 189,897 | 247,898 | 566,156 | 808,159 |
| Tacoma..... | 149,250 | 110,510 | 93,655 | 303,770 | 189,323 | 119,996 | 432,228 | 534,276 |
| Total, Mountain and Pacific..... | 22,409,741 | 16,365,380 | 31,948,421 | 66,893,818 | 14,795,124 | 20,260,839 | 69,153,286 | 103,520,037 |
| Percent of change..... | | -27.0 | | +109.4 | | +36.9 | | +49.7 |
| Total, 364 cities..... | 114,615,429 | 100,002,093 | 298,841,376 | 191,555,969 | 110,769,948 | 117,022,586 | 524,226,753 | 408,580,648 |
| Percent of change..... | | -12.7 | | -35.9 | | +5.6 | | -22.1 |
| <i>Hawaii</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu..... | \$1,164,245 | \$842,964 | \$1,252,188 | \$259,363 | \$339,186 | \$336,511 | \$2,755,619 | \$1,438,838 |
| Percent of change..... | | -27.6 | | -79.3 | | -0.8 | | -47.8 |

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Average Wage and Salary Payments in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel and Their Products in Ohio, 1916 to 1932

By FRED C. CROXTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND FRANK C. CROXTON, WHITING, IND.

MANUFACTURE of iron and steel and their products in Ohio recorded the highest total wage and salary payments to wage earners during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, in 1920 and the second highest in 1929. The amount reported for 1920 was \$502,546,495 and for 1929, \$420,269,624. The lowest total was \$102,971,570 in 1932.

The greatest average number of wage earners during the 17 years was 268,187 in 1920 and the lowest average was 107,348 in 1932. The maximum number of wage earners employed was 284,009 in March 1920, and the minimum number was 94,902 in August 1932.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest point in 1920 and the second highest in 1929. The lowest average was shown for 1916 and the second lowest for 1932. From 1920 to 1921, average wage and salary payments to wage earners decreased from \$1,874 to \$1,327 and from 1929 to 1932 the average decreased from \$1,705 to \$959. The changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or in rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time annual earnings for any year.

Average wage and salary payments shown in this study and in previous studies published in the Monthly Labor Review for January, February, and March 1934, have been computed from reports furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year. These reports show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and the total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning number or proportion of employees working full time, part time, and overtime, nor are they requested to furnish information relative to the extent to which they have "spread" work or shortened hours during slack periods or provided overtime during busy periods. Spreading work through reduced hours for individual employees, groups of employees, or for the establishment as a whole was followed by many

employers during the slack period in 1921 and was followed very generally during the longer slack period since 1929. Such plans, of course, merely distribute available work and wage and salary funds among the larger number of employees and all carry a part of the hardship resulting from reduced incomes. Such a procedure in which both employees and employers cooperate, it is generally believed, means less suffering on the part of the whole body of employees than would be caused by retention only of those who could be provided with full-time employment at former hours and furloughing or releasing all others.

Spreading work during the slack periods following 1920 and 1929 was undoubtedly a considerable factor in reducing the average wage and salary payments during those two periods. Overtime work during the periods of great industrial activity preceding the slack periods, on the other hand, increased average wage and salary payments at those periods. It is not possible from data available to determine the amount of part-time and overtime work during the 17 years covered by this study and to measure, even approximately, the effect of such conditions upon average wage and salary payments.

The study of average wage and salary payments in Ohio published in January 1934 was a summary covering the general industry groups, manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, service, transportation and public utilities, construction, agriculture, and fisheries. The study in the February number of the Monthly Labor Review covered the various industries classified under construction. The article in the March issue covered the 14 industry subgroups under manufactures. The present study covers the various industries classified under manufacture of iron and steel and their products.

The reports made annually by employers, as required by law, to the division of labor statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of these several studies. Reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons prior to 1924 and from employers of 3 or more from 1924 to 1932. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than 3 persons (fewer than 5 prior to 1924) and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varies from year to year, but the returns are from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning government employment and interstate transportation.

Manufacture of Iron and Steel and Their Products

THE industries classified by the division of labor statistics under manufacture of iron and steel and their products employ approximately one third of the total persons employed in manufactures in Ohio. During the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the percent varied from 38

in 1917 to 26.8 in 1932. The percent had not fallen below 32.5 prior to 1931.

The total wage and salary payments in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products shows an even higher percent of the total of such payments in manufactures. During the period from 1916 to 1932 the percent varied from 44.5 in 1918 to 26.9 in 1932. The percent stood above 40 in 7 of the 17 years and did not fall below 36.5 except in 1921, 1931, and 1932.

With the percent for total wage and salary payments higher than the percent for number of employees, it means, of course, that average wage and salary payments in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products were higher than the average for manufactures as a whole.

Table 1 shows the percent the average number employed and the total wage and salary payments reported in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products form of those in manufactures. The three general occupation groups, wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling), are included. The data are for both sexes combined as employers are not requested to show separately total wage and salary payments to males and females.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY FORM OF THOSE IN MANUFACTURES IN OHIO, 1916 TO 1932

| Year | Percent employees in iron and steel industry form of all employees in manufactures (average) | Percent pay roll in iron and steel forms of that in manufactures | Year | Percent employees in iron and steel industry form of all employees in manufactures (average) | Percent pay roll in iron and steel forms of that in manufactures |
|-----------|--|--|-----------|--|--|
| 1916..... | 36.8 | 42.4 | 1925..... | 34.3 | 38.9 |
| 1917..... | 38.0 | 44.2 | 1926..... | 34.9 | 39.2 |
| 1918..... | 37.6 | 44.5 | 1927..... | 33.8 | 37.1 |
| 1919..... | 35.3 | 41.4 | 1928..... | 33.4 | 37.1 |
| 1920..... | 36.9 | 42.8 | 1929..... | 33.8 | 38.2 |
| 1921..... | 32.5 | 34.5 | 1930..... | 32.5 | 36.5 |
| 1922..... | 34.2 | 40.5 | 1931..... | 28.7 | 30.0 |
| 1923..... | 36.0 | 41.3 | 1932..... | 26.8 | 26.9 |
| 1924..... | 35.1 | 39.2 | | | |

Total wage and salary payments to general occupation groups in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products are shown in table 2. Payments to superintendents and managers are also shown but data for that group are not included in any other tables or computations in this study. In supplying data, employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Total wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups combined (omitting superintendents and managers) increased each year from 1916 to 1920, when the highest total of \$544,726,590 was reached, then alternately decreased and increased from 1921 to 1929, and decreased each year thereafter, reaching the lowest total of \$128,275,747 in 1932. The decrease from maximum to minimum was \$416,450,843, or 76.5 percent.

From 1920 to 1921, total wage and salary payments to wage earners declined 60.1 percent and to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks 23.8 percent. Payments to salespeople (not traveling) increased. The decline for the three groups combined was 57.1 percent.

From 1929 to 1932, total wage and salary payments to wage earners declined 75.5 percent; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks 51.2 percent; and to salespeople (not traveling) 60 percent. The decline for the three groups combined was 72.9 percent.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

| Year | Number of establishments | Total wage and salary payments to— | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Wage earners | Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | Salespeople (not traveling) | Total | Superintendents and managers | Grand total |
| 1916..... | 1, 493 | \$208, 727, 435 | \$15, 695, 199 | \$2, 051, 022 | \$226, 473, 656 | \$6, 892, 316 | \$233, 365, 972 |
| 1917..... | 1, 581 | 282, 854, 136 | 20, 743, 181 | 782, 185 | 304, 379, 502 | 8, 825, 159 | 313, 204, 661 |
| 1918..... | 1, 635 | 368, 668, 646 | 26, 516, 900 | 983, 200 | 396, 168, 746 | 11, 259, 841 | 407, 428, 587 |
| 1919..... | 1, 687 | 371, 891, 426 | 32, 238, 757 | 1, 362, 369 | 405, 492, 552 | 14, 253, 989 | 419, 746, 541 |
| 1920..... | 1, 797 | 502, 546, 495 | 40, 655, 200 | 1, 524, 895 | 544, 726, 590 | 17, 241, 774 | 561, 968, 364 |
| 1921..... | 1, 667 | 200, 732, 645 | 30, 988, 188 | 2, 002, 448 | 233, 723, 281 | 14, 638, 293 | 248, 361, 574 |
| 1922..... | 1, 523 | 269, 758, 761 | 62, 399, 986 | 1, 155, 545 | 333, 314, 292 | 13, 809, 018 | 347, 123, 310 |
| 1923..... | 1, 647 | 394, 175, 213 | 38, 472, 874 | 1, 645, 622 | 434, 293, 709 | 15, 632, 423 | 449, 926, 132 |
| 1924..... | 1, 673 | 346, 224, 983 | 39, 465, 209 | 1, 677, 028 | 387, 367, 220 | 15, 416, 692 | 402, 783, 912 |
| 1925..... | 1, 717 | 379, 481, 681 | 42, 173, 960 | 2, 110, 855 | 423, 766, 496 | 17, 656, 783 | 441, 423, 279 |
| 1926..... | 1, 750 | 389, 986, 133 | 43, 619, 979 | 1, 869, 523 | 435, 475, 635 | 18, 479, 095 | 453, 954, 730 |
| 1927..... | 1, 700 | 361, 055, 437 | 44, 315, 282 | 1, 514, 329 | 406, 885, 048 | 17, 533, 714 | 424, 418, 762 |
| 1928..... | 1, 751 | 381, 073, 764 | 42, 053, 082 | 1, 758, 116 | 424, 884, 962 | 18, 137, 375 | 443, 022, 337 |
| 1929..... | 1, 775 | 420, 269, 624 | 50, 131, 320 | 2, 106, 491 | 472, 507, 435 | 19, 344, 111 | 491, 851, 546 |
| 1930..... | 1, 754 | 298, 611, 604 | 50, 301, 885 | 1, 324, 488 | 350, 237, 977 | 18, 319, 553 | 368, 557, 530 |
| 1931..... | 1, 697 | 175, 577, 104 | 30, 540, 053 | 618, 657 | 206, 735, 814 | 13, 890, 090 | 220, 625, 904 |
| 1932..... | 1, 606 | 102, 971, 570 | 24, 462, 368 | 841, 809 | 128, 275, 747 | 10, 271, 831 | 138, 547, 578 |

¹ Apparently a clerical error was made in reporting or in tabulating, but unable to make definite correction as original schedules have been destroyed.

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups and in the three groups combined in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products is shown in table 3.

The general course of the average number of employees was the same as the general course of total wage and salary payments just discussed, except that in 1919 the average number of employees decreased and total wage and salary payments increased.

The highest average number of employees was 293,054 in 1920 and the lowest 123,537 in 1932, the difference being 169,517, or 57.8 percent.

From 1920 to 1921, the average number of wage earners reported employed decreased 43.6 percent and the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks decreased 23.6 percent.

From 1929 to 1932, the average number of wage earners reported employed decreased 56.5 percent and the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks decreased 37.4 percent.

The number of salespeople (not traveling) in this industry subgroup is small, but a decrease was reported in each of the two periods. The decrease in the average for the three occupation groups combined was 41.9 percent from 1920 to 1921 and 54.7 percent from 1929 to 1932.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

| Year | Number of establishments | Average number of persons (both sexes) employed as— | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | Wage earners | Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | Salespeople (not traveling) | All employees |
| 1916..... | 1,490 | 237,345 | 15,804 | 355 | 253,504 |
| 1917..... | 1,583 | 263,505 | 18,667 | 322 | 282,494 |
| 1918..... | 1,635 | 267,688 | 20,635 | 414 | 288,737 |
| 1919..... | 1,687 | 242,506 | 22,361 | 558 | 265,424 |
| 1920..... | 1,797 | 268,187 | 24,355 | 512 | 293,054 |
| 1921..... | 1,667 | 151,257 | 18,610 | 436 | 170,304 |
| 1922..... | 1,613 | 188,847 | 19,312 | 440 | 208,599 |
| 1923..... | 1,647 | 238,036 | 22,543 | 481 | 261,059 |
| 1924..... | 1,673 | 215,136 | 22,976 | 450 | 238,562 |
| 1925..... | 1,717 | 226,552 | 22,904 | 514 | 249,970 |
| 1926..... | 1,750 | 237,795 | 23,663 | 571 | 262,028 |
| 1927..... | 1,700 | 222,736 | 23,051 | 498 | 246,285 |
| 1928..... | 1,751 | 226,022 | 23,603 | 523 | 250,148 |
| 1929..... | 1,775 | 246,554 | 25,316 | 630 | 272,499 |
| 1930..... | 1,754 | 193,792 | 24,735 | 442 | 218,968 |
| 1931..... | 1,697 | 139,394 | 18,843 | 240 | 158,476 |
| 1932..... | 1,606 | 107,348 | 15,854 | 336 | 123,537 |

The computed average wage and salary payment to wage earners in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products is shown for each year, 1916 to 1932, in table 4. The highest average is shown for 1920 and the second highest for 1929. The lowest average was in 1916 and the second lowest in 1932.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners increased each year from 1916 to 1920, decreased and increased alternately thereafter until 1930; beginning with that year decreases have been shown.

From 1920 to 1921, the decrease in average wage and salary payments to wage earners was \$547, or 29.2 percent, and from 1929 to 1932 it was \$746 or 43.8 percent.

Chart 1 shows in graphic form average wage and salary payments to wage earners in manufacture of iron and steel and their products, 1916 to 1932.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

| Year | Average wage and salary payment to wage earners | Year | Average wage and salary payment to wage earners | Year | Average wage and salary payment to wage earners |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| 1916..... | \$879 | 1922..... | \$1,428 | 1928..... | \$1,686 |
| 1917..... | 1,073 | 1923..... | 1,656 | 1929..... | 1,705 |
| 1918..... | 1,377 | 1924..... | 1,609 | 1930..... | 1,541 |
| 1919..... | 1,534 | 1925..... | 1,675 | 1931..... | 1,260 |
| 1920..... | 1,874 | 1926..... | 1,640 | 1932..... | 959 |
| 1921..... | 1,327 | 1927..... | 1,621 | | |

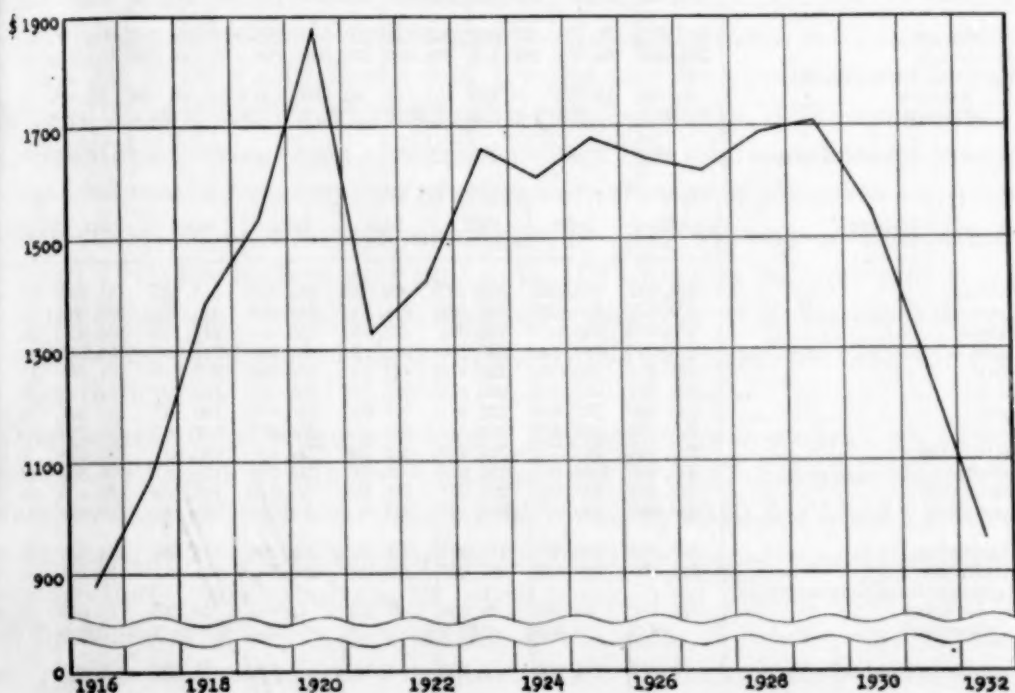


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

Table 5 shows fluctuation in employment of wage earners in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products. The fluctuation from maximum within the year varied from 4.9 percent in 1918, the year of least fluctuation, to 39.1 percent in 1922, the year of greatest fluctuation. The variation exceeded 20 percent in 8 of the 17 years.

Maximum employment reported for wage earners during the 17 years was 284,009 in March 1920, and the minimum reported was 94,902 in August 1932. The variation from maximum within the period covered by this study was 189,107, or 66.6 percent.

TABLE 5.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

| Month | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 210,268 | 256,851 | 260,471 | 262,719 | 278,796 | 184,993 | 140,990 | 221,850 | 238,300 |
| February | 222,857 | 257,355 | 261,511 | 247,464 | 273,372 | 172,593 | 150,299 | 227,806 | 243,450 |
| March | 230,041 | 264,432 | 267,384 | 239,715 | 284,009 | 162,411 | 164,159 | 240,903 | 244,067 |
| April | 229,770 | 257,134 | 262,262 | 232,595 | 274,824 | 154,695 | 171,698 | 239,038 | 236,303 |
| May | 232,392 | 262,900 | 268,388 | 232,842 | 260,073 | 152,142 | 182,914 | 245,405 | 219,350 |
| June | 240,106 | 263,787 | 267,329 | 234,843 | 275,016 | 145,447 | 195,278 | 249,272 | 193,284 |
| July | 235,434 | 261,709 | 273,151 | 246,578 | 277,535 | 128,310 | 197,511 | 243,608 | 192,401 |
| August | 243,849 | 264,653 | 273,891 | 253,443 | 273,682 | 135,411 | 201,783 | 246,646 | 196,600 |
| September | 246,122 | 265,398 | 267,632 | 254,069 | 279,608 | 137,489 | 201,412 | 240,146 | 199,627 |
| October | 246,564 | 270,901 | 273,485 | 209,605 | 269,161 | 142,958 | 211,385 | 238,252 | 203,280 |
| November | 253,718 | 271,583 | 270,790 | 236,211 | 250,121 | 150,845 | 217,385 | 234,425 | 200,534 |
| December | 257,017 | 265,351 | 265,965 | 259,982 | 222,049 | 147,795 | 231,346 | 229,022 | 213,744 |
| Maximum | 257,017 | 271,583 | 273,891 | 262,719 | 284,009 | 184,993 | 231,346 | 249,272 | 244,067 |
| Minimum | 210,268 | 256,851 | 260,471 | 209,605 | 222,049 | 128,310 | 140,990 | 221,850 | 192,401 |
| Variation from maximum: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 46,749 | 14,732 | 13,420 | 53,114 | 61,960 | 56,683 | 90,356 | 27,422 | 51,666 |
| Percent | 18.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 30.6 | 39.1 | 11.0 | 21.0 |
| Number of establishments | 1,490 | 1,583 | 1,635 | 1,687 | 1,797 | 1,667 | 1,613 | 1,647 | 1,673 |

| Month | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 224,937 | 235,263 | 224,127 | 209,093 | 241,525 | 215,180 | 151,254 | 121,338 |
| February | 224,472 | 236,823 | 232,185 | 218,113 | 246,650 | 215,272 | 153,082 | 121,382 |
| March | 225,610 | 238,957 | 236,391 | 222,840 | 252,604 | 211,169 | 154,317 | 118,237 |
| April | 223,988 | 240,450 | 232,453 | 221,136 | 255,098 | 215,536 | 154,655 | 112,444 |
| May | 224,219 | 236,638 | 229,310 | 224,520 | 259,386 | 212,315 | 151,481 | 107,410 |
| June | 221,612 | 237,375 | 230,842 | 222,829 | 256,027 | 199,629 | 144,712 | 107,130 |
| July | 223,489 | 237,816 | 222,382 | 223,925 | 256,678 | 190,147 | 139,398 | 104,007 |
| August | 221,585 | 238,378 | 219,443 | 230,114 | 255,208 | 183,361 | 130,730 | 94,902 |
| September | 227,134 | 243,331 | 217,489 | 232,936 | 249,668 | 180,837 | 126,378 | 98,406 |
| October | 232,950 | 243,903 | 212,620 | 236,663 | 247,200 | 175,667 | 125,539 | 102,180 |
| November | 232,264 | 234,659 | 207,057 | 236,485 | 223,870 | 165,209 | 122,150 | 100,389 |
| December | 236,369 | 229,942 | 208,537 | 233,611 | 214,731 | 161,181 | 119,026 | 100,347 |
| Maximum | 236,369 | 243,903 | 236,391 | 236,663 | 259,386 | 215,536 | 154,655 | 121,382 |
| Minimum | 221,585 | 229,942 | 207,057 | 209,093 | 214,731 | 161,181 | 119,026 | 94,902 |
| Variation from maximum: | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 14,784 | 13,961 | 29,334 | 27,570 | 44,655 | 54,355 | 35,629 | 26,480 |
| Percent | 6.3 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 17.2 | 25.2 | 23.0 | 21.8 |
| Number of establishments | 1,717 | 1,750 | 1,700 | 1,751 | 1,775 | 1,754 | 1,697 | 1,600 |

Industries Manufacturing Iron and Steel and Their Products

THE Ohio Division of Labor Statistics classifies 26 industries under manufacture of iron and steel and their products. In addition a group designated as "iron and steel and their products, not otherwise classified" is carried. For the purposes of this study 8 of the smaller industries, 2 of which are represented by so few establishments that the division found it necessary in some years to tabulate them under "not otherwise classified" to avoid identification of individual establishments, and iron and steel, not otherwise classified, are combined under "iron and steel and their products, other." The industries combined under "other" are burial vaults, steel; files; nails and spikes, cut, wrought, and wire; pipe, wrought; saws; scales and balances; screws, machine and wood; sewing machines, cases, and attachments; springs, coil; springs, steel, car and carriage; and iron and steel and their products, not otherwise classified.

Table 6 shows for each of 16 industries and for the group "iron and steel and their products, other," the number of establishments reported

ing, average number of wage earners and total wage and salary payments to wage earners each year, 1916 to 1932, excepting 1922 for which the division of labor statistics did not tabulate total wage and salary payments by individual industries. For two industries data were not separately tabulated by the division of labor statistics for 1916 to 1918.

The highest average number of wage earners during the 17 years was reported in 1917 for steel doors and shutters, foundry and machine-shop products, and wire work; in 1918 for bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets and cutlery and tools; in 1919 for blast furnace products and forgings; in 1920 for safes and vaults and stoves and furnaces; in 1923 for boilers and tanks and pumps and windmills; in 1924 for wire; in 1926 for steel works and rolling mills; and in 1929 for calculating machines, gas engines and tractors, and tin plate and terne plate.

The lowest average number of wage earners was reported in 1916 for manufactures of calculating machines; in 1917 for pumps and windmills; in 1919 for boilers and tanks; in 1921 for gas engines and tractors, tin plate and terne plate, and wire work; in 1922 for steel doors and shutters; in 1931 for blast furnace products; and in 1932 for the 8 other industries.

The highest total wage and salary payments to wage earners (with data for 1922 not available) was reported in 1917 for manufactures of wire work; in 1918 for cutlery and tools; in 1919 for blast furnace products; in 1920 for boilers and tanks, forgings, foundry and machine-shop products, safes and vaults, steel works and rolling mills, stoves and furnaces, and wire; in 1923 for bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, and pumps and windmills; and in 1929 for calculating machines, steel doors and shutters, gas engines and tractors, and tin plate and terne plate.

The lowest total wage and salary payments to wage earners was reported in 1916 for calculating machines and wire work; in 1917 for pumps and windmills; and in 1932 for the 13 other industries.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

| Year | Blast furnace products | | | Boilers and tanks | | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Estab-lish-ments | Wage earners (average) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab-lish-ments | Wage earners (average) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab-lish-ments | Wage earners (average) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1916 | 32 | 7, 626 | \$7, 814, 558 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 23 | 5, 167 | \$3, 917, 427 |
| 1917 | 33 | 10, 661 | 14, 575, 881 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 23 | 5, 489 | 5, 014, 516 |
| 1918 | 33 | ² 12, 097 | 22, 799, 675 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 26 | ² 5, 948 | 5, 774, 406 |
| 1919 | 33 | 15, 237 | 30, 807, 195 | 23 | 989 | \$1, 426, 120 | 30 | 5, 389 | 6, 615, 074 |
| 1920 | 32 | 8, 336 | 19, 704, 265 | 34 | 2, 573 | 4, 675, 718 | 30 | 5, 533 | 7, 166, 469 |

¹ Not shown separately by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

² Total reported by industries exceeds total for iron and steel by 214.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

| Year | Blast furnace products | | | Boilers and tanks | | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1921 | 34 | ³ 3,815 | \$6,300,350 | 36 | ³ 1,149 | \$1,500,298 | 30 | ³ 3,324 | \$3,264,083 |
| 1922 | 31 | 4,547 | (⁴) | 39 | 1,570 | (⁴) | 26 | 4,503 | (⁴) |
| 1923 | 33 | 12,498 | 24,399,077 | 44 | 2,887 | 4,453,567 | 27 | 5,518 | 7,252,067 |
| 1924 | 27 | 6,290 | 11,809,300 | 45 | 2,345 | 3,564,495 | 28 | 4,602 | 5,999,517 |
| 1925 | 26 | 5,922 | 11,259,391 | 47 | 2,722 | 4,041,486 | 29 | 5,303 | 7,244,258 |
| 1926 | 23 | 6,225 | 11,465,568 | 45 | 2,457 | 3,886,261 | 27 | 5,070 | 6,829,174 |
| 1927 | 19 | 8,460 | 15,679,408 | 48 | 2,586 | 4,029,046 | 24 | 4,506 | 5,936,088 |
| 1928 | 21 | 5,708 | 11,201,810 | 49 | 2,466 | 4,059,976 | 24 | 4,851 | 6,755,922 |
| 1929 | 16 | 5,612 | 10,125,412 | 53 | 2,768 | 4,537,724 | 21 | 5,253 | 7,016,049 |
| 1930 | 13 | 4,927 | 9,556,144 | 55 | 2,518 | 3,813,862 | 20 | 3,953 | 4,585,717 |
| 1931 | 10 | 2,627 | 4,821,541 | 55 | 1,844 | 2,450,516 | 19 | 3,097 | 2,933,475 |
| 1932 | 11 | 2,747 | 3,563,492 | 53 | 1,333 | 1,423,249 | 19 | 2,410 | 1,683,201 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Calculating machines | | | Cutlery and tools | | | Doors and shutters, iron and steel | | |
| | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1916 | 14 | 5,345 | \$4,450,484 | 50 | 3,991 | \$4,751,891 | ⁸ 8 | 397 | \$441,682 |
| 1917 | 12 | 6,973 | 6,612,350 | 52 | 4,668 | 3,857,578 | 10 | 791 | 698,946 |
| 1918 | 7 | ² 5,503 | 6,025,831 | 124 | ⁶ 11,990 | 13,442,258 | 8 | ² 587 | 584,828 |
| 1919 | 10 | 8,105 | 11,196,276 | 87 | 6,362 | 8,148,186 | 7 | 439 | 500,084 |
| 1920 | 13 | 9,418 | 15,704,018 | 86 | 4,997 | 7,483,908 | 7 | 521 | 778,762 |
| 1921 | 9 | ³ 6,040 | 8,811,889 | 76 | ³ 2,485 | 2,568,817 | 7 | ³ 347 | 460,108 |
| 1922 | 18 | 6,943 | (⁴) | 71 | 3,079 | (⁴) | 6 | 332 | (⁴) |
| 1923 | 21 | 8,287 | 12,167,843 | 70 | 3,831 | 4,803,947 | 7 | 562 | 749,704 |
| 1924 | 22 | 7,549 | 12,244,700 | 71 | 3,472 | 4,403,943 | 9 | 621 | 893,749 |
| 1925 | 24 | 7,453 | 11,654,069 | 68 | 3,695 | 4,930,763 | 8 | 680 | 999,212 |
| 1926 | 27 | 7,945 | 12,351,034 | 69 | 3,893 | 5,139,688 | 8 | 605 | 902,867 |
| 1927 | 29 | 8,170 | 12,860,892 | 69 | 3,333 | 4,285,162 | 9 | 694 | 1,122,964 |
| 1928 | 27 | 8,877 | 14,145,437 | 66 | 3,280 | 4,628,454 | 10 | 712 | 1,189,370 |
| 1929 | 30 | 10,152 | 15,927,499 | 67 | 2,898 | 4,204,685 | 10 | 737 | 1,224,125 |
| 1930 | 27 | 7,769 | 11,893,722 | 61 | 2,541 | 3,004,812 | 8 | 690 | 981,223 |
| 1931 | 32 | 7,093 | 8,493,224 | 22 | 1,163 | 1,074,501 | 7 | 539 | 707,227 |
| 1932 | 28 | 6,383 | 6,150,363 | 16 | 1,035 | 679,295 | 5 | 492 | 391,310 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Forgings | | | Foundry and machine-shop products | | | Gas engines and tractors | | |
| | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1916 | ³ 35 | 5,602 | \$4,665,654 | ¹ 1,048 | 115,937 | \$93,062,131 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| 1917 | 37 | 5,846 | 5,492,904 | ¹ 1,151 | 123,069 | 119,029,907 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| 1918 | 36 | ² 6,812 | 8,667,771 | 1,112 | ¹ 116,782 | 138,472,788 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| 1919 | 34 | 8,236 | 9,872,500 | 1,151 | 108,073 | 145,258,653 | 25 | 2,009 | \$2,775,412 |
| 1920 | 37 | 7,241 | 11,847,593 | 1,222 | 117,264 | 195,910,962 | 31 | 3,203 | 5,495,971 |
| 1921 | 34 | ³ 3,001 | 3,362,607 | 1,127 | ³ 62,334 | 78,216,897 | 25 | ³ 1,220 | 1,748,644 |
| 1922 | 33 | 3,745 | (⁴) | 1,079 | 69,582 | (⁴) | 25 | 1,677 | (⁴) |
| 1923 | 34 | 4,755 | 5,603,388 | 1,086 | 92,977 | 152,490,628 | 20 | 1,662 | 2,477,579 |
| 1924 | 35 | 4,827 | 6,511,908 | 1,104 | 79,167 | 116,139,746 | 21 | 2,365 | 3,668,382 |
| 1925 | 37 | 5,135 | 7,496,977 | 1,143 | 82,927 | 124,964,528 | 21 | 2,047 | 3,322,417 |
| 1926 | 39 | 4,570 | 6,641,784 | 1,176 | 90,467 | 138,177,292 | 19 | 2,235 | 3,537,720 |
| 1927 | 38 | 3,632 | 5,069,733 | 1,126 | 85,374 | 129,529,326 | 18 | 2,232 | 3,440,582 |
| 1928 | 35 | 4,389 | 7,045,301 | 1,181 | 86,386 | 134,805,119 | 18 | 2,581 | 4,274,970 |
| 1929 | 36 | 3,878 | 6,534,183 | 1,208 | 96,964 | 154,920,597 | 18 | 3,349 | 5,520,190 |
| 1930 | 34 | 2,543 | 3,561,808 | 1,220 | 76,423 | 106,922,227 | 14 | 2,448 | 3,882,349 |
| 1931 | 34 | 1,909 | 1,896,390 | 1,209 | 54,785 | 63,577,747 | 15 | 1,743 | 2,671,109 |
| 1932 | 32 | 1,271 | 1,041,566 | 1,144 | 39,305 | 35,212,399 | 17 | 1,336 | 1,394,948 |

¹ Not shown separately by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.² Total reported by industries exceeds total for iron and steel by 214.³ Total reported by industries exceeds total for iron and steel by 331.⁴ Not tabulated by individual industries by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.⁵ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.⁶ Figure seems high, but cannot be verified, as original reports have been destroyed. Total reported by industries exceeds total for iron and steel by 214.⁷ Figure seems high, but cannot be verified, as original reports have been destroyed.⁸ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 2.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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TABLE 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

| Year | Pumps and windmills | | | Safes and vaults | | | Steel works and rolling mills | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1916..... | 16 | 1,121 | \$755,199 | 11 | 1,829 | \$1,344,175 | 51 | 59,315 | \$61,941,809 |
| 1917..... | 16 | 999 | 748,679 | 12 | 1,909 | 1,553,266 | 48 | 71,416 | 93,992,805 |
| 1918..... | 23 | ² 2,816 | 3,077,040 | 16 | ² 2,096 | 2,160,588 | 54 | ² 74,358 | 127,783,724 |
| 1919..... | 25 | 2,482 | 3,048,040 | 15 | 2,565 | 3,051,815 | 54 | 55,039 | 108,556,468 |
| 1920..... | 30 | 2,218 | 3,218,860 | 17 | 2,963 | 4,349,931 | 63 | 71,701 | 168,237,913 |
| 1921..... | 28 | ³ 1,866 | 2,268,492 | 19 | ² 2,585 | 3,336,907 | 59 | ³ 43,560 | 63,554,745 |
| 1922..... | 28 | 2,080 | (⁴) | 11 | 2,022 | (⁴) | 59 | 62,356 | (⁴) |
| 1923..... | 28 | 3,476 | 4,777,342 | 11 | 2,555 | 4,282,901 | 62 | 70,849 | 129,214,482 |
| 1924..... | 29 | 2,812 | 3,762,407 | 11 | 2,406 | 4,032,144 | 64 | 72,145 | 131,203,957 |
| 1925..... | 29 | 2,841 | 3,883,868 | 11 | 2,399 | 3,956,580 | 68 | 79,822 | 155,956,727 |
| 1926..... | 29 | 2,874 | 4,032,422 | 9 | 2,169 | 3,686,352 | 68 | 84,610 | 154,225,748 |
| 1927..... | 27 | 2,574 | ⁵ 2,834,854 | 10 | 2,038 | 3,464,765 | 66 | 75,460 | 136,630,642 |
| 1928..... | ¹⁰ 27 | 2,277 | 3,568,272 | 9 | 2,033 | ⁸ 1,938,458 | 60 | 77,748 | 149,174,306 |
| 1929..... | 31 | 2,483 | 3,612,665 | 9 | 1,786 | 2,861,131 | 69 | 81,165 | 156,489,837 |
| 1930..... | 32 | 2,425 | 3,431,782 | 9 | 1,550 | 2,081,740 | 60 | 63,615 | 112,105,497 |
| 1931..... | 30 | 2,119 | 2,550,267 | 10 | 1,135 | 1,321,865 | 52 | 43,114 | 60,199,457 |
| 1932..... | 30 | 1,868 | 1,678,601 | 7 | 532 | 460,893 | 54 | 34,102 | 34,389,558 |
| Year | Stoves and furnaces | | | Tin plate and terne plate | | | Wire | | |
| | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1916..... | 85 | 9,558 | \$7,451,362 | 6 | 4,290 | \$4,852,966 | 10 | 6,324 | \$4,296,960 |
| 1917..... | 89 | 10,552 | 9,567,900 | 7 | 5,225 | 7,999,553 | 7 | 4,233 | 4,468,851 |
| 1918..... | 90 | ² 10,440 | 11,605,675 | 8 | ² 4,773 | 9,731,067 | 11 | ² 6,411 | 10,190,578 |
| 1919..... | 87 | 9,833 | 12,722,913 | 10 | 4,080 | 8,130,531 | 10 | 5,190 | 9,438,972 |
| 1920..... | 87 | 11,366 | 17,807,153 | 9 | 5,267 | 11,702,227 | 11 | 6,851 | 14,993,918 |
| 1921..... | 84 | ³ 8,005 | 9,368,570 | 8 | ³ 1,909 | 3,571,650 | 9 | ³ 4,148 | 5,231,243 |
| 1922..... | 87 | 9,649 | (⁴) | 8 | 4,213 | (⁴) | 9 | 4,265 | (⁴) |
| 1923..... | 93 | 9,870 | 13,167,530 | 7 | 4,923 | 8,000,709 | 10 | 5,656 | 9,116,673 |
| 1924..... | 87 | 9,497 | 13,753,303 | 9 | 3,882 | 7,868,050 | 11 | 7,078 | 11,648,463 |
| 1925..... | 84 | 9,233 | 13,252,697 | 8 | 4,749 | 8,895,320 | 10 | 5,077 | 8,268,551 |
| 1926..... | 91 | 8,330 | 11,945,310 | 8 | 4,896 | 9,285,034 | 9 | 3,887 | 6,355,536 |
| 1927..... | 90 | 8,820 | 12,766,449 | 8 | 4,287 | 7,689,602 | 10 | 4,781 | 7,620,993 |
| 1928..... | 95 | 9,773 | 14,513,167 | 4 | 3,770 | 7,079,873 | 9 | 4,507 | 7,486,569 |
| 1929..... | 86 | 10,340 | 15,124,721 | 5 | 7,644 | 14,337,463 | 6 | 4,290 | 7,271,242 |
| 1930..... | 86 | 8,394 | 10,838,531 | 4 | 3,375 | 6,103,507 | 9 | 5,445 | 8,683,697 |
| 1931..... | 74 | 6,307 | 6,899,938 | 5 | 2,905 | 4,361,801 | 8 | 3,532 | 5,469,919 |
| 1932..... | 71 | 5,261 | 4,612,109 | 5 | 2,674 | 3,271,173 | 8 | 2,810 | 3,209,200 |
| Year | Wirework, wire rope and cable | | | Iron and steel and their products, other | | | | | |
| | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments | Estab- lish- ments | Wage earners (aver- age) | Total wage and salary payments |
| 1916..... | 36 | 733 | \$678,206 | 65 | 10,113 | \$8,302,931 | | | |
| 1917..... | 42 | ⁷ 3,038 | ⁷ 3,336,471 | 44 | 8,637 | 5,904,480 | | | |
| 1918..... | 38 | ² 696 | 678,442 | 49 | ² 6,593 | 7,673,975 | | | |
| 1919..... | 36 | 622 | 679,835 | 50 | 7,857 | 9,663,402 | | | |
| 1920..... | 37 | 672 | 875,495 | 51 | 8,064 | 12,593,332 | | | |
| 1921..... | 30 | ³ 532 | 744,658 | 52 | ³ 5,269 | 6,422,537 | | | |
| 1922..... | 24 | 555 | (⁴) | 59 | 7,730 | (⁴) | | | |
| 1923..... | 29 | 652 | 876,498 | 65 | 7,079 | 10,342,208 | | | |
| 1924..... | 31 | 648 | 889,380 | 69 | 5,431 | 7,831,339 | | | |
| 1925..... | 34 | 676 | 977,109 | 70 | 5,869 | 8,377,728 | | | |
| 1926..... | 33 | 662 | 1,036,881 | 70 | 6,901 | 10,487,462 | | | |
| 1927..... | 34 | 783 | 1,221,207 | 75 | 5,007 | 6,873,714 | | | |
| 1928..... | 32 | 714 | 1,107,557 | ⁸ 84 | 5,950 | 8,099,203 | | | |
| 1929..... | 33 | 710 | 1,153,672 | 77 | 6,526 | 9,408,429 | | | |
| 1930..... | 31 | 605 | 948,703 | 71 | 4,575 | 6,216,283 | | | |
| 1931..... | 32 | ⁷ 1,608 | ⁷ 1,874,094 | 83 | 3,873 | 4,274,033 | | | |
| 1932..... | 32 | 882 | 1,181,483 | 74 | 2,908 | 2,628,730 | | | |

¹ Total reported by industries exceeds total for iron and steel by 214.² Total reported by industries exceeds total for iron and steel by 331.³ Not tabulated by individual industries by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.⁴ Figure seems high, but cannot be verified, as original reports have been destroyed.⁵ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 2.⁶ Figure seems low, but cannot be verified, as original reports have been destroyed.⁷ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 2.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 16 industries and in the group "iron and steel and their products, other" are shown in table 7. As explained in previous studies,¹ average wage and salary payments were computed by dividing total wage and salary payments by the average number of employees reported. The averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. Wage earners include skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers. Both sexes are included but only 3.1 percent of the wage earners in manufacture of iron and steel and their products were females in 1920 and in 1929. Data concerning total wage and salary payments for 1922 were not tabulated by the division of labor statistics for individual industries, and information for 1916 to 1918 was not separately tabulated for boilers and tanks and gas engines and tractors.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1920 for manufacture of blast furnace products, boilers and tanks, calculating machines, cutlery and tools, foundry and machine-shop products, gas engines and tractors, steel works and rolling mills, stoves and furnaces, tin plate and terne plate, and wire; in 1926 and 1927 for safes and vaults; in 1928 for bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, steel doors and shutters, and pumps and windmills; and in 1929 for forgings and wirework.

The lowest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1916 for 9 of the 16 industries and in 1932 for 7 industries.

It should be emphasized that, as explained in the introductory section of this study, average wage and salary payments as here computed do not show average full-time earnings, as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. The changes in averages from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENT TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

| Year | Blast furnace products | Boilers and tanks | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | Calculating machines | Cutlery and tools | Doors and shutters, steel | Forgings | Foundry and machine-shop products | Gas engines and tractors |
|------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1916 | \$1,025 | | \$758 | \$833 | \$1,191 | \$1,113 | \$833 | \$803 | |
| 1917 | 1,367 | | 914 | 948 | (1) | 884 | 940 | 967 | |
| 1918 | 1,885 | | 971 | 1,095 | 1,121 | 996 | 1,272 | 1,186 | |
| 1919 | 2,022 | \$1,442 | 1,228 | 1,381 | 1,281 | 1,139 | 1,199 | 1,344 | \$1,381 |
| 1920 | 2,364 | 1,817 | 1,295 | 1,667 | 1,498 | 1,495 | 1,636 | 1,671 | 1,716 |
| 1921 | 1,651 | 1,306 | 982 | 1,459 | 1,034 | 1,326 | 1,120 | 1,255 | 1,433 |
| 1922 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 1923 | 1,952 | 1,543 | 1,314 | 1,468 | 1,254 | 1,334 | 1,178 | 1,640 | 1,491 |
| 1924 | 1,877 | 1,520 | 1,304 | 1,622 | 1,268 | 1,439 | 1,349 | 1,467 | 1,551 |
| 1925 | 1,901 | 1,485 | 1,366 | 1,564 | 1,334 | 1,469 | 1,460 | 1,507 | 1,623 |
| 1926 | 1,842 | 1,582 | 1,347 | 1,555 | 1,320 | 1,492 | 1,453 | 1,527 | 1,582 |
| 1927 | 1,853 | 1,558 | 1,317 | 1,574 | 1,286 | 1,618 | 1,396 | 1,517 | 1,541 |
| 1928 | 1,962 | 1,646 | 1,393 | 1,593 | 1,411 | 1,670 | 1,605 | 1,560 | 1,636 |
| 1929 | 1,804 | 1,639 | 1,336 | 1,569 | 1,451 | 1,661 | 1,685 | 1,598 | 1,648 |
| 1930 | 1,940 | 1,514 | 1,160 | 1,531 | 1,183 | 1,422 | 1,401 | 1,399 | 1,586 |
| 1931 | 1,835 | 1,329 | 947 | 1,197 | 924 | 1,312 | 993 | 1,160 | 1,532 |
| 1932 | 1,297 | 1,068 | 668 | 964 | 656 | 795 | 819 | 896 | 1,044 |

¹ Omitted, as figure seems extremely low in comparison with other years; cannot be verified, however, as original reports have been destroyed.

² Not tabulated for individual industries by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

³ Monthly Labor Review, January, February, and March 1934.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENT TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

| Year | Pumps and windmills | Safes and vaults | Steel works and rolling mills | Stoves and furnaces | Tin plate and terne plate | Wire | Wire work, including wire rope and cable | Iron and steel and their products, other |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1916..... | \$674 | \$735 | \$1,044 | \$780 | \$1,131 | \$679 | \$925 | \$821 |
| 1917..... | 749 | 814 | 1,316 | 907 | 1,531 | 1,056 | 1,098 | 684 |
| 1918..... | 1,093 | 1,031 | 1,718 | 1,112 | 2,039 | 1,590 | 975 | 1,164 |
| 1919..... | 1,228 | 1,190 | 1,972 | 1,294 | 1,993 | 1,819 | 1,093 | 1,230 |
| 1920..... | 1,451 | 1,468 | 2,346 | 1,567 | 2,222 | 2,189 | 1,303 | 1,562 |
| 1921..... | 1,216 | 1,291 | 1,459 | 1,170 | 1,871 | 1,261 | 1,400 | 1,219 |
| 1922..... | (¹) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) |
| 1923..... | 1,374 | 1,676 | 1,824 | 1,334 | 1,625 | 1,612 | 1,344 | 1,461 |
| 1924..... | 1,338 | 1,676 | 1,819 | 1,448 | 2,027 | 1,646 | 1,373 | 1,442 |
| 1925..... | 1,367 | 1,649 | 1,954 | 1,435 | 1,873 | 1,629 | 1,445 | 1,427 |
| 1926..... | 1,403 | 1,700 | 1,823 | 1,434 | 1,896 | 1,635 | 1,566 | 1,520 |
| 1927..... | (¹) | 1,700 | 1,811 | 1,447 | 1,794 | 1,594 | 1,560 | 1,373 |
| 1928..... | 1,567 | (¹) | 1,919 | 1,485 | 1,878 | 1,661 | 1,551 | 1,361 |
| 1929..... | 1,455 | 1,602 | 1,928 | 1,463 | 1,876 | 1,695 | 1,625 | 1,442 |
| 1930..... | 1,415 | 1,343 | 1,762 | 1,291 | 1,808 | 1,595 | 1,568 | 1,359 |
| 1931..... | 1,204 | 1,165 | 1,896 | 1,094 | 1,501 | 1,549 | 1,165 | 1,104 |
| 1932..... | 899 | 866 | 1,008 | 877 | 1,223 | 1,142 | 1,340 | 904 |

¹ Omitted, as figure seems extremely low in comparison with other years; cannot be verified, however as original reports have been destroyed.

² Not tabulated for individual industries by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

Tables 8 and 9 show fluctuation in employment of wage earners in foundries and machine-shop products and in steel works and rolling mills. In the manufactures of iron and steel and their products these two industries rank first and second in number of wage earners employed. Manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products included 39.3 percent of the total in 1929 and 36.6 percent in 1932. Steel works and rolling mills included 32.9 percent of the total in 1929 and 31.8 percent in 1932.

In manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products the variation from maximum was 4 percent in 1917, which was the year of least variation, and 45.9 percent in 1922, which was the year of greatest variation. The variation from maximum exceeded 20 percent in 6 of the 17 years covered. Maximum employment during the 17-year period was 125,719 in March 1920, and minimum employment was 35,666 in August 1932. The variation from maximum for the period was 90,053, or 71.6 percent.

In steel works and rolling mills the variation from maximum in 1918, the year of least change, was 6.6 percent and in 1919, the year of greatest change, it was 58.9 percent. The variation from maximum exceeded 20 percent in 10 of the 17 years covered. Maximum employment during the 17-year period was 89,188 in October 1926, and minimum employment was 26,467 in October 1919. The variation from maximum for the period was 62,721, or 70.3 percent. The second lowest month of employment was August 1932, with 29,782 reported.

TABLE 8.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

| Month | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| January | 104,978 | 120,247 | 113,495 | 113,666 | 123,645 | 81,764 | 50,929 | 86,232 |
| February | 110,364 | 121,270 | 115,842 | 105,889 | 121,891 | 76,383 | 53,085 | 90,167 |
| March | 114,598 | 122,282 | 116,074 | 103,930 | 125,719 | 71,511 | 55,686 | 93,710 |
| April | 113,483 | 120,863 | 113,346 | 100,971 | 124,351 | 66,350 | 59,073 | 95,812 |
| May | 112,490 | 122,588 | 114,180 | 100,077 | 118,649 | 64,523 | 64,701 | 97,927 |
| June | 116,806 | 123,816 | 115,683 | 101,306 | 121,126 | 59,881 | 69,484 | 99,779 |
| July | 115,565 | 123,304 | 118,655 | 105,340 | 121,721 | 55,298 | 73,176 | 99,011 |
| August | 118,716 | 123,332 | 119,644 | 108,239 | 121,361 | 54,058 | 75,911 | 97,701 |
| September | 118,658 | 123,582 | 116,873 | 108,096 | 119,653 | 52,974 | 76,494 | 93,527 |
| October | 119,187 | 125,135 | 120,370 | 113,559 | 111,155 | 53,177 | 81,330 | 89,244 |
| November | 121,914 | 125,266 | 120,351 | 116,367 | 103,954 | 55,830 | 80,902 | 86,893 |
| December | 124,489 | 125,140 | 116,876 | 119,430 | 93,942 | 56,253 | 94,213 | 85,736 |
| Maximum | 124,489 | 125,266 | 120,370 | 119,430 | 125,719 | 81,764 | 94,213 | 99,779 |
| Minimum | 104,978 | 120,247 | 113,346 | 100,077 | 93,942 | 52,974 | 50,929 | 85,736 |
| Variation from maximum: | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 19,511 | 5,019 | 7,024 | 19,353 | 31,777 | 28,790 | 43,284 | 14,043 |
| Percent | 15.7 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 16.2 | 25.3 | 35.2 | 45.9 | 14.1 |
| Number of establishments | 1,048 | 1,151 | 1,112 | 1,151 | 1,222 | 1,127 | 1,079 | 1,086 |

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| January | 84,009 | 79,267 | 88,535 | 86,408 | 77,832 | 91,926 | 84,763 | 60,301 | 45,343 |
| February | 87,216 | 80,794 | 90,404 | 88,932 | 81,107 | 96,041 | 84,627 | 60,711 | 45,288 |
| March | 89,068 | 81,569 | 91,917 | 90,392 | 82,397 | 98,559 | 84,011 | 60,123 | 44,166 |
| April | 85,941 | 82,034 | 92,288 | 89,758 | 83,277 | 98,969 | 84,145 | 59,975 | 41,043 |
| May | 83,029 | 82,204 | 91,077 | 88,226 | 85,700 | 100,502 | 82,688 | 59,372 | 40,124 |
| June | 78,776 | 81,866 | 91,225 | 88,115 | 86,445 | 100,254 | 80,595 | 57,108 | 39,013 |
| July | 75,202 | 82,594 | 91,478 | 86,086 | 86,408 | 100,370 | 75,415 | 54,336 | 36,721 |
| August | 73,101 | 82,092 | 90,763 | 84,090 | 88,695 | 99,383 | 72,554 | 51,397 | 35,666 |
| September | 73,140 | 83,425 | 91,267 | 82,722 | 89,931 | 98,140 | 70,892 | 50,678 | 35,733 |
| October | 72,595 | 85,553 | 90,557 | 81,092 | 91,178 | 98,299 | 67,644 | 49,201 | 36,052 |
| November | 72,669 | 85,776 | 88,078 | 79,275 | 91,401 | 92,758 | 65,393 | 47,422 | 36,322 |
| December | 75,257 | 87,945 | 88,020 | 79,377 | 92,256 | 88,372 | 64,350 | 46,791 | 35,973 |
| Maximum | 89,068 | 87,945 | 92,288 | 90,392 | 92,256 | 100,502 | 84,763 | 60,711 | 45,343 |
| Minimum | 72,595 | 79,267 | 88,020 | 79,275 | 77,832 | 88,372 | 64,350 | 46,791 | 35,666 |
| Variation from maximum: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 16,473 | 8,678 | 4,268 | 11,117 | 14,424 | 12,130 | 20,413 | 13,920 | 9,677 |
| Percent | 18.5 | 9.9 | 4.6 | 12.3 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 21.4 |
| Number of establishments | 1,104 | 1,143 | 1,176 | 1,126 | 1,181 | 1,208 | 1,220 | 1,209 | 1,144 |

TABLE 9.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS, 1916 TO 1932

| Month | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| January | 50,213 | 64,811 | 72,428 | 64,361 | 74,282 | 51,264 | 46,305 | 64,071 |
| February | 54,542 | 66,175 | 73,853 | 61,392 | 70,734 | 47,034 | 49,195 | 64,185 |
| March | 55,947 | 70,161 | 75,130 | 56,078 | 75,593 | 41,219 | 58,455 | 71,539 |
| April | 56,590 | 66,639 | 73,904 | 53,546 | 69,971 | 42,087 | 61,045 | 69,362 |
| May | 58,615 | 73,135 | 77,574 | 54,822 | 63,117 | 43,086 | 62,559 | 71,451 |
| June | 60,869 | 72,964 | 74,248 | 56,273 | 73,663 | 41,111 | 66,020 | 72,610 |
| July | 58,130 | 72,526 | 75,577 | 60,211 | 74,716 | 34,677 | 65,369 | 70,921 |
| August | 62,007 | 74,189 | 74,933 | 62,880 | 70,373 | 40,498 | 65,591 | 73,270 |
| September | 62,980 | 73,508 | 72,761 | 63,134 | 77,546 | 42,050 | 64,710 | 72,707 |
| October | 61,681 | 74,645 | 74,520 | 26,467 | 76,972 | 45,444 | 67,872 | 74,251 |
| November | 64,768 | 75,290 | 73,462 | 43,595 | 71,962 | 48,641 | 70,521 | 73,705 |
| December | 65,432 | 72,947 | 73,906 | 57,712 | 61,483 | 45,604 | 70,629 | 71,811 |
| Maximum | 65,432 | 75,290 | 77,574 | 64,361 | 77,546 | 51,264 | 70,629 | 74,251 |
| Minimum | 50,213 | 64,811 | 72,428 | 26,467 | 61,483 | 34,677 | 46,305 | 64,071 |
| Variation from maximum: | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 15,219 | 10,479 | 5,146 | 37,894 | 16,063 | 16,587 | 24,324 | 10,180 |
| Percent | 23.3 | 13.9 | 6.6 | 58.9 | 20.7 | 32.4 | 34.4 | 13.7 |
| Number of establishments | 51 | 48 | 54 | 54 | 63 | 59 | 59 | 62 |

TABLE 9.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS, 1916 TO 1932—Continued

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| January | 84,801 | 82,809 | 84,296 | 75,354 | 73,337 | 83,520 | 71,623 | 46,737 | 38,776 |
| February | 84,114 | 79,999 | 83,429 | 80,220 | 77,258 | 83,099 | 70,965 | 47,959 | 38,258 |
| March | 84,151 | 80,118 | 83,453 | 82,425 | 79,779 | 84,591 | 68,857 | 49,748 | 37,281 |
| April | 80,949 | 78,725 | 85,349 | 79,248 | 77,089 | 85,075 | 73,161 | 49,586 | 35,922 |
| May | 71,136 | 79,119 | 83,714 | 78,568 | 77,449 | 87,603 | 72,976 | 48,422 | 33,045 |
| June | 55,597 | 76,672 | 83,771 | 80,180 | 74,333 | 86,352 | 64,608 | 45,548 | 33,432 |
| July | 60,089 | 78,590 | 84,275 | 75,040 | 76,895 | 86,897 | 63,437 | 44,084 | 34,065 |
| August | 65,716 | 76,677 | 84,859 | 73,428 | 78,634 | 86,627 | 60,454 | 39,816 | 29,782 |
| September | 67,440 | 80,136 | 88,176 | 72,731 | 79,838 | 82,590 | 58,934 | 37,149 | 32,214 |
| October | 69,041 | 81,750 | 89,188 | 70,509 | 80,554 | 78,879 | 57,464 | 36,950 | 33,024 |
| November | 67,142 | 80,464 | 83,700 | 67,735 | 80,391 | 65,289 | 51,322 | 36,526 | 31,227 |
| December | 75,566 | 82,803 | 81,107 | 70,087 | 77,423 | 63,456 | 49,579 | 34,847 | 32,197 |
| Maximum | 84,801 | 82,809 | 89,188 | 82,425 | 80,554 | 87,603 | 73,161 | 49,748 | 38,776 |
| Minimum | 55,597 | 76,672 | 81,107 | 67,735 | 73,337 | 63,456 | 49,579 | 34,847 | 29,782 |
| Variation from maximum: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 29,204 | 6,137 | 8,081 | 14,690 | 7,217 | 24,147 | 23,582 | 14,901 | 8,994 |
| Percent | 34.4 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 9.0 | 27.6 | 32.2 | 30.0 | 23.2 |
| Number of establishments | 64 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 60 | 69 | 60 | 52 | 54 |

Indexes for Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

GENERAL indexes for average number of wage earners employed and total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products are shown in table 10. The base for these indexes is 1926 as that is the base year used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing monthly general indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing. The years covered are 1924 to 1932, during which period reports were requested by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from all establishments employing three or more persons.

The general index for average number of wage earners employed exceeded the base year, 1926, in 1929 only, and fell to 45.1 in 1932. The general index for total wage and salary payments also exceeded the base year only in 1929 and fell to 26.4 in 1932. The general index for average wage and salary payments exceeded the base year as 100.0, in 1925, 1928, and 1929, and fell to 58.5 in 1932. In each of the 3 years (1930 to 1932) of declining employment and total wage and salary payments the general index for average wage and salary payments has stood considerably above the indexes for the other two items.

Chart 2 shows in graphic form general indexes for average number of wage earners employed and total and average wages and salary payments to wage earners in manufacture of iron and steel and their products, 1924 to 1932.

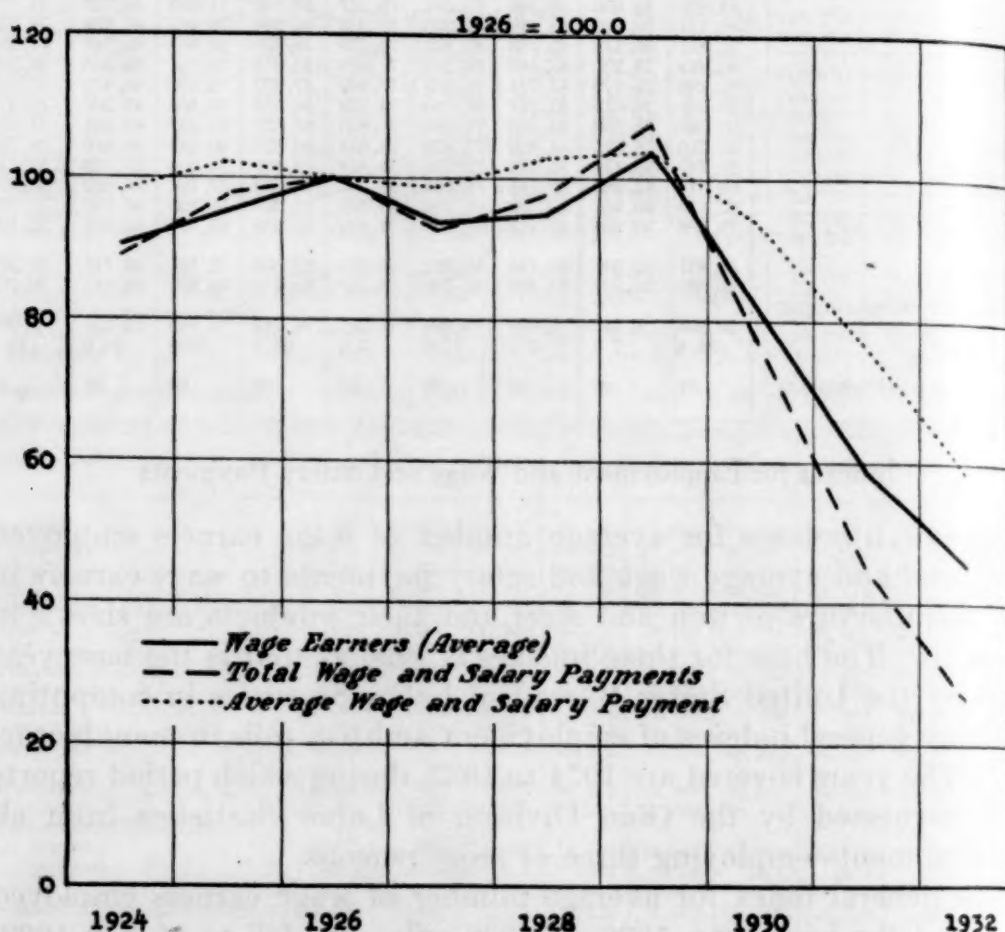


FIGURE 2.—GENERAL INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932

TABLE 10.—GENERAL INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932

| Year | Index numbers (1926=100.0) of— | | | Year | Index numbers (1926=100.0) of— | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Wage earners (average) | Total wage and salary pay- ments | Average wage and salary pay- ments | | Wage earners (average) | Total wage and salary pay- ments | Average wage and salary pay- ments |
| 1924..... | 90.5 | 88.8 | 98.1 | 1929..... | 103.7 | 107.8 | 104.0 |
| 1925..... | 95.2 | 97.3 | 102.1 | 1930..... | 81.5 | 76.6 | 94.0 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1931..... | 58.6 | 45.0 | 76.8 |
| 1927..... | 93.7 | 92.6 | 98.8 | 1932..... | 45.1 | 26.4 | 58.5 |
| 1928..... | 95.0 | 97.7 | 102.8 | | | | |

Table 11 shows for each of 14 industries classified under manufacture of iron and steel and their products indexes for average number of wage earners employed and total and average wage and salary payments to

wage earners. Indexes were not computed for two industries, included in tables 6 and 7, which reported an average of less than 1,000 wage earners, nor for the group "iron and steel and their products, other."

The index for average number of wage earners employed reached the highest point during the 9 years in 1924 for 2 industries, in 1925 for 2 industries, in 1926 for 3 industries, in 1927 for 1 industry, and in 1929 for 6 industries. The lowest point was reached in 1932 by each of the 14 industries included.

The index for total wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest point during the 9 years in 1924 for 2 industries,

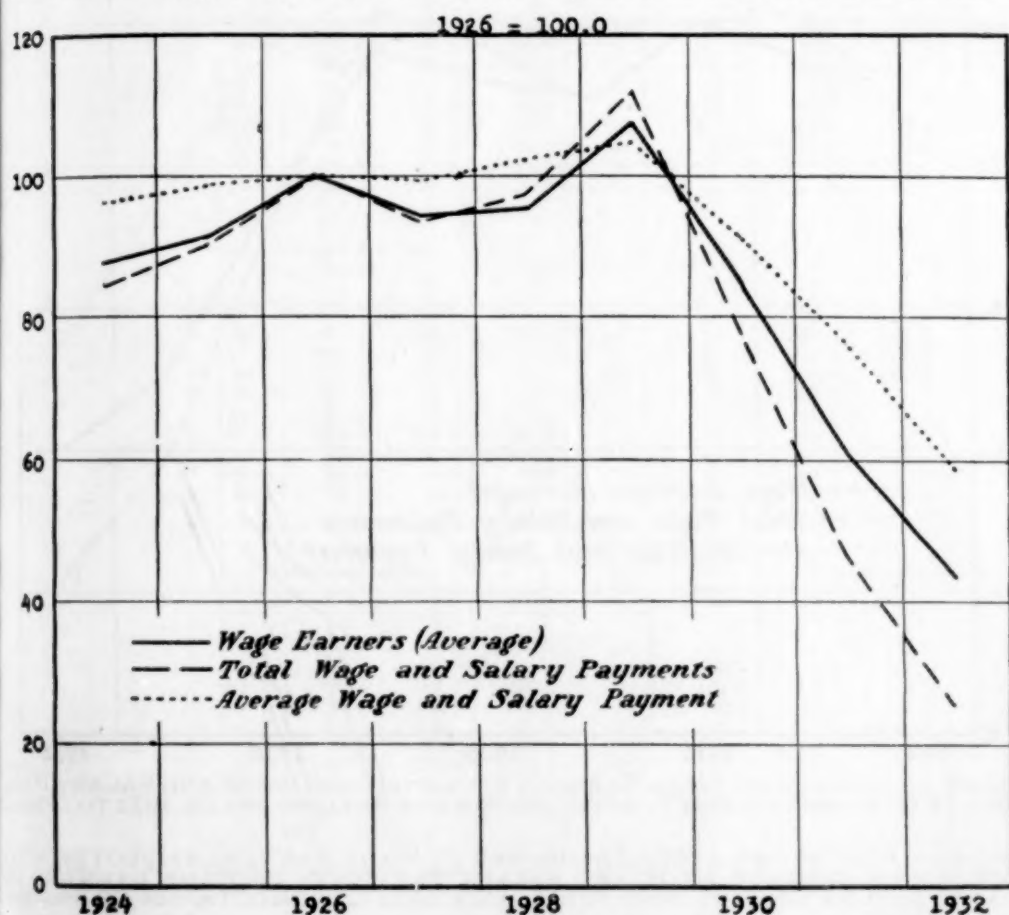


FIGURE 3.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932

in 1925 for 2 industries, in 1926 for 2 industries, in 1927 for 1 industry, and in 1929 for 7 industries. The lowest point was reached in 1932.

The index for average wage and salary payments reached the highest point during the 9 years in 1924 for 2 industries, in 1925 for 1 industry, in 1926 and 1927 for 1 industry, in 1928 for 6 industries, and in 1929 for 4 industries. The lowest point was reached in 1932.

In 1932 the index for average number of wage earners employed fell below 50 for 7 of the 14 industries; the index for total wage and salary payments to wage earners fell below 30 for 6 industries; and the

index for average wage and salary payments to wage earners fell below 50 for only 1 of the 14 industries.

Charts 3 and 4 show in graphic form indexes for average number of wage earners employed and total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners in manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products and in steel works and rolling mills, 1924 to 1932.

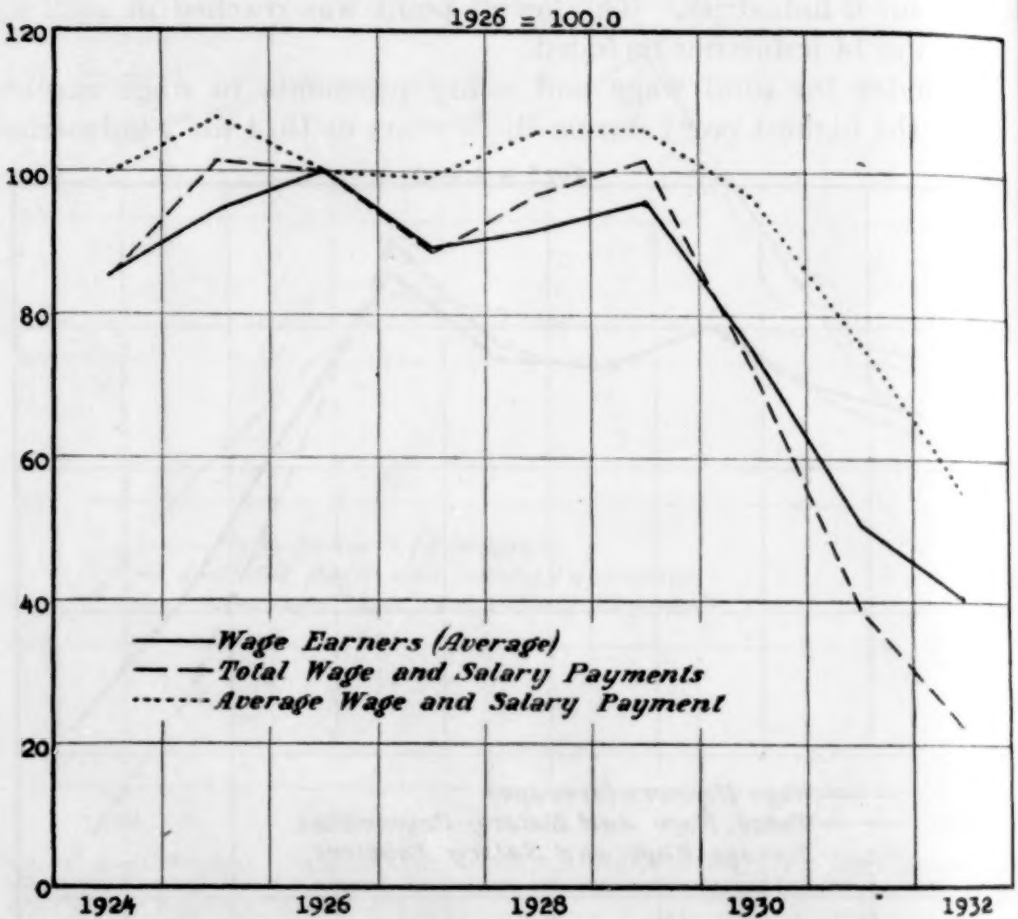


FIGURE 4.—INDEXES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS, 1924 TO 1932

TABLE 11.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

| Year | Index numbers (1926=100.0) in specified industries | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Blast furnace products | | | Boilers and tanks | | | Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | | |
| | Wage earners (average) | Wage and salary payments | | Wage earners (average) | Wage and salary payments | | Wage earners (average) | Wage and salary payments | |
| | | Total | Average | | Total | Average | | Total | Average |
| 1924 | 101.0 | 103.0 | 101.9 | 95.4 | 91.7 | 96.1 | 90.8 | 87.9 | 96.8 |
| 1925 | 95.1 | 98.2 | 103.2 | 110.8 | 104.0 | 93.9 | 104.6 | 106.1 | 101.4 |
| 1926 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927 | 135.9 | 136.8 | 100.5 | 105.3 | 103.7 | 98.5 | 88.9 | 86.9 | 97.8 |
| 1928 | 91.7 | 97.7 | 106.5 | 100.4 | 104.5 | 104.0 | 95.7 | 98.9 | 103.4 |
| 1929 | 90.2 | 88.3 | 97.9 | 112.7 | 116.8 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 102.7 | 99.2 |
| 1930 | 79.1 | 83.3 | 105.3 | 102.5 | 98.1 | 95.7 | 78.0 | 67.1 | 86.1 |
| 1931 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 99.6 | 75.1 | 63.1 | 84.0 | 61.1 | 43.0 | 70.3 |
| 1932 | 44.1 | 31.1 | 70.4 | 54.3 | 36.6 | 67.5 | 47.5 | 24.6 | 51.8 |

TABLE 11.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

| Year | Index numbers (1926=100.0) in specified industries | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | Calculating machines | | | Cutlery and tools | | | Forgings | | |
| | Wage earners (average) | Wage and salary payments | | Wage earners (average) | Wage and salary payments | | Wage earners (average) | Wage and salary payments | |
| | | Total | Average | | Total | Average | | Total | Average |
| 1924..... | 95.0 | 99.1 | 104.3 | 89.2 | 85.7 | 96.1 | 105.6 | 98.0 | 92.8 |
| 1925..... | 93.8 | 94.4 | 100.6 | 94.9 | 95.9 | 101.1 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 100.5 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927..... | 102.8 | 104.1 | 101.2 | 85.6 | 83.4 | 97.4 | 79.5 | 76.3 | 96.1 |
| 1928..... | 111.7 | 114.5 | 102.4 | 84.3 | 90.1 | 106.9 | 96.0 | 106.1 | 110.5 |
| 1929..... | 127.8 | 129.0 | 100.9 | 74.4 | 81.8 | 109.9 | 84.9 | 98.4 | 116.0 |
| 1930..... | 97.8 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 65.3 | 58.5 | 89.6 | 55.6 | 53.6 | 96.4 |
| 1931..... | 89.3 | 68.8 | 77.0 | 29.9 | 20.9 | 70.0 | 41.8 | 28.6 | 68.3 |
| 1932..... | 80.3 | 49.9 | 62.0 | 26.6 | 13.2 | 49.7 | 27.8 | 15.7 | 56.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | | | Gas engines and tractors | | | Pumps and windmills | | | |
| 1924..... | 87.5 | 84.1 | 96.1 | 105.8 | 103.7 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 93.1 | 95.4 |
| 1925..... | 91.7 | 90.4 | 98.7 | 91.6 | 93.9 | 102.6 | 98.9 | 96.1 | 97.4 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927..... | 94.4 | 93.7 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 89.6 | (1) | (1) |
| 1928..... | 95.5 | 97.6 | 102.2 | 115.5 | 120.8 | 104.7 | 79.2 | 88.5 | 111.7 |
| 1929..... | 107.2 | 112.1 | 104.6 | 149.8 | 156.0 | 104.2 | 86.4 | 89.6 | 103.7 |
| 1930..... | 84.5 | 77.4 | 91.6 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 100.3 | 84.4 | 85.1 | 100.9 |
| 1931..... | 60.6 | 46.0 | 76.0 | 78.0 | 75.5 | 96.3 | 73.7 | 63.2 | 85.8 |
| 1932..... | 43.4 | 25.5 | 58.7 | 59.8 | 39.4 | 66.0 | 65.0 | 41.6 | 64.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Safes and vaults | | | Steel works and rolling mills | | | Stoves and furnaces | | | |
| 1924..... | 110.9 | 109.4 | 98.6 | 85.3 | 85.1 | 99.8 | 114.0 | 115.1 | 101.0 |
| 1925..... | 110.6 | 107.3 | 97.0 | 94.3 | 101.1 | 107.2 | 110.8 | 110.9 | 100.1 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927..... | 94.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 99.3 | 105.9 | 106.9 | 100.9 |
| 1928..... | 93.7 | (1) | (1) | 91.9 | 96.7 | 105.3 | 117.3 | 121.5 | 103.6 |
| 1929..... | 82.3 | 77.6 | 94.2 | 95.9 | 101.5 | 105.8 | 124.1 | 126.6 | 102.0 |
| 1930..... | 71.5 | 56.5 | 79.0 | 75.2 | 72.7 | 96.7 | 100.8 | 90.7 | 90.0 |
| 1931..... | 52.3 | 35.9 | 68.5 | 51.0 | 39.0 | 76.6 | 75.7 | 57.8 | 76.3 |
| 1932..... | 24.5 | 12.5 | 50.9 | 40.3 | 22.3 | 55.3 | 63.2 | 38.6 | 61.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Tin plate and terne plate | | | Wire | | | | | | |
| 1924..... | 79.3 | 84.7 | 106.9 | 182.1 | 183.3 | 100.7 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1925..... | 97.0 | 95.8 | 98.8 | 130.6 | 130.1 | 99.6 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1927..... | 87.9 | 82.8 | 94.6 | 123.0 | 119.9 | 97.5 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1928..... | 77.0 | 76.3 | 99.1 | 116.0 | 117.8 | 101.6 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1929..... | 156.1 | 154.4 | 98.9 | 110.4 | 114.4 | 103.7 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1930..... | 69.0 | 65.7 | 95.4 | 140.1 | 136.6 | 97.6 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1931..... | 59.3 | 47.0 | 79.2 | 90.9 | 86.1 | 94.7 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1932..... | 54.6 | 35.2 | 64.5 | 72.3 | 50.5 | 69.8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

¹ Omitted as total wage and salary payments were extremely low as compared to previous and succeeding years but unable to make further verification as original schedules have been destroyed.

Conclusion

IN THE manufacture of iron and steel and their products during the 17 years, 1916-32, employment for wage earners reached the peak in 1920. Employment was only slightly less in 1918 and 1917,

which came second and third in order. The year 1929 was fourth in average number employed. Two major reductions in average number employed occurred, the first following 1920 and the second following 1929. Lesser reductions in employment occurred in 1919, 1924, and 1927.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount during the 17 years in 1920. The year 1929 showed the second highest amount, 1923 stood third, and 1926 fourth in order. The total for 1929 was \$82,276,871 below the total for 1920 and \$26,094,411 above the total for 1923. Major reductions in total wage and salary payments occurred following the 2 peak years. Lesser reductions occurred in 1924 and 1927.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners during the 17 years were highest in 1920 and second highest in 1929, with 1928 and 1925 third and fourth in order. Major decreases in average wage and salary payments to wage earners followed the two peak years with lesser reductions in 1924, 1926, and 1927.

Table 12 shows for the manufacture of iron and steel and their products and for each of the several industries classified under that heading, the change in employment of wage earners and in total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners from 1920 to 1921 and from 1929 to 1932.

Manufacture of iron and steel and their products shows a decrease in average number of wage earners employed of 116,930, or 43.6 percent, from 1920 to 1921, and a decrease of 139,206, or 56.5 percent, from 1929 to 1932. The decrease in total wage and salary payments to wage earners was \$301,813,850 or 60.1 percent, from 1920 to 1921 and \$317,298,054, or 75.5 percent, from 1929 to 1932. The decrease in average wage and salary payments to wage earners was \$547, or 29.2 percent, from 1920 to 1921, and \$746, or 43.8 percent, from 1929 to 1932.

Of the 16 industries included and the group "iron and steel and their products, other", the decrease in average number of wage earners employed exceeded 50 percent for 6 industries from 1920 to 1921 and for 10 industries and the group "other" from 1929 to 1932. The decrease was less than 25 percent for three industries from 1920 to 1921 and for one from 1929 to 1932. One industry shows an increase from 1929 to 1932 in average number employed. Manufacture of tin plate and terne plate shows the highest percent of change during the first period and safes and vaults during the second period.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners declined more than 60 percent for 9 industries from 1920 to 1921 and for 13 industries and the group "other" from 1929 to 1932. The decline was less than 25 percent for two industries from 1920 to 1921. From 1929 to 1932,

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TABLE 12
EARNINGS
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one industry shows a slight increase but no other industry shows a decline of less than 50 percent.

Average wage and salary payments to wage earners declined more than 25 percent for seven industries from 1920 to 1921 and for all industries except one from 1929 to 1932. During the earlier period the average increased for one industry.

TABLE 12.—AMOUNT AND PERCENT OF DECREASE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS FROM 1920 TO 1921 AND FROM 1929 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

| Period and industry | Wage earners (average number) | | Total wage and salary payments | | Average wage and salary payments | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number (de- crease) | Percent of de- crease | Amount of decrease | Percent of de- crease | Amount of decrease | Percent of de- crease |
| <i>1920 to 1921</i> | | | | | | |
| Blast-furnace products..... | 4,521 | 54.2 | \$13,403,915 | 68.0 | \$713 | 30.2 |
| Boilers and tanks..... | 1,424 | 55.3 | 3,175,420 | 67.9 | 511 | 28.1 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 2,209 | 39.9 | 3,902,416 | 54.5 | 313 | 24.2 |
| Calculating machines..... | 3,378 | 35.9 | 6,892,129 | 43.9 | 208 | 12.5 |
| Cutlery and tools..... | 2,512 | 50.3 | 4,915,091 | 65.7 | 464 | 31.0 |
| Doors and shutters, steel..... | 174 | 33.4 | 318,654 | 40.9 | 169 | 11.3 |
| Forgings..... | 4,240 | 58.6 | 8,484,986 | 71.6 | 516 | 31.5 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..... | 54,930 | 46.8 | 117,694,065 | 60.1 | 416 | 24.9 |
| Gas engines and tractors..... | 1,983 | 61.9 | 3,747,327 | 68.2 | 283 | 16.5 |
| Pumps and windmills..... | 352 | 15.9 | 950,368 | 29.5 | 235 | 16.2 |
| Safes and vaults..... | 378 | 12.8 | 1,013,024 | 23.3 | 177 | 12.1 |
| Steel works and rolling mills..... | 28,141 | 39.2 | 104,683,168 | 62.2 | 887 | 37.8 |
| Stoves and furnaces..... | 3,361 | 29.6 | 8,438,583 | 47.4 | 397 | 25.3 |
| Tin plate and terne plate..... | 3,358 | 63.8 | 8,130,577 | 69.5 | 351 | 15.8 |
| Wire..... | 2,703 | 39.5 | 9,762,495 | 65.1 | 928 | 42.4 |
| Wirework, including wire rope and cable..... | 140 | 20.8 | 130,837 | 14.9 | ² 97 | ² 7.4 |
| Iron and steel and their products, other..... | 2,795 | 34.7 | 6,170,795 | 49.0 | 343 | 22.0 |
| Total..... | 116,930 | 43.6 | 301,813,850 | 60.1 | 547 | 29.2 |
| <i>1929 to 1932</i> | | | | | | |
| Blast-furnace products..... | 2,865 | 51.1 | 6,561,920 | 64.8 | 507 | 28.1 |
| Boilers and tanks..... | 1,435 | 51.8 | 3,114,475 | 68.6 | 571 | 34.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 2,843 | 54.1 | 5,332,848 | 76.0 | 638 | 47.8 |
| Calculating machines..... | 3,769 | 37.1 | 9,777,136 | 61.4 | 605 | 38.6 |
| Cutlery and tools..... | 1,863 | 64.3 | 3,525,390 | 83.8 | 795 | 54.8 |
| Doors and shutters, steel..... | 245 | 33.2 | 832,815 | 68.0 | 866 | 52.1 |
| Forgings..... | 2,607 | 67.2 | 5,492,617 | 84.1 | 866 | 51.4 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..... | 57,659 | 59.5 | 119,708,198 | 77.3 | 702 | 43.9 |
| Gas engines and tractors..... | 2,013 | 60.1 | 4,125,242 | 74.7 | 904 | 36.7 |
| Pumps and windmills..... | 615 | 24.8 | 1,934,064 | 53.5 | 556 | 38.2 |
| Safes and vaults..... | 1,254 | 70.2 | 2,400,238 | 83.9 | 736 | 45.9 |
| Steel works and rolling mills..... | 47,063 | 58.0 | 122,100,279 | 78.0 | 920 | 47.7 |
| Stoves and furnaces..... | 5,079 | 49.1 | 10,512,612 | 69.5 | 586 | 40.1 |
| Tin plate and terne plate..... | 4,970 | 65.0 | 11,066,290 | 77.2 | 653 | 34.8 |
| Wire..... | 1,480 | 34.5 | 4,062,042 | 55.9 | 553 | 32.6 |
| Wirework, including wire rope and cable..... | ² 172 | ² 24.2 | ² 27,811 | ² 2.4 | 285 | 17.5 |
| Iron and steel and their products, other..... | 3,618 | 55.4 | 6,779,699 | 72.1 | 538 | 37.3 |
| Total..... | 139,206 | 56.5 | 317,298,054 | 75.5 | 746 | 43.8 |

¹ The total reported by industries exceeds the total for iron and steel and their products by 331.

² Increase.

As stated in the introductory section of this study, spreading work during the slack periods following 1920 and 1929 was undoubtedly a considerable factor in reducing the average wage and salary payments

during those two periods and overtime work during the periods of great industrial activity preceding the slack periods increased average wage and salary payments at those periods. It is not possible from data available to determine the amount of part-time and overtime work during the 17 years covered by this study and to measure, even approximately, the effect of such conditions upon average wage and salary payments. With these important factors unknown, the changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time earnings for any year.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between January 15 and February 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau.

Increase in wage rates averaging 7.9 percent and affecting 67,154 employees were reported by 203 of the 18,101 establishments surveyed in February. The outstanding average wage-rate increase of the month (8.1 percent) was reported by 13 establishments in the rubber tire and inner tube industry affecting 34,721 wage earners. Thirty-one establishments in the sawmill industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 6 percent affecting 6,854 employees; 5 establishments in the petroleum-refining industry reported increases in wage rates averaging 5 percent affecting 4,157 employees; 9 automobile establishments reported an average wage-rate increase of 7.5 percent affecting 3,663 workers; 4 establishments in the iron and steel industry reported an average wage-rate increase of 9 percent affecting 3,356 workers; 11 establishments averaging 8.4 percent affecting 2,555 employees; and 7 establishments in the millwork industry reported increases averaging 5.3 percent affecting 1,452 workers. The remaining wage-rate increases reported affected 900 workers or less in each industry.

Of the 18,101 manufacturing establishments included in the February survey, 17,892 establishments, or 98.8 percent of the total, reported no changes in wage rates over the month interval. The 3,206,434 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 97.9 percent of the total number of employees covered by the February trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries.

The wage-rate decreases reported in February by 6 establishments in 4 industries were negligible.

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TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING FEB. 15, 1934

| Industry | Estab- lish- ments report- ing | Total number of em- ployees | Number of establish- ments reporting— | | | Number of employees having— | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | No wage- rate changes | Wage- rate in- creases | Wage- rate de- creases | No wage- rate changes | Wage- rate in- creases | Wage- rate de- creases |
| All manufacturing industries..... | 18, 101 | 3, 273, 694 | 17, 892 | 203 | 6 | 3, 206, 434 | 67, 154 | 106 |
| Percent of total..... | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | 98. 8 | 1. 1 | (¹) | 97. 9 | 2. 1 | (¹) |
| Food and kindred products: | | | | | | | | |
| Baking..... | 961 | 66, 179 | 956 | 2 | 3 | 66, 023 | 110 | 46 |
| Beverages..... | 394 | 21, 690 | 390 | 4 | | 21, 511 | 179 | |
| Butter..... | 274 | 4, 326 | 274 | | | 4, 326 | | |
| Confectionery..... | 288 | 34, 109 | 288 | | | 34, 109 | | |
| Flour..... | 397 | 17, 101 | 397 | | | 17, 101 | | |
| Ice cream..... | 351 | 9, 082 | 350 | 1 | | 9, 072 | 10 | |
| Slaughtering and meat pack- ing..... | 244 | 103, 649 | 244 | | | 103, 649 | | |
| Sugar, beet..... | 62 | 2, 988 | 62 | | | 2, 988 | | |
| Sugar refining, cane..... | 14 | 8, 920 | 14 | | | 8, 920 | | |
| Textiles and their products: | | | | | | | | |
| Fabrics: | | | | | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs..... | 28 | 17, 164 | 28 | | | 17, 164 | | |
| Cotton goods..... | 687 | 316, 055 | 683 | 4 | | 315, 996 | 59 | |
| Cotton small wares..... | 115 | 11, 364 | 115 | | | 11, 364 | | |
| Dyeing and finishing tex- tiles..... | 149 | 42, 905 | 147 | 2 | | 42, 588 | 317 | |
| Hats, fur-felt..... | 31 | 7, 119 | 31 | | | 7, 119 | | |
| Knit goods..... | 444 | 113, 792 | 438 | 6 | | 113, 430 | 362 | |
| Silk and rayon goods..... | 252 | 56, 842 | 252 | | | 56, 842 | | |
| Woolen and worsted goods..... | 239 | 68, 424 | 238 | 1 | | 68, 369 | 55 | |
| Wearing apparel: | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's..... | 421 | 66, 594 | 421 | | | 66, 594 | | |
| Clothing, women's..... | 507 | 30, 021 | 499 | 8 | | 29, 931 | 90 | |
| Corsets and allied gar- ments..... | 29 | 5, 528 | 29 | | | 5, 528 | | |
| Men's furnishings..... | 79 | 7, 900 | 78 | 1 | | 7, 887 | 13 | |
| Millinery..... | 125 | 8, 356 | 123 | 2 | | 8, 312 | 44 | |
| Shirts and collars..... | 120 | 17, 013 | 120 | | | 17, 013 | | |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | | | | | | | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 53 | 8, 499 | 53 | | | 8, 499 | | |
| Cast-iron pipe..... | 43 | 7, 079 | 42 | 1 | | 6, 682 | 397 | |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools..... | 135 | 11, 536 | 132 | 3 | | 11, 446 | 90 | |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | 67 | 7, 968 | 64 | 3 | | 7, 603 | 365 | |
| Hardware..... | 85 | 31, 890 | 79 | 6 | | 31, 201 | 689 | |
| Iron and steel..... | 203 | 242, 737 | 199 | 4 | | 239, 381 | 3, 356 | |
| Plumbers' supplies..... | 72 | 7, 407 | 72 | | | 7, 407 | | |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fit- tings..... | 84 | 17, 901 | 82 | 2 | | 17, 642 | 259 | |
| Stoves..... | 167 | 21, 466 | 166 | 1 | | 21, 368 | 98 | |
| Structural and ornamental metal work..... | 194 | 15, 796 | 188 | 6 | | 15, 630 | 166 | |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 56 | 8, 402 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 8, 297 | 67 | 38 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)..... | 123 | 8, 648 | 123 | | | 8, 648 | | |
| Wirework..... | 73 | 7, 619 | 71 | 2 | | 7, 063 | 556 | |
| Machinery, not including trans- portation equipment: | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 73 | 12, 164 | 73 | | | 12, 164 | | |
| Cash registers, adding ma- chines, and calculating machines..... | 28 | 15, 435 | 28 | | | 15, 435 | | |
| Electrical machinery, appa- ratus, and supplies..... | 284 | 103, 998 | 280 | 4 | | 103, 259 | 739 | |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels..... | 95 | 24, 403 | 94 | 1 | | 24, 341 | 62 | |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..... | 1, 066 | 118, 824 | 1, 055 | 11 | | 116, 269 | 2, 555 | |
| Machine tools..... | 155 | 18, 942 | 151 | 4 | | 18, 510 | 432 | |
| Radios and phonographs..... | 40 | 29, 522 | 35 | 5 | | 29, 482 | 40 | |
| Textile machinery and parts..... | 57 | 11, 064 | 57 | | | 11, 064 | | |
| Typewriters and supplies..... | 11 | 13, 346 | 11 | | | 13, 346 | | |

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING FEB. 15, 1934—Continued

| Industry | Establishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting— | | | Number of employees having— | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases | No wage-rate changes | Wage-rate increases | Wage-rate decreases |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum manufactures..... | 22 | 6,292 | 21 | 1 | | 6,242 | 50 | |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products..... | 208 | 36,154 | 205 | 3 | | 35,857 | 297 | |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices..... | 27 | 9,344 | 27 | | | 9,344 | | |
| Jewelry..... | 122 | 7,567 | 121 | 1 | | 7,532 | 35 | |
| Lighting equipment..... | 50 | 3,490 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 3,414 | 72 | 4 |
| Silverware and plated ware..... | 55 | 8,752 | 55 | | | 8,752 | | |
| Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc..... | 27 | 10,960 | 27 | | | 10,960 | | |
| Stamped and enameled ware..... | 98 | 16,889 | 97 | 1 | | 16,846 | 43 | |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 24 | 6,932 | 23 | 1 | | 6,757 | 175 | |
| Automobiles..... | 226 | 298,140 | 217 | 9 | | 294,477 | 3,663 | |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad..... | 48 | 11,795 | 48 | | | 11,795 | | |
| Locomotives..... | 11 | 2,452 | 11 | | | 2,452 | | |
| Shipbuilding..... | 96 | 28,585 | 96 | | | 28,585 | | |
| Railroad repair shops: | | | | | | | | |
| Electric railroad..... | 350 | 18,018 | 350 | | | 18,018 | | |
| Steam railroad..... | 510 | 68,679 | 507 | 3 | | 68,051 | 628 | |
| Lumber and allied products: | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture..... | 469 | 48,392 | 465 | 4 | | 48,323 | 69 | |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork..... | 518 | 22,108 | 511 | 7 | | 20,656 | 1,452 | |
| Sawmills..... | 626 | 73,392 | 595 | 31 | | 66,538 | 6,854 | |
| Turpentine and rosin..... | 21 | 1,738 | 21 | | | 1,738 | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | | | | | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta..... | 641 | 16,918 | 639 | 2 | | 16,898 | 20 | |
| Cement..... | 125 | 12,745 | 125 | | | 12,745 | | |
| Glass..... | 175 | 51,062 | 166 | 9 | | 50,344 | 718 | |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products..... | 214 | 4,077 | 213 | 1 | | 4,004 | 73 | |
| Pottery..... | 116 | 18,079 | 116 | | | 18,079 | | |
| Leather and its manufactures: | | | | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 322 | 114,310 | 319 | 3 | | 113,940 | 370 | |
| Leather..... | 152 | 31,590 | 150 | 2 | | 31,446 | 144 | |
| Paper and printing: | | | | | | | | |
| Boxes, paper..... | 336 | 25,488 | 330 | 6 | | 24,934 | 554 | |
| Paper and pulp..... | 414 | 102,488 | 406 | 8 | | 101,602 | 886 | |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | |
| Book and job..... | 801 | 46,053 | 800 | | 1 | 46,035 | | 18 |
| Newspapers and periodicals..... | 448 | 55,740 | 447 | 1 | | 55,705 | 35 | |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals..... | 114 | 28,124 | 114 | | | 28,124 | | |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal..... | 109 | 5,247 | 109 | | | 5,247 | | |
| Druggists' preparations..... | 57 | 8,830 | 57 | | | 8,830 | | |
| Explosives..... | 31 | 4,656 | 31 | | | 4,656 | | |
| Fertilizers..... | 175 | 11,206 | 175 | | | 11,206 | | |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 333 | 16,878 | 331 | 2 | | 16,808 | 70 | |
| Petroleum refining..... | 145 | 57,099 | 140 | 5 | | 52,942 | 4,157 | |
| Rayon and allied products..... | 24 | 36,496 | 24 | | | 36,496 | | |
| Soap..... | 106 | 15,833 | 105 | 1 | | 15,775 | 58 | |
| Rubber products: | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | 8 | 12,705 | 8 | | | 12,705 | | |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes..... | 106 | 27,325 | 105 | 1 | | 26,425 | 900 | |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 39 | 56,661 | 26 | 13 | | 21,940 | 34,721 | |
| Tobacco manufactures: | | | | | | | | |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff..... | 30 | 9,881 | 30 | | | 9,881 | | |
| Cigars and cigarettes..... | 197 | 42,757 | 197 | | | 42,757 | | |

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between January 15 and February 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining, the dyeing and cleaning, the canning and preserving, and the telephone and telegraph industries. Each of the remaining 11 industries reported wage-rate increases and 5 industries reported decreases over the month interval. No especial significance is attached to either the increases or decreases in rates in this group of nonmanufacturing industries, the greatest number of employees affected in any one industry being in bituminous-coal mining in which an average increase of 9 percent affecting 428 employees was reported.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING FEB. 15, 1934

| Industrial group | Estab- lish- ments report- ing | Total number of em- ployees | Number of establish- ments reporting— | | | Number of employees having— | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | No wage- rate changes | Wage- rate in- creases | Wage- rate de- creases | No wage- rate changes | Wage- rate in- creases | Wage- rate de- creases |
| Anthracite mining..... | 160 | 87,729 | 160 | | | 87,729 | | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Bituminous coal mining..... | 1,539 | 236,645 | 1,538 | 1 | | 236,217 | 428 | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | .1 | | 99.8 | .2 | |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 268 | 26,376 | 266 | 2 | | 26,246 | 130 | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | .7 | | 99.5 | .5 | |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic min- ing..... | 1,192 | 26,561 | 1,189 | 3 | | 26,536 | 25 | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | .3 | | 99.9 | .1 | |
| Crude petroleum producing..... | 251 | 28,182 | 250 | 1 | | 28,176 | 6 | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | .4 | | 100.0 | (1) | |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 8,254 | 250,154 | 8,254 | | | 250,154 | | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Power and light..... | 3,097 | 192,904 | 3,090 | 1 | 6 | 192,708 | 126 | 70 |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | (1) | .2 | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance..... | 529 | 132,169 | 528 | 1 | | 132,157 | 12 | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | .2 | | 100.0 | (1) | |
| Wholesale trade..... | 3,163 | 86,797 | 3,150 | 11 | 2 | 86,418 | 82 | 297 |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | .3 | .1 | 99.6 | .1 | .3 |
| Retail trade..... | 19,309 | 414,924 | 19,298 | 10 | 1 | 414,849 | 73 | 2 |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | .1 | (1) | 100.0 | (1) | (1) |
| Hotels..... | 2,459 | 129,510 | 2,450 | 9 | | 129,423 | 87 | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | .4 | | 99.9 | .1 | |
| Canning and preserving..... | 753 | 36,535 | 753 | | | 36,535 | | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Laundries..... | 1,280 | 66,453 | 1,272 | 4 | 4 | 66,159 | 86 | 208 |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | .3 | .3 | 99.6 | .1 | .3 |
| Dyeing and cleaning..... | 356 | 9,832 | 356 | | | 9,832 | | |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate..... | 4,540 | 178,320 | 4,509 | 24 | 7 | 178,144 | 130 | 46 |
| Percent of total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | .5 | .2 | 99.9 | .1 | (1) |

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities Since December 1933

CHANGES of rates of wages or hours in trade unions and municipalities occurring since December 1933 which have been reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are shown in the table following. The tabulation covers 36,083 workers, 2,442 of whom are reported to have gone on the 5-day week.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, DECEMBER 1933 TO MARCH 1934

| Industry or occupation and locality | Date of change | Rate of wages | | Hours per week | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Before change | After change | Before change | After change |
| Bakers, Brooklyn, N.Y.----- | Jan. 21 | <i>Per week</i> \$25.00-35.00 | <i>Per week</i> \$45.00-49.00 | 60 | 48 |
| Clothing trades: | | | | | |
| Garment workers, Atlanta, Ga.----- | Feb. 8 | ¹ 5.00 | ¹ 12.00 | 54 | 40 |
| Tailors, San Francisco, Calif.: | | | | | |
| Male----- | Dec. 20 | <i>Per hour</i> .85- .90 | <i>Per hour</i> .90- 1.00 | 44 | 40 |
| Female----- | do. | .60 | .625 | 44 | 40 |
| Furniture workers: Metal-bed workers, Kenosha, Wis.----- | Feb. 17 | 2.52 | 2.57 | 40 | 40 |
| Gas workers, San Antonio, Tex.: | | | | | |
| Assistant meter shop foremen----- | Jan. 1 | <i>Per day</i> 6.21 | <i>Per day</i> ¹ 6.57 | 36 | 36 |
| Service-crew foremen----- | do. | 4.73 | ¹ 6.21 | 36 | 36 |
| Leak-crew foremen----- | do. | 4.73- 4.95 | ¹ 6.21 | 36 | 36 |
| Meter setters----- | do. | 5.63- 5.85 | ¹ 6.21 | 36 | 36 |
| Meter mechanics----- | do. | 3.38- 5.40 | ¹ 6.21 | 36 | 36 |
| Gas-plant station operators----- | do. | 5.92 | ¹ 6.12 | 36 | 36 |
| Garage mechanics----- | do. | 4.05 | ¹ 5.85 | 36 | 36 |
| District regulator repairmen----- | do. | 5.18 | ¹ 5.85 | 36 | 36 |
| Appliance inspectors----- | do. | 4.95 | ¹ 5.85 | 36 | 36 |
| Yardmen and watchmen----- | do. | 3.76 | ¹ 4.05 | 36 | 36 |
| Car washers----- | do. | 2.48 | ¹ 2.50- 3.00 | 36 | 36 |
| Helpers----- | do. | 3.20- 3.83 | ¹ 4.05 | 36 | 36 |
| Laundry workers, Brooklyn, N.Y.----- | Dec. 15 | <i>Per hour</i> .23 | <i>Per hour</i> .31 | 49½ | 45 |
| Loggers and lumbermen, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and California: | | | | | |
| Common labor, semiskilled and skilled help----- | Feb. 1 | .42½ | .45 | 30-40 | 30-40 |
| Machinists, St. Louis, Mo.----- | Dec. 1 | .60 | .80 | 48 | 40 |
| Miners, coal, Warrick and Vanderburgh Counties, Ind.: | | | <i>Per ton</i> | | |
| Pick mining----- | Dec. 18 | (²) | .625 | 48 | 40 |
| Pick mining, coal less than 3'3" and over 2'9"----- | do. | (²) | .77 | 48 | 40 |
| Pick mining, coal less than 2'9" and down 2'6"----- | do. | (²) | .81 | 48 | 40 |
| Machine mines: | | | | | |
| Punching machines: | | | | | |
| Runners----- | do. | (²) | .081 | 48 | 40 |
| Helpers----- | do. | (²) | .074 | 48 | 40 |
| Loaders----- | do. | (²) | .425 | 48 | 40 |
| Chain machines: | | | | | |
| Runners----- | do. | (²) | .039 | 48 | 40 |
| Helpers----- | do. | (²) | .039 | 48 | 40 |
| Loaders----- | do. | (²) | .436 | | |
| Punching machines: | | | <i>Per day</i> | | |
| Runners----- | do. | (²) | 5.23 | 48 | 40 |
| Helpers----- | do. | (²) | 4.575 | 48 | 40 |
| Chain machines: | | | | | |
| Runners----- | do. | (²) | 5.06 | 48 | 40 |
| Helpers----- | do. | (²) | 5.06 | 48 | 40 |
| Cutting machines: | | | | | |
| Runners----- | do. | (²) | 4.645 | 48 | 40 |
| Helpers----- | do. | (²) | 4.645 | 48 | 40 |

¹ Minimum.

² Average.

³ Not reported.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, DECEMBER 1933 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

| Industry or occupation and locality | Date of change | Rate of wages | | Hours per week | |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Before change | After change | Before change | After change |
| Miners, coal, Warrick and Vanderburgh Counties, Ind.—Continued. | | | | | |
| Yardage and room turning-machine: | | | <i>Per yard</i> | | |
| Entries 7 to 9 feet wide | Dec. 18 | (3) | \$1.181 | 48 | 40 |
| Entries 12 feet wide | do | (3) | .738 | 48 | 40 |
| Narrow entries and breakthroughs: | | | | | |
| Loaders | do | (3) | 1.04 | | |
| Machine runners and helpers | do | (3) | .072 | 48 | 40 |
| Machine loaders, wide entries | do | (3) | .652 | 48 | 40 |
| Machine runners and helpers, wide entries | do | (3) | .044 | 48 | 40 |
| Yardage, punching machines, narrow: | | | | | |
| Loaders | do | (3) | 1.096 | 48 | 40 |
| Runners and helpers | do | (3) | .091 | 48 | 40 |
| Yardage, punching machines, wide: | | | | | |
| Loaders | do | (3) | .689 | 48 | 40 |
| Runners and helpers | do | (3) | .058 | 48 | 40 |
| Room turning-machine mines | do | (3) | 3.00 | 48 | 40 |
| When driven 12 feet wide | do | (3) | 1.88 | 48 | 40 |
| Pick yardage: | | | | | |
| Narrow entries, 7 to 9 feet wide | do | (3) | 1.66 | 48 | 40 |
| Wide entries, 12 feet wide or more | do | (3) | 1.04 | 48 | 40 |
| Room turning | do | (3) | 4.00 | 48 | 40 |
| Room necks, 12 feet wide | do | (3) | 2.50 | 48 | 40 |
| | | | <i>Per day</i> | | |
| Inside day labor | do | (3) | 4.20 | 48 | 40 |
| Spike-team drivers | do | (3) | 4.43 | 48 | 40 |
| Motormen | do | (3) | 4.72 | 48 | 40 |
| Trip riders | do | (3) | 4.31 | 48 | 40 |
| Trappers | do | (3) | 2.40 | 48 | 40 |
| Outside daymen | do | (3) | 3.60 | 48 | 40 |
| Blacksmiths | do | (3) | 4.285 | (3) | 49 |
| | | | <i>Per month</i> | | |
| First engineers | do | (3) | 125.66 | 48 | 40 |
| Second engineers | do | (3) | 118.50 | 48 | 40 |
| Third engineers | do | (3) | 114.90 | 48 | 40 |
| | | | <i>Per day</i> | | |
| Day firemen | do | (3) | 3.94 | (3) | 410 |
| | | | <i>Per month</i> | | |
| Day firemen | do | (3) | 112.50 | (3) | (3) |
| | | | <i>Per day</i> | | |
| Night firemen | do | (3) | 3.86 | (3) | 412 |
| | | | <i>Per month</i> | | |
| Night firemen | do | (3) | 111.40 | (3) | (3) |
| | | | <i>Per yard</i> | | |
| Brushing top or bottom when shot 9 inches in thickness in entries | do | (3) | .40 | 48 | 40 |
| Additional thickness, each inch | do | (3) | .046 | 48 | 40 |
| Brushing top or bottom when shot 9 inches in thickness in rooms | do | (3) | .318 | 48 | 40 |
| Additional thickness, each inch | do | (3) | .033 | 48 | 40 |
| Brushing without shooting in entries, each inch | do | (3) | .035 | 48 | 40 |
| Brushing without shooting in rooms, each inch | do | (3) | .027 | 48 | 40 |
| Roofs: | | | | | |
| Chain machine | do | (3) | 5.032 | 48 | 40 |
| Punching machine | do | (3) | 5.033 | 48 | 40 |
| Pick mining | do | (3) | 5.038 | 48 | 40 |
| Motion-picture operators and stage employees: | | | <i>Per hour</i> | <i>Per hour</i> | |
| Grand Island, Nebr. | Jan. 12 | | \$0.65-.85 | .80-1.12 | 52 |
| Hannibal, Mo. | Jan. 1 | | .72 | .86 | 56 |
| | | | <i>Per week</i> | <i>Per week</i> | |
| Menominee, Mich. | Dec. 17 | | 25.00-50.00 | 25.00-40.00 | 44-56 |
| Muskogee, Okla. | Dec. 15 | | 50.00 | 40.00 | 35 |
| | | | <i>Per hour</i> | <i>Per hour</i> | |
| Parkersburg, W. Va. | Jan. 13 | | .714 | 1.125 | 56 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Feb. 4 | | .55 | .90 | 52 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | Jan. 1 | | 1.25-1.75 | 1.00-1.25 | 42-52 |
| Printing and publishing trades: | | | | | |
| Compositors and machine operators, Wichita, Kans., newspaper | Feb. 16 | | 34.20 | 28.50 | 48 |
| Photo-engravers, New York, N. Y.: | | | | | |
| Day work | Jan. 28 | | 62.50 | 62.50 | 44 |
| Night work | do | | 70.00 | 70.00 | 40 |

* Not reported.

* Hours per day.

* Per cubic foot.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, DECEMBER 1933 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

| Industry or occupation and locality | Date of change | Rate of wages | | Hours per week | |
|--|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Before change | After change | Before change | After change |
| Slaughtering and meat-packing employees: Milwaukee, Wis., sausage workers..... | Jan. 1 | Per hour \$0.25-.54 | Per hour \$0.47-.69 | 48 | 48 |
| Street-railway workers, Portland, Oreg.: Motormen and conductors..... | Feb. 2 | .54 | .65 | 36 | 36 |
| One-man car operators and bus operators..... | do | .57 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Blacksmith shop: | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths..... | do | .77 | .84 | 36 | 36 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Electric welders and cutters..... | do | .715 | .78 | 36 | 36 |
| Machine operators..... | do | .77 | .84 | 36 | 36 |
| Wheel grinders..... | do | (2) | .69 | 36 | 36 |
| Head bus mechanics..... | do | (3) | .86 | 36 | 36 |
| Bus mechanics..... | do | (3) | .78 | 36 | 36 |
| Bus mechanics' helpers..... | do | (3) | .65 | 36 | 36 |
| Paint shop: | | | | | |
| Letterers and strippers..... | do | .71 | .77 | 36 | 36 |
| Varnishers..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Rough painters..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Car washers..... | do | .53 | .57 | 36 | 36 |
| Carpenter shop: | | | | | |
| Assistant foremen..... | do | .77 | .84 | 36 | 36 |
| Coach finishers..... | do | .71 | .77 | 36 | 36 |
| Machine operators..... | do | .71 | .77 | 36 | 36 |
| Carpenters, freight and rough..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Pattern makers..... | do | .81 | .88 | 36 | 36 |
| Carpenter helpers..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Truck shop: | | | | | |
| Assistant foremen..... | do | .69 | .75 | 36 | 36 |
| Truck repairmen, experienced..... | do | .69 | .75 | 36 | 36 |
| Truck repairmen, helpers..... | do | .64 | .69 | 36 | 36 |
| Motor repairmen..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Wire shop: | | | | | |
| Wiremen, experienced..... | do | .71 | .77 | 36 | 36 |
| Wiremen, helpers..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Benchmen..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Air room: | | | | | |
| Air brake and pipe fitters, experienced..... | do | .64 | .69 | 36 | 36 |
| Air brake and pipe fitters, helpers..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Air valve repairmen, experienced..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Air valve repairmen, helpers..... | do | .575 | .62 | 36 | 36 |
| Air compressor machinist..... | do | .68 | .74 | 36 | 36 |
| Armature room: | | | | | |
| Armature winders, experienced..... | do | .76 | .83 | 36 | 36 |
| Controller repairers..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Benchmen..... | do | .60 | .65 | 36 | 36 |
| General miscellaneous: | | | | | |
| Laborers..... | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Delivery motormen..... | do | .64 | .69 | 36 | 36 |
| Delivery helpers..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Delivery and utility men..... | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Watchmen..... | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Grinders..... | do | .62 | .67 | 36 | 36 |
| Welding and grinding helpers..... | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Pavers..... | do | .725 | .79 | 36 | 36 |
| Mechanical department, general: | | | | | |
| Rip track: | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths..... | do | .77 | .84 | 36 | 36 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Carpenters' freight..... | do | .67 | .73 | 36 | 36 |
| Air-brake men..... | do | .64 | .69 | 36 | 36 |
| Chief car inspectors..... | do | .70 | .76 | 36 | 36 |
| Car inspectors..... | do | .68 | .74 | 36 | 36 |
| Laborers..... | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Interurban, maintenance-of-way, bridge and track force: | | | | | |
| Bridge and building men: | | | | | |
| Carpenters..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Carpenters' helpers..... | do | .54 | .58 | 36 | 36 |
| Painters..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Cement workers..... | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Laborers..... | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |

² Not reported.⁴ Hours per day.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, DECEMBER 1933 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

| Industry or occupation and locality | Date of change | Rate of wages | | Hours per week | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Before change | After change | Before change | After change |
| Street-railway workers, Portland, Oreg.—Contd. | | | | | |
| Mechanical department, general—Continued. | | | | | |
| Car houses: | | | | | |
| Head pitmen, electrical repairers and wheel grinders | Feb. 2 | <i>Per hour</i> \$0.64 | <i>Per hour</i> \$0.69 | 36 | 36 |
| Oilers, car spotters, trolley repairers and pitman's helpers | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Automatic air inspectors on passenger equipment | do | .64 | .69 | 36 | 36 |
| Carpenters | do | .66 | .72 | 36 | 36 |
| Head car washers | do | .60 | .65 | 36 | 36 |
| Car washers and cleaners and register men | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Laborers | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Garages: | | | | | |
| Automobile mechanics | do | .715 | .78 | 36 | 36 |
| Automobile mechanics' helpers | do | .60 | .65 | 36 | 36 |
| Head bus washer | do | .60 | .65 | 36 | 36 |
| Bus washers and cleaners | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 36 |
| Battery builders | do | (³) | .78 | 36 | 36 |
| Track force: | | | | | |
| Switch repairmen | do | .55 | .59 | 36 | 36 |
| Trackmen | do | .50 | .52 | 36 | 66 |
| Blacksmiths | do | .77 | .84 | 36 | 36 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers | do | .59 | .64 | 36 | 36 |
| Electric welders and cutters, experienced | do | .715 | .78 | 36 | 36 |
| Other occupations: | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass., window and general cleaners | Dec. 12 | .30-.60 | .60-.85 | 45 | 42 |
| San Francisco, Calif., sign painters | Jan. 16 | <i>Per day</i> 10.80 | <i>Per day</i> 9.00 | 40 | 35 |
| Municipal employees: | | | | | |
| Bend, Oreg. | Jan. 1 | (³) | (⁶) | 48 | 48 |
| Sumter, S.C. | Feb. 1 | (³) | (⁶) | 60 | 60 |

³ Not reported.⁶ 10 percent increase.

Hours and Earnings in the Women's Dress Industry in Connecticut

CONNECTICUT passed a minimum wage law in 1933 (see Monthly Labor Review, July 1933, p. 57) authorizing the State commissioner of labor to investigate any industry believed to be paying unfair and unreasonable wages to women and minors. The State labor department has recently made public a report upon hours and wages in the dress industry, based upon an inquiry made in accordance with the terms of this law.

General Conditions in the Industry

THE importance of the manufacture of women's clothing in the State has increased rapidly within recent years. Between 1919 and 1929 the number employed in it rose from about 2,000 to 3,000, and since 1929 the increase has been so rapid that in 1933 it was estimated that there were 3,000 employed in the manufacture of women's dresses alone. At the time this inquiry was undertaken there were about 72 dress manufacturers and contractors registered with the

labor department, most of them located in the southern part of the State, within a few hours' distance from New York City, the center of the dress industry. Most of the work done in Connecticut is for New York jobbers who send out goods to be made up by local contractors.

The dress contractors in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania until recently have not been organized and have had to bargain on an individual basis with the jobber. This fact, together with an increasing number of marginal producers who have recently entered the dress-contracting business, has resulted in cut-throat competition within the industry. An unorganized labor market has further intensified the chaotic conditions existing in the industry. In order to make even a nominal profit, it has been necessary for contractors to underbid competitors and to exploit labor.

The industry is highly seasonal in character, though the seasons are not sharply defined by natural limitations.

It is difficult to designate any single period as "busy" or "slack", as this varies with each shop, but generally speaking there was a 3-months' busy season sometime in the spring and early fall with a slight preholiday pick-up in December. Rarely can a worker count on more than 30 full weeks' work a year. Nor can workers count on any definite annual income.

Most of the workers in the industry in Connecticut are either Italian or of Italian descent. Very few under 16 years of age were found in the inquiry, but age records, where obtainable, showed a large proportion between the ages of 16 and 21.

Scope and Method of Inquiry

THE inquiry covered 33 dress shops selected at random, employing 1,800 women and girls, located in Stamford, Norwalk, New Haven, West Haven, New London, Bridgeport, and Hartford. The period covered was from January to June 1933. Data on hours and earnings were secured for 2 different weeks of this year, 1 in the busy season, usually in April or May, and 1 in the slack season, usually January. Actual weekly earnings for each worker, exclusive of foreladies, foremen, machinists, shipping and clerical employees, and all male employees, were taken directly from the pay rolls for the 2 weeks selected, and the number of hours worked by each employee was obtained when possible. In the smaller shops it was sometimes impossible to get full records of the time worked. This was especially true when employees were pieceworkers, as their working time varied with the amount of work on hand, and the employer, paying for the work done, had no incentive to keep any record of the time covered.

Hours and Earnings

TABLE 1 shows the number and percentage of the workers who, in each of the 2 weeks covered, were found in specified earnings groups:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF WORKERS IN SPECIFIED EARNINGS GROUPS IN CONNECTICUT IN 2 SELECTED WEEKS, 1933

| Earnings per week | Week in busy season | | Week in slack season | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Number in group | Percent of total workers | Number in group | Percent of total workers |
| Under \$5..... | 242 | 13.80 | 552 | 44.8 |
| \$5 and under \$10..... | 635 | 35.09 | 525 | 43.1 |
| \$10 and under \$15..... | 618 | 34.18 | 121 | 10.0 |
| \$15 and under \$20..... | 230 | 12.73 | 15 | 1.4 |
| \$20 and over..... | 75 | 4.20 | 8 | .7 |
| Total..... | 1,800 | 100.00 | 1,221 | 100.0 |

Even for the peak week of the busy season the earnings are low, more than one eighth of the group (13.8 percent) receiving less than \$5, and almost one half (practically 49 percent) earning under \$10. The figures for the week in the slack season show that the number of the workers had decreased by nearly one third (from 1,800 to 1,221), and that of this smaller group well over two fifths (44.8 percent) were earning under \$5 a week, while not far from nine tenths (87.9 percent) made less than \$10 a week.

Information on hours during the selected week of the busy season was obtained for 836 women. The average number of hours during the peak week was 50. Half the number of workers reported upon worked longer than this average; 96 women worked over the legal limit of 55 hours, and 50 were employed between 60 and 64 hours. Fifty women reported less than 35 hours of work during the busy week, their median earnings being \$4.

As would be expected, the average number of hours worked during the slack season in the industry shows a considerable decrease. For the week selected during this season, records of hours worked per week were secured for about 600 employees. Twenty-seven hours worked per week were the average number worked by these women during this period and the corresponding weekly earnings for this group were \$6.83, a drop of about 35 percent from the busy season. As contrasted with only 6 percent of the employees who worked 35 hours per week or under during the busy season, 68 percent of those employed during the slow season worked this number of hours.

The earnings of the various occupational groups varied widely as between the busy and the dull season, as shown in table 2:

TABLE 2.—MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION, REGARDLESS OF HOURS WORKED, IN CONNECTICUT DRESS INDUSTRY, 1933

| Occupation group | Week in busy season | | Week in slack season | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number of employees | Median earnings | Number of employees ¹ | Median earnings |
| Machine operators..... | 1,157 | \$11.39 | 821 | \$6.21 |
| Finishers..... | 343 | 7.02 | 222 | 3.42 |
| Pressers..... | 65 | 11.50 | 40 | 3.50 |
| Cleaners..... | 105 | 6.70 | 58 | 4.50 |
| All others..... | 130 | 8.00 | 79 | 6.81 |
| All occupations..... | 1,800 | 10.11 | 1,221 | 5.46 |

¹ Figures are as given in report.

Earnings varied also by the location and size of the shop. One unanticipated finding in this connection was that earnings ranged higher in the smaller than in the larger communities:

Thus the two cities with a population of less than 100,000 exhibited the highest median earnings for a slightly shorter number of hours per week [\$11.48 and \$12.36] of the seven communities surveyed. In the three larger cities of over 100,000 but less than 200,000 medians were \$8.06, \$8.74, and \$10.29, respectively. This differential between the smaller and larger cities may be due to the fact that workers of any skill at all were relatively much harder to obtain in the small communities.

As to size of establishment, the median weekly earnings were \$6.08 in shops having less than 25 employees, \$9.58 when the number of employees was 25 to 50, \$9.95 when the number was from 50 to 100 employees, and \$11.94 when employees numbered 100 and over. It is explained that many of the smaller establishments were marginal shops, operating on insufficient capital and practically unable to carry on at all unless they exploited their labor.

Weekly wages of \$2, \$3, and \$4 in these shops are not unusual. The larger shops of approximately 100 employees and over were usually in a stronger financial position and were competently managed. These shops appreciated the value of a stable skilled force, and attempted to keep labor turn-over low by paying wage rates slightly higher than those paid in most small shops. In addition, the larger plants usually worked more regularly than did the others, doing all the work of one or two jobbers. For although sometimes the larger concerns could not compete with the smaller by undercutting them in price, they usually could offer better service in finishing work on time and better quality of workmanship.

Conclusion and Recommendation

SUMMING up the findings of the report, the conclusion is reached that action under the minimum wage law is highly desirable.

The essential conclusion of this report is that wages paid for hours worked in the dress industry are oppressive for a large enough number of women to be of vital concern to the State. Conclusive evidence of this lies in the following facts: (1) Average weekly earnings during the season of full-time operation amount only to \$10.11—half of the total number of employees in the industry earned less than this amount and half earned more, but only 4 percent earned more than \$20. (2) Hours of work were excessively long compared with standards currently accepted. The average number of hours worked per week during this season was 50, with 11 percent of those employed working over the legal limit of 55 hours and 6 percent between 60 and 64 hours. (3) Due to the highly seasonal nature of the industry, employees in general cannot count on more than 30 weeks of full-time work during the year. This obviously reduces annual earnings to a point where they are insufficient to provide the basic necessities to sustain life.

The single most important factor responsible for these conditions is the lack of organization within the industry which has led to a fierce and unrestrained competitive struggle. Recent mushroom growth of marginal shops has intensified, and in all likelihood will continue to aggravate, the unstable organization of the industry, unless additional safeguards are given to both employers and employees who desire to maintain high standards.

It is recommended, therefore, that immediate remedial action be taken by the State under the minimum wage law enacted during the 1933 session of the State legislature.

Wages in the Philippines, 1932

IN TABLE 1 the number and percentage of workers in various industrial and commercial establishments in the Philippines are given separately for the city of Manila and for the Provinces by wage groups. This table and also table 3 are taken from the Statistical Handbook of the Philippine Islands, 1932.

TABLE 1.—DAILY WAGES IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF MANILA AND PROVINCES OF THE PHILIPPINES DURING 1932
[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

| Locality and wage group | Number of adult wage earners | | | Percent of total wage earners |
|---|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | |
| <i>City of Manila</i> | | | | |
| 1 peso and under (\$0.50 and under)..... | 10, 898 | 6, 736 | ¹ 17, 648 | 44. 2 |
| Over 1 to 1.50 pesos (over \$0.50 to \$0.75)..... | 11, 211 | 1, 368 | 12, 579 | 31. 5 |
| Over 1.50 to 2 pesos (over \$0.75 to \$1.00)..... | 4, 537 | 107 | 4, 644 | 11. 6 |
| Over 2 to 2.50 pesos (over \$1.00 to \$1.25)..... | 2, 330 | 19 | 2, 349 | 5. 9 |
| Over 2.50 to 3 pesos (over \$1.25 to \$1.50)..... | 951 | 12 | 963 | 2. 4 |
| Over 3 to 3.50 pesos (over \$1.50 to \$1.75)..... | 720 | 3 | 723 | 1. 8 |
| Over 3.50 to 4 pesos (over \$1.75 to \$2.00)..... | 396 | 7 | 403 | 1. 0 |
| Over 4 pesos (over \$2.00)..... | 591 | 7 | 598 | 1. 5 |
| Total..... | 31, 634 | 8, 259 | ¹ 39, 907 | 100. 0 |
| <i>Provinces</i> | | | | |
| 1 peso and under (\$0.50 and under)..... | 12, 924 | 149 | 13, 073 | 53. 9 |
| Over 1 to 1.50 pesos (over \$0.50 to \$0.75)..... | 6, 290 | 19 | 6, 309 | 26. 0 |
| Over 1.50 to 2 pesos (over \$0.75 to \$1.00)..... | 1, 759 | — | 1, 759 | 7. 3 |
| Over 2 to 2.50 pesos (over \$1.00 to \$1.25)..... | 1, 247 | 2 | 1, 249 | 5. 2 |
| Over 2.50 to 3 pesos (over \$1.25 to \$1.50)..... | 820 | — | 820 | 3. 4 |
| Over 3 to 3.50 pesos (over \$1.50 to \$1.75)..... | 516 | — | 516 | 2. 1 |
| Over 3.50 to 4 pesos (over \$1.75 to \$2.00)..... | 202 | — | 202 | . 8 |
| Over 4 pesos (over \$2.00)..... | 315 | — | 315 | 1. 3 |
| Total..... | 24, 073 | 170 | 24, 243 | 100. 0 |

¹ Includes 14 minors.

The regular working hours in nearly all factories are 8 to 9 a day, and less on Saturdays. Many establishments in 1932 were working on part time as a result of the business depression.

Table 2 presents the average daily wages of agricultural laborers in the Province of the Philippine Islands, 1932, by sex.¹

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN THE PROVINCES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1932 BY SEX
[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

| Sex | Number of laborers | Average daily wage | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | Pesos | United States currency |
| Adults: | | | |
| Males..... | 795, 578 | 0. 58 | \$0. 29 |
| Females..... | 325, 087 | . 38 | . 19 |
| Minors: | | | |
| Males..... | 231, 667 | . 36 | . 18 |
| Females..... | 118, 587 | . 27 | . 14 |

¹ Philippine Islands. Department of the Interior and Labor. Bureau of Labor. Twenty-fourth annual report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1932, p. 31. (Unpublished.)

The average salaries of the regular permanent personnel of the Philippine civil service, 1928 to 1932, are recorded in table 3:

TABLE 3.—SALARIES IN REGULAR AND PERMANENT PERSONNEL OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE, 1928 TO 1932

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

| Year | Officers and employees | | | Average salaries | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | Americans | Filipinos | Total | Americans | | Filipinos | |
| | | | | Pesos | United States currency | Pesos | United States currency |
| 1928..... | 494 | 19,606 | 20,100 | 4,298.25 | \$2,149.13 | 1,279.20 | \$639.60 |
| 1929..... | 471 | 20,332 | 20,803 | 4,471.75 | 2,235.88 | 1,283.98 | 641.99 |
| 1930..... | 456 | 21,248 | 21,704 | 4,502.06 | 2,251.03 | 1,241.75 | 620.88 |
| 1931..... | 446 | 21,720 | 22,166 | 4,418.64 | 2,209.32 | 1,285.09 | 642.60 |
| 1932..... | 427 | 21,823 | 22,250 | 4,342.00 | 2,171.00 | 1,280.00 | 640.00 |

Adjustments of Wage Complaints by Philippine Bureau of Labor, 1928 to 1932

THE table below records the activities of the Philippine Bureau of Labor in 1928 to 1932 in adjusting claims and complaints with reference to unpaid wages and certain other labor difficulties coming within the jurisdiction of that office:¹

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS AND COMPLAINTS BY PHILIPPINE BUREAU OF LABOR, 1928 TO 1932

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

| Year | Number of claims and complaints | Number of claimants and complainants | Adjustment | | Amount collected | |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Favorable | Unfavorable | Pesos | United States currency |
| 1928..... | 923 | 2,146 | 511 | 412 | 22,912.21 | \$11,456.11 |
| 1929..... | 956 | 1,630 | 560 | 396 | 22,611.79 | 11,305.89 |
| 1930..... | 1,125 | 2,172 | 575 | 550 | 18,967.94 | 9,483.97 |
| 1931..... | 1,099 | 2,177 | 526 | 573 | 21,509.75 | 10,754.88 |
| 1932..... | 919 | 1,734 | 368 | 551 | 14,858.32 | 7,429.16 |
| Total..... | 5,022 | 9,859 | 2,540 | 2,482 | 100,860.01 | 50,430.01 |

Wages in Puerto Rico, 1931-32

THE accompanying wage data are taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1931-32. That official comments upon the inadequacy of these statistics and at the same time calls attention to his department's improved wage tabulations for the sugar factories, which include

¹ Philippine Islands. Department of the Interior and Labor. Bureau of Labor. Twenty-fourth annual report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1932, p. 21. (Unpublished.)

average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week.¹

Table 1 gives three types of daily wages in the building trades in San Juan during the year covered by the report.

TABLE 1.—DAILY WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN SAN JUAN, IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

| Occupation | Types of daily wages | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | \$2. 00 | \$3. 00 | \$4. 50 |
| Carpenters..... | \$2. 00 | \$3. 00 | \$4. 50 |
| Helpers..... | . 81 | 1. 35 | 1. 85 |
| Masons..... | 2. 00 | 3. 15 | 4. 50 |
| Masters..... | 2. 50 | 4. 00 | 6. 00 |
| Painters..... | 1. 50 | 2. 50 | 3. 50 |

In table 2 the daily wages of men and women working on various plantations and in fruit canning and packing are recorded for certain municipalities in Puerto Rico during 1931-32:

TABLE 2.—DAILY WAGES ON COFFEE, FRUIT, AND TOBACCO PLANTATIONS AND IN FRUIT CANNING AND PACKING IN SPECIFIED PUERTO RICAN MUNICIPALITIES,* 1931-32, BY SEX

| Industry and municipality | Types of daily wages | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Men | | | Women | | |
| Coffee plantations: | | | | | | |
| Adjuntas..... | \$0. 19 | \$0. 35 | \$0. 50 | \$0. 19 | \$0. 25 | \$0. 30 |
| Guayanilla..... | . 40 | . 50 | . 60 | . 12 | . 14 | . 15 |
| Las Marias..... | . 30 | . 40 | . 60 | . 15 | . 30 | . 40 |
| Maricao..... | . 15 | . 40 | . 60 | . 10 | . 25 | . 40 |
| Penuelas..... | | . 50 | . 60 | | . 15 | . 16 |
| San German..... | . 40 | . 50 | . 60 | | . 16 | . 18 |
| Fruit canning: | | | | | | |
| Bayamon..... | . 70 | 1. 25 | 2. 00 | . 28 | . 70 | . 90 |
| Rio Piedras..... | . 90 | 1. 30 | 2. 25 | . 56 | . 64 | . 72 |
| Fruit packing: | | | | | | |
| Bayamon..... | . 50 | 1. 00 | 1. 50 | . 40 | . 50 | . 75 |
| Fruit plantations: | | | | | | |
| Aracibo..... | . 59 | . 75 | 1. 35 | | | . 45 |
| Bayamon..... | . 40 | . 65 | 1. 00 | | . 40 | . 60 |
| Cidra..... | . 70 | . 80 | 1. 00 | | . 35 | . 40 |
| Corozal..... | . 60 | . 75 | 1. 10 | | . 40 | . 50 |
| Dorado..... | . 60 | . 80 | 1. 00 | | . 50 | . 60 |
| Manati..... | . 54 | . 65 | . 80 | | | |
| Toa Alto..... | . 40 | . 80 | 1. 00 | | | . 50 |
| Toa Baja..... | . 75 | . 80 | . 90 | | . 30 | . 35 |
| Tobacco plantations: | | | | | | |
| Aguas Buenas..... | . 40 | . 45 | . 50 | . 30 | . 35 | . 40 |
| Caquas..... | . 40 | . 60 | . 75 | . 30 | . 35 | . 40 |
| Isabela..... | . 50 | . 60 | . 70 | | . 35 | . 40 |

* For which 150 or more workers were reported in the industry listed.

¹ Published in part in the Monthly Labor Review, October 1933, p. 946.

Table 3 shows three types of daily wages in Puerto Rican cigar factories and tobacco shops visited by labor agents in 1931-32:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DAILY WAGES IN PUERTO RICAN CIGAR FACTORIES AND TOBACCO STRIPPING SHOPS, 1931-32, BY OCCUPATIONS

| Occupation | Number of workers | | Types of daily wages | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Men | Women | Men | | | Women | | |
| Cigar factories: | | | | | | | | |
| Assorters..... | 10 | 34 | \$1.00 | \$2.10 | \$3.33 | \$1.28 | \$1.64 | \$2.00 |
| Band counters..... | 2 | | .50 | .66 | | | | |
| Bunchers..... | 7 | 15 | 1.62 | 1.90 | 1.92 | .67 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| Carpenters..... | 8 | | 2.26 | 2.60 | 3.00 | | | |
| Casing..... | 17 | | .58 | 1.50 | 2.75 | | | |
| Cigar binders..... | | 51 | | | | .30 | 1.00 | 1.42 |
| Cigarmakers..... | 1,522 | 514 | .33 | 1.50 | 2.62 | .29 | 1.25 | 1.83 |
| Cleaners..... | 3 | 3 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.16 | 1.25 | |
| Cutters..... | 10 | | .52 | 1.75 | | | | |
| Delivery clerks..... | 8 | | .65 | .76 | 1.00 | | | |
| Filleters..... | | 30 | | | | .87 | 1.10 | 1.34 |
| Foremen..... | 29 | 4 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 6.00 | 4.16 | 4.33 | 4.50 |
| Selectors..... | 4 | | 1.08 | 1.50 | 2.00 | | | |
| Mechanics..... | 37 | | 1.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | | | |
| Miscellaneous labor..... | 82 | 39 | .50 | 1.25 | 3.50 | .25 | 1.05 | 2.00 |
| Packers..... | | 12 | | | | .84 | 1.25 | 1.70 |
| Revisers..... | 13 | 1 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | | |
| Strippers..... | 1 | 221 | .33 | | | .25 | 1.02 | 1.41 |
| Tobacco-stripping shops: | | | | | | | | |
| Casing..... | 142 | | .60 | 1.10 | 1.66 | | | |
| Chauffeurs..... | 11 | | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | | | |
| Delivery clerks..... | 5 | | .58 | 1.00 | 1.50 | | | |
| Driers..... | 458 | 466 | .50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | .30 | .65 | 1.00 |
| Fillers..... | 95 | 223 | .75 | 1.25 | 1.60 | .45 | .75 | 1.10 |
| Foremen..... | 140 | | .75 | 2.00 | 4.16 | | | |
| Miscellaneous labor..... | 541 | 171 | .50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | .50 | .90 | 1.25 |
| Packers..... | 33 | 9 | .60 | 1.25 | 1.83 | .90 | | |
| Porters..... | 19 | | .58 | 1.14 | 1.66 | | | |
| Pressmen..... | 33 | | .50 | 1.00 | 1.10 | | | |
| Revisers..... | 32 | 70 | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | .70 | 1.00 | 1.15 |
| Selectors..... | 2 | 136 | .50 | | | .50 | .70 | .90 |
| Stowers..... | 54 | 8 | .60 | .80 | 1.00 | .60 | .75 | |
| Strippers..... | | 10,467 | | | | .25 | .83 | 1.50 |
| Timekeepers..... | 30 | | .66 | 1.50 | 3.00 | | | |
| Watchmen..... | 25 | | .50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | | | |
| Weighers..... | 24 | | .75 | 1.00 | 1.30 | | | |

Typ
taking

TABLE 4

Bakeries
Barber s
Bay rum
Biscuit f
Button
Chewing
Cigar fa
Cigarette
Coffee, l
Coffee, f
Confect
Dairies.
Dressin
Electric
Fertilize
Foundr
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Types of daily wages in specified Puerto Rican industrial undertakings,² by sex, in 1931-32 are given in table 4:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DAILY WAGES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN PUERTO RICO, 1931-32, BY SEX

| Industry | Number of establishments inspected | Number of workers ¹ | | Types of daily wages | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Men | Women | Men | | | Women | | |
| Bakeries..... | 193 | 1,085 | 3 | \$0.33 | \$1.50 | \$4.00 | \$0.50 | \$0.76 | \$1.66 |
| Barber shops..... | 493 | 649 | | .50 | 1.50 | 3.33 | | | |
| Bay rum, medicines, and perfumes..... | 14 | 57 | 54 | .25 | 1.00 | 2.00 | .25 | .50 | 1.05 |
| Biscuit factories..... | 9 | 112 | | .50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| Button factories..... | 1 | 187 | 115 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | .65 | .98 | 1.61 |
| Chewing tobacco factories..... | 24 | 37 | 158 | .40 | 1.00 | 2.00 | .15 | .30 | .60 |
| Cigar factories..... | 342 | 1,753 | 924 | .33 | 1.50 | 5.00 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| Cigarette factories..... | 1 | 69 | 49 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.16 | .50 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| Coffee, polishing and selecting..... | 7 | 39 | 87 | .75 | 1.33 | 2.00 | .20 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Coffee, roasting and grinding..... | 24 | 124 | 6 | .50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | | .41 | .50 |
| Confectioneries..... | 71 | 182 | 14 | .25 | 1.00 | 3.33 | .34 | .80 | 1.66 |
| Dairies..... | 53 | 236 | | .50 | 1.00 | 1.66 | | | |
| Dressmaking shops..... | 181 | 25 | 750 | .41 | 1.00 | 2.18 | .25 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Electric plants..... | 11 | 277 | 6 | .40 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 1.66 | 2.16 | 2.50 |
| Fertilizer factories..... | 5 | 163 | 2 | 1.20 | 1.75 | 2.40 | | 2.00 | 3.75 |
| Foundries..... | 4 | 310 | 3 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.50 | | .19 | 2.00 |
| Furniture manufacture..... | 5 | 141 | | .60 | 2.00 | 3.33 | | | |
| Hat factories..... | 7 | 181 | 254 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.90 | .52 | 1.36 | 2.50 |
| Ice plants..... | 32 | 229 | 4 | .40 | 1.00 | 2.33 | .50 | .66 | 1.16 |
| Laundries..... | 139 | 214 | 242 | .50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | .37 | .80 | 1.16 |
| Mechanic and automobile repair shops..... | 105 | 608 | | .50 | 2.50 | 5.00 | | | |
| Men's clothing factories..... | 26 | 82 | 886 | .50 | 2.00 | 5.00 | .25 | 1.00 | 1.94 |
| Men's shirt factories..... | 2 | 8 | 197 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 5.00 | .50 | 1.00 | 1.54 |
| Printing shops..... | 58 | 452 | 36 | .50 | 2.00 | 5.87 | .50 | 1.66 | 3.33 |
| Shoe-repairing shops..... | 563 | 737 | 2 | .50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | | | .50 |
| Vermicelli and macaroni..... | 6 | 51 | 49 | .50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | .50 | .80 | 1.00 |

¹ Exclusive of minors.

Home Work

IN ORDER to ascertain the industrial conditions of those employed by shops in Puerto Rico to do work—mainly embroidery and thread pulling—in their homes, the agents of the Island Department of Labor visited 529 homes, most of which were in the rural zone. It was found that a considerable number of women worked more than 8 hours per day at an average daily wage of 18 cents. With this pittance they had to meet their own expenses and the expenses of one or more dependents, including house rent.

² Wages in Puerto Rico in the needlework industry in 1932-33 were published in the Monthly Labor Review, June 1933, p. 1390.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1932 and 1933

THE following statistics are taken from a report on Wages and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1929, 1932, and 1933, published as a supplement to the January 1934 issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (Ottawa):

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOR IN CANADA, 1923-33

[1913=100]

| Industry | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Building trades ¹ | 166.4 | 169.7 | 170.4 | 172.1 | 179.3 | 185.6 | 197.5 | 203.2 | 195.7 | 178.2 | 158.0 |
| Metal trades ² | 174.0 | 175.5 | 175.4 | 177.4 | 178.1 | 180.1 | 184.6 | 186.6 | 182.9 | 174.7 | 169.2 |
| Printing trades ³ | 188.9 | 191.9 | 192.8 | 193.3 | 195.0 | 198.3 | 202.3 | 203.3 | 205.1 | 194.2 | 184.3 |
| Electric railways ⁴ | 186.2 | 186.4 | 187.8 | 188.4 | 189.9 | 194.1 | 198.6 | 199.4 | ⁵ 198.6 | ⁶ 191.1 | 182.7 |
| Steam railways ⁶ | 186.4 | 186.4 | 186.4 | 186.4 | 198.4 | 198.4 | 204.3 | 204.3 | ⁷ 199.2 | 183.9 | 179.7 |
| Coal mining ⁸ | 197.8 | 192.4 | 167.6 | 167.4 | 167.9 | 168.9 | 168.9 | 169.4 | 169.4 | 164.0 | 161.9 |
| Simple average | 183.3 | 183.7 | 180.1 | 180.8 | 184.8 | 187.4 | 192.7 | 194.4 | ⁵ 191.8 | ⁵ 181.4 | 172.6 |
| Common factory labor | 181.7 | 183.2 | 186.3 | 187.3 | 187.7 | 187.1 | 187.8 | 188.2 | 183.4 | 173.6 | 168.1 |
| Miscellaneous factory trades ⁹ | 196.1 | 197.6 | 195.5 | 196.7 | 199.4 | 200.9 | 202.1 | 202.3 | 197.3 | 184.3 | 175.7 |
| Logging and sawmilling ⁹ | 170.4 | 183.1 | 178.7 | 180.8 | 182.8 | 184.3 | 185.6 | 183.9 | 163.0 | 141.3 | 121.7 |

¹ 8 trades from 1923 to 1926, 9 for 1927 to 1933; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1932, 33 cities for 1933.

² 5 trades from 1923 to 1926, 4 for 1927 to 1933.

³ 6 trades from 1923 to 1933.

⁴ 5 classes.

⁵ Revised; in last report index numbers for electric railways in 1931 and 1932 were on a daily wage basis instead of hourly basis as before; in 1933 hourly basis resumed. Figures on daily basis: 1931, 192.4; 1932, 180.7; 1933, 169.7.

⁶ 23 classes.

⁷ Including a 10 percent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.

⁸ 12 classes.

⁹ The number of samples (and industries) increased each year 1920 to 1930; machine operators, helpers etc., also included.

Motor-Bus Wages and Working Conditions in England

THE Railway Review (London), in its issue for January 5, 1934, reports that an agreement on wages and hours has been reached between the Ribble Motor Services, Ltd., on the one side and the national union of railwaymen and the transport and general workers' union on the other. The agreement is to be in force until September 30, 1934, and to continue thereafter until terminated by either side giving, subsequent to that date, 3 months' notice in writing to the head office of the other party or parties.

Drivers and conductors aged 21 and over are to be paid according to their length of service and the capacity of the vehicle on which they are employed. For drivers the scale ranges from 1s.1d. (26.4 cents)¹ per hour on busses seating up to 18 passengers to 1s.3d. (30.4 cents) per hour for the first 12 months of continuous service on vehicles seating more than 24, rising in the latter case to 1s.4¼d. (32.9 cents) per hour after 3 years' continuous service. For conductors the corresponding range is from 1s. (24.3 cents) to 1s.2d. (28.4 cents) per hour. Apparently men are not employed as drivers until they

¹ Conversions into United States currency on basis of shilling at par = 24.33 cents, penny = 2.03 cents.

reach 21, but conductors under 21 receive 8d. (16.2 cents) per hour at age 18, with an increase for each year of age until they reach the standard at 21. Rates are set for cleaners and greasers, and the amount which is to constitute a normal night's work is carefully specified. Hours, rest periods, and various working conditions affecting conductors and drivers are set out in detail.

Hours of Labor

THE following working conditions shall apply:

- a. A guaranteed week of 48 hours for grade A drivers and conductors, and a guaranteed week of 36 hours for grade B drivers and conductors, the guaranteed hours not to spread over more than 6 days.
- b. The regular staff to consist of 80 percent grade A and 20 percent grade B.
- c. No normal day to be less than 5 or more than 11 hours.
- d. Whenever practicable, and subject to it not operating against the company's interests in the view of the officials of the company concerned, a grade B employee shall take up the duties of a grade A man who is unable for any reason to appear for the duty.
- e. Duty schedules shall be posted as early as possible, and the company will be prepared to consider representations thereon.
- f. The scheduled duties shall include walking time and signing on and off times appropriate to each depot.

Lodging Allowance

MEN who work services which necessitate their being away from home overnight, shall receive added payment of 4s.6d. (\$1.10) per night.

Overtime and Rest Days

THE following rates and conditions apply for overtime or rest day duties:

- a. Time and a quarter for all time in excess of 54 hours in any one week.
- b. The rest day to be scheduled at least 1 week in advance whenever possible.
- c. In the event of a man being called out to work on his rest day, he shall be guaranteed a day of not less than 5 hours, and shall not be called upon more than twice to complete such 5 hours.

Holidays

- a. THAT the dates on which drivers and conductors entitled to holidays shall take these holidays shall be balloted for, so that the holidays may commence about May 1 in each year.
- b. All drivers and conductors who have been in the regular employ of the company since October 1 in the preceding year shall be entitled to holiday, and their names shall be included in the draw.
- c. If they have been in the regular employ of the company since May 1 of the preceding year, they shall be entitled to 48 hours' pay when taking their holiday, but if they have come into the regular employ of the company since May 1 but before October 1, they shall be entitled to 36 hours' pay when taking their holiday; this holiday pay shall be irrespective of the grade in which the men are working either at the time they are drawn for holiday or at the time they take their holiday.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

February 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 16 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on public-works projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in February 1934

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in February 1934 with January 1934 and February 1933

FACTORY employment showed a gain of 6.1 percent in February as compared with January 1934 and factory pay rolls increased 12.6 percent over the month interval. Comparing the index of employment in February 1934 with the index in February 1933, there was an increase of 27.8 percent in employment over the year interval. A similar comparison of the pay-roll indexes in these two months shows a gain of 52.7 percent over the year interval.

The index of employment in February 1934 was 73.5, as compared with 69.3 in January 1934, 70.1 in December 1933, and 57.5 in February 1933; the pay-roll index in February 1934 was 55.6, as compared with 49.4 in January 1934, 49.8 in December 1933, and 36.4 in February 1933. The 12-month average for 1926 equals 100.

These changes in employment and pay rolls in February 1934 are based on returns supplied by 18,101 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,273,694 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest February 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$62,468,826. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover approximately 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

While increases in both employment and pay roll are customary in February, denoting a resumption of more regular plant operation after the usual January shut-down for inventory and repairs, the increases

in February in each of the preceding 11 years have not been as pronounced as the gains shown in the current year. The increases in employment in February over the preceding 11 years average 1.4 percent and the average increase in pay rolls over the same interval 4.7 percent.

The gain of 6.1 percent in factory employment in February of the current year represents the reemployment of more than 373,000 workers over the month interval and the increase of 12.6 percent in pay rolls represents an additional \$13,500,000 disbursed in weekly wages to factory wage earners.

Comparing the indexes of employment and pay rolls in February 1934 with March 1933, the low point reached in employment and pay rolls, there was an increase of 33.4 percent in employment over the 11-month interval and an increase of 66.5 percent in pay rolls.

Only 12 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau failed to show increased employment in February as compared with January and only 10 industries failed to show increased pay rolls over the month interval. The increases in both employment and pay roll were general throughout the 14 groups of manufacturing industries, although in the food group, the large seasonal decreases in the beet-sugar industry combined with smaller losses in the butter, ice cream, and slaughtering industries offset the increases reported in the 5 remaining industries and resulted in net decreases of 0.6 percent in employment and 0.4 percent in pay rolls in this group. The remaining 13 groups of manufacturing industries reported increases in both employment and pay rolls in February as compared with January. In these 13 groups, the most pronounced gains were shown in the transportation equipment group (18.9 percent in employment and 36.3 percent in pay rolls). The gains of 21.3 percent in employment and 41.1 percent in pay rolls in the automobile industry were largely accountable for the sharp increases shown in the group totals. The tobacco group showed a gain of 14.3 percent in employment between January and February, the cigar and cigarette industry in this group reporting a gain of 15.8 percent in employment and the chewing and smoking tobacco industry a gain of 5.7 percent. The leather and textile groups reported increases in employment of 9.1 percent each. In the former group, the boot and shoe industry reported a seasonal increase of 10.9 percent in employment and the leather industry reported a gain of 2.4 percent while in the textile group each of the 14 industries surveyed reported substantial gains. The increases of 16.3 percent in the women's clothing, 14.2 percent in the millinery, and 11.5 percent in the men's clothing industries were seasonal. Other increases of importance in this group were shown in silk and rayon goods, 14.2 percent; knit goods, 10.1 percent; woolen and worsted goods, 8.6 percent; and cotton goods, 5.1 percent. The stone-clay-

glass group reported a gain of 4.9 percent in employment from January to February. Four of the five industries in this group reported gains: cement, 15.2 percent; glass, 6.8 percent; pottery, 4.2 percent; and brick, tile, and terra cotta, 3.4 percent. The marble, slate, and granite industry reported a seasonal loss of 9.4 percent in employment over the month interval. The iron and steel *group* reported a gain of 4.8 percent in employment from January to February. With the exception of the cast-iron pipe industry in which employment showed a slight decline, each of the 13 industries composing this group reported increased employment. The most pronounced percentage gains were in the plumbers' supplies industry (29.1 percent) and in the stove industry (16.1 percent). The iron and steel *industry* showed a gain of 3.5 percent in employment and 11.8 percent in pay rolls. The level of employment in the nonferrous metals group in February was 4.7 percent above the January level, each of the 8 industries surveyed in this group reporting gains. In the machinery group, in which employment increased 4.4 percent over the month interval, the agricultural implement and machine-tool industries reported gains of 14.9 percent and 15 percent, respectively. These 2 increases indicate the placing of orders for farm and machine-shop equipment and continue the expansion which began in the machine-tool industry in May of last year and in agricultural implements in June and which has continued regularly each month since those dates. The lumber products group reported a gain in employment of 3.3 percent, the millwork industry reporting the largest gain in this group (8.5 percent). The increases in employment in the remaining 4 groups were as follows: rubber products, 3.1 percent; chemicals, 2.9 percent; railroad repair shops, 1 percent; and paper and printing, 0.8 percent.

Only 4 of the 89 industries surveyed failed to show a gain in employment in February 1934 as compared with February 1933, and only 3 industries reported decreased pay rolls over the year interval. Fourteen of the 89 industries reported gains of 50 percent or more in employment over the 12-month period.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both January and February 1934 in the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest February 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in February, the percentages of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay rolls in February 1934.

The monthly percentages of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly pay roll reported in identical establishments for the 2 months considered. The percentages of

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change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The percentages of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups, and in the totals are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1934 WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933

| Industry | Estab-lish-ments reporting in both Janu-ary and Febru-ary 1934 | Employment | | | Pay-roll totals | | | Index num-bers February 1934 (average 1926=100) | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | Number on pay roll Febru-ary 1934 | Percent of change | | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Febru-ary 1934 | Percent of change | | Em-ploy-ment | Pay-roll totals |
| | | | Janu-ary to Febru-ary 1934 | Febru-ary 1933 to Febru-ary 1934 | | Janu-ary to Febru-ary 1934 | Febru-ary 1933 to Febru-ary 1934 | | |
| Food and kindred prod-ucts | 2,985 | 268,044 | - .6 | +19.9 | \$5,682,300 | - .4 | +28.8 | 92.8 | 77.4 |
| Baking | 961 | 66,179 | +1.9 | +13.6 | 1,464,074 | +3.2 | +17.7 | 87.5 | 73.1 |
| Beverages | 394 | 21,690 | + .7 | +118.8 | 605,672 | + .6 | +150.5 | 141.8 | 124.5 |
| Butter | 274 | 4,326 | -2.9 | +7.6 | 91,173 | - .4 | +3.9 | 95.8 | 71.5 |
| Confectionery | 288 | 34,109 | +6.2 | +7.9 | 527,245 | +4.9 | +27.4 | 81.5 | 67.0 |
| Flour | 397 | 17,101 | +2.9 | +19.8 | 351,695 | +2.2 | +25.4 | 97.0 | 77.6 |
| Ice cream | 351 | 9,082 | -1.4 | +4.4 | 223,951 | -2.3 | +4.1 | 64.4 | 48.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 244 | 103,649 | -1.0 | +23.0 | 2,153,701 | -3.9 | +33.5 | 104.1 | 88.0 |
| Sugar, beet | 62 | 2,988 | -73.5 | -30.1 | 75,828 | -56.7 | -6.8 | 34.3 | 31.3 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 14 | 8,920 | +8.4 | +15.7 | 188,961 | +13.5 | +12.1 | 85.7 | 64.7 |
| Textiles and their prod-ucts | 3,226 | 769,077 | +9.1 | +20.9 | 11,699,238 | +18.6 | +48.9 | 87.2 | 68.2 |
| Fabrics | 1,945 | 633,665 | +7.6 | +26.7 | 9,368,896 | +15.7 | +55.9 | 93.1 | 75.0 |
| Carpets and rugs | 28 | 17,164 | +4.1 | +47.0 | 274,105 | -3.5 | +92.1 | 72.9 | 48.4 |
| Cotton goods | 687 | 316,055 | +5.1 | +36.9 | 4,103,660 | +8.1 | +79.4 | 101.7 | 86.1 |
| Cotton small wares | 115 | 11,364 | +17.4 | +23.9 | 185,394 | +24.2 | +42.4 | 98.9 | 80.9 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 149 | 42,905 | +7.9 | +25.1 | 823,950 | +18.8 | +34.9 | 97.8 | 76.5 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 31 | 7,119 | +5.1 | +14.7 | 147,233 | +15.7 | +45.3 | 76.3 | 53.9 |
| Knit goods | 444 | 113,792 | +10.1 | +13.7 | 1,791,509 | +38.7 | +47.9 | 90.6 | 74.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 252 | 56,842 | +14.2 | +18.1 | 863,964 | +24.8 | +56.7 | 70.4 | 57.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 239 | 68,424 | +8.6 | +20.6 | 1,179,081 | +13.2 | +32.4 | 94.4 | 75.6 |
| Wearing apparel | 1,281 | 135,412 | +14.2 | +6.4 | 2,330,342 | +26.9 | +33.3 | 73.1 | 54.8 |
| Clothing, men's | 421 | 66,594 | +11.5 | +10.0 | 1,132,983 | +24.2 | +36.8 | 75.0 | 53.5 |
| Clothing, women's | 507 | 30,021 | +16.3 | +3.5 | 624,655 | +32.1 | +33.4 | 71.9 | 56.3 |
| Corsets and allied gar-ments | 29 | 5,528 | +7.4 | + .4 | 90,027 | +17.2 | +13.8 | 103.0 | 91.8 |
| Men's furnishings | 79 | 7,900 | +30.0 | -1.9 | 107,699 | +50.1 | +26.6 | 62.1 | 42.8 |
| Millinery | 125 | 8,356 | +14.2 | +4.9 | 161,022 | +22.6 | +22.7 | 75.5 | 53.0 |
| Shirts and collars | 120 | 17,013 | +16.9 | +9.6 | 213,956 | +24.5 | +49.9 | 63.8 | 51.7 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 1,355 | 396,948 | +4.8 | +36.6 | 7,314,226 | +11.5 | +86.1 | 70.1 | 45.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 53 | 8,499 | +5.1 | +35.4 | 156,175 | +13.1 | +82.5 | 82.7 | 59.5 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 43 | 7,079 | -1.9 | +57.3 | 102,182 | -3.5 | +96.4 | 36.8 | 22.0 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 135 | 11,536 | +5.1 | +25.8 | 220,057 | +8.7 | +41.5 | 74.6 | 53.2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 67 | 7,968 | +5.0 | +76.1 | 169,415 | +15.1 | +169.9 | 90.5 | 67.2 |
| Hardware | 85 | 31,890 | +6.9 | +43.1 | 568,435 | +12.0 | +87.5 | 70.1 | 43.5 |
| Iron and steel | 203 | 242,737 | +3.5 | +38.1 | 4,519,925 | +11.8 | +101.3 | 73.2 | 47.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 72 | 7,407 | +29.1 | +17.8 | 112,131 | +41.9 | +32.8 | 64.2 | 34.4 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 84 | 17,901 | +3.4 | +5.2 | 346,446 | +3.8 | +33.5 | 36.6 | 24.3 |
| Stoves | 167 | 21,466 | +16.1 | +50.7 | 378,438 | +29.0 | +69.8 | 64.8 | 39.4 |

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1934 WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933—Continued

| Industry | Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Janu- ary and Febru- ary 1934 | Employment | | | Pay-roll totals | | | Index num- bers February 1934 (average 1926=100) | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|------------------------|
| | | Number on pay roll Febru- ary 1934 | Percent of change | | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change | | Em- ploy- ment | Pay- roll totals |
| | | | Janu- ary to Febru- ary 1934 | Febru- ary 1933 to Febru- ary 1934 | | Janu- ary to Febru- ary 1934 | Febru- ary 1933 to Febru- ary 1934 | | |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery —Continued. | | | | | | | | | |
| Structural and orna- mental metal work | 194 | 15,796 | +2.3 | +32.4 | \$278,179 | +5.0 | +77.0 | 49.4 | 30.8 |
| Tin cans and other tin- ware | 56 | 8,402 | + .6 | +14.5 | 157,358 | — .8 | +20.9 | 80.5 | 48.0 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 123 | 8,648 | +3.3 | +45.6 | 162,461 | +6.7 | +90.5 | 86.2 | 58.3 |
| Wirework | 73 | 7,619 | + .9 | +40.3 | 143,024 | + .9 | +71.5 | 125.0 | 100.5 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equip- ment | 1,809 | 347,698 | +4.4 | +47.2 | 6,959,215 | +8.6 | +78.3 | 64.6 | 45.3 |
| Agricultural implements | 73 | 12,164 | +14.9 | +81.9 | 237,081 | +16.0 | +129.6 | 54.4 | 49.6 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculat- ing machines | 28 | 15,435 | +2.3 | +45.0 | 368,474 | —2.9 | +65.6 | 90.6 | 70.7 |
| Electrical machinery, ap- paratus, and supplies .. | 284 | 103,998 | +2.4 | +32.5 | 2,002,573 | +6.9 | +52.1 | 61.5 | 46.1 |
| Engines, turbines, trac- tors, and water wheels .. | 95 | 24,403 | +5.3 | +63.0 | 539,109 | +7.5 | +84.2 | 65.2 | 45.5 |
| Foundry and machine- shop products | 1,066 | 118,824 | +4.8 | +43.7 | 2,338,963 | +9.9 | +83.8 | 60.8 | 39.7 |
| Machine tools | 155 | 18,942 | +15.0 | +94.2 | 449,266 | +21.9 | +142.0 | 60.2 | 45.5 |
| Radios and phonographs | 40 | 29,522 | —2.3 | +95.5 | 515,610 | +1.4 | +85.9 | 121.0 | 84.6 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 57 | 11,064 | +4.2 | +56.0 | 236,882 | +5.4 | +97.2 | 85.8 | 64.5 |
| Typewriters and supplies | 11 | 13,346 | +6.1 | +77.0 | 271,257 | +12.5 | +153.4 | 95.2 | 75.5 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 609 | 99,448 | +4.7 | +35.0 | 1,861,544 | +9.6 | +64.8 | 68.6 | 50.1 |
| Aluminum manufactures | 22 | 6,292 | +2.1 | +28.5 | 116,274 | +19.9 | +44.6 | 61.4 | 42.8 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 208 | 36,154 | +2.6 | +39.2 | 703,151 | +6.6 | +83.0 | 67.8 | 48.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices .. | 27 | 9,344 | +10.1 | +36.1 | 167,968 | +20.9 | +88.8 | 51.7 | 42.1 |
| Jewelry | 122 | 7,567 | +9.8 | +19.5 | 139,574 | +12.6 | +38.4 | 41.6 | 29.2 |
| Lighting equipment | 50 | 3,490 | +4.1 | +40.0 | 63,872 | +7.5 | +52.5 | 84.7 | 61.6 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 55 | 8,752 | +4.0 | +29.5 | 167,924 | +7.8 | +59.4 | 76.0 | 50.7 |
| Smelting and refining— copper, lead, and zinc .. | 27 | 10,960 | +4.0 | +54.9 | 208,021 | +5.6 | +63.1 | 86.6 | 57.1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 98 | 16,889 | +9.7 | +17.5 | 294,760 | +16.4 | +55.2 | 71.1 | 55.7 |
| Transportation equip- ment | 405 | 347,904 | +18.9 | +67.6 | 8,236,797 | +36.3 | +124.5 | 81.3 | 63.7 |
| Aircraft | 24 | 6,932 | +3.2 | +44.3 | 175,924 | +6.1 | +29.9 | 268.2 | 243.8 |
| Automobiles | 226 | 298,140 | +21.3 | +73.8 | 7,161,766 | +41.1 | +141.2 | 88.3 | 75.5 |
| Cars, electric and steam- railroad | 48 | 11,795 | +22.0 | +72.1 | 233,396 | +40.2 | +111.1 | 29.6 | 19.0 |
| Locomotives | 11 | 2,452 | —1.5 | +49.2 | 48,452 | +3.0 | +57.9 | 17.6 | 12.0 |
| Shipbuilding | 96 | 28,585 | +2.5 | +29.5 | 617,259 | +1.7 | +37.3 | 79.1 | 59.6 |
| Railroad repair shops | 860 | 86,697 | +1.0 | +4.9 | 2,091,311 | +8.0 | +16.2 | 49.6 | 41.7 |
| Electric railroad | 350 | 18,018 | — .2 | —2.8 | 459,336 | +1.8 | —1.0 | 63.2 | 52.0 |
| Steam railroad | 510 | 68,679 | +1.2 | +5.7 | 1,631,975 | +8.9 | +18.2 | 48.5 | 40.9 |
| Lumber and allied prod- ucts | 1,634 | 145,630 | +3.3 | +32.9 | 2,076,319 | +11.1 | +66.7 | 44.4 | 27.0 |
| Furniture | 469 | 48,392 | +3.9 | +18.1 | 721,303 | +14.7 | +44.3 | 50.9 | 30.6 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork | 518 | 22,108 | +8.5 | +20.5 | 323,549 | +10.3 | +43.7 | 37.6 | 22.7 |
| Sawmills | 626 | 73,392 | +2.0 | +42.3 | 1,008,091 | +9.8 | +91.7 | 42.4 | 25.5 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 21 | 1,738 | + .8 | +49.6 | 23,376 | +2.5 | +85.7 | 61.2 | 59.6 |

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1934 WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933—Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting in both Janu-ary and Febru-ary 1934 | Employment | | | Pay-roll totals | | | Index num-bers February 1934 (average 1926=100) | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | Number on pay roll Febru-ary 1934 | Percent of change | | Amount of pay roll (1 week) Febru-ary 1934 | Percent of change | | Em-ploy-ment | Pay-roll totals |
| | | | Janu-ary to Febru-ary 1934 | Febru-ary 1933 to Febru-ary 1934 | | Janu-ary to Febru-ary 1934 | Febru-ary 1933 to Febru-ary 1934 | | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 1,271 | 102,881 | +4.9 | +35.4 | \$1,793,757 | +10.7 | +54.3 | 49.7 | 32.1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 641 | 16,918 | +3.4 | +30.4 | 226,987 | +8.0 | +66.2 | 25.3 | 12.8 |
| Cement | 125 | 12,745 | +15.2 | +26.6 | 212,111 | +16.2 | +39.6 | 37.6 | 20.8 |
| Glass | 175 | 51,062 | +6.8 | +60.6 | 981,378 | +12.4 | +82.1 | 89.0 | 69.0 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 214 | 4,077 | -9.4 | -12.3 | 73,981 | +5.7 | -15.0 | 32.1 | 18.1 |
| Pottery | 116 | 18,079 | +4.2 | +29.4 | 299,300 | +9.0 | +51.6 | 74.4 | 47.0 |
| Leather and its manufac-tures | 474 | 145,900 | +9.1 | +11.8 | 2,791,650 | +29.5 | +44.4 | 85.5 | 69.9 |
| Boots and shoes | 322 | 114,310 | +10.9 | +7.7 | 2,146,245 | +26.2 | +44.0 | 83.7 | 67.7 |
| Leather | 152 | 31,590 | +2.4 | +29.5 | 645,435 | +6.0 | +46.3 | 92.7 | 77.7 |
| Paper and printing | 1,999 | 229,769 | +1.8 | +14.2 | 5,263,318 | +2.2 | +15.2 | 89.2 | 70.5 |
| Boxes, paper | 336 | 25,488 | +3.6 | +19.3 | 457,447 | +9.4 | +30.4 | 81.5 | 70.0 |
| Paper and pulp | 414 | 102,488 | +2.2 | +28.7 | 1,894,460 | +7.2 | +40.4 | 93.3 | 65.3 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job | 801 | 46,053 | -1.8 | +6.3 | 1,162,036 | -1.5 | +9.7 | 75.5 | 60.2 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 448 | 55,740 | -1.1 | +7.6 | 1,749,375 | +1.9 | +5.9 | 104.2 | 84.9 |
| Chemicals and allied prod-ucts | 1,094 | 184,369 | +2.9 | +31.8 | 3,922,654 | +3.4 | +33.3 | 100.8 | 79.6 |
| Chemicals | 114 | 28,124 | +1.1 | +41.6 | 658,103 | +1.3 | +45.6 | 122.9 | 89.4 |
| Cottonseed — oil, cake, and meal | 109 | 5,247 | +10.6 | +27.3 | 54,243 | +12.6 | +44.6 | 51.7 | 49.3 |
| Druggists' preparations | 57 | 8,830 | +1.5 | +17.6 | 175,649 | +1.0 | +15.7 | 82.9 | 81.0 |
| Explosives | 31 | 4,656 | +6.3 | +43.6 | 95,882 | +6.8 | +64.3 | 109.4 | 77.2 |
| Fertilizers | 175 | 11,206 | +13.9 | +69.7 | 126,713 | +6.1 | +75.8 | 96.2 | 57.3 |
| Paints and varnishes | 333 | 16,878 | +4.0 | +29.9 | 350,114 | +4.1 | +35.9 | 83.4 | 64.3 |
| Petroleum refining | 145 | 57,099 | +1.3 | +17.9 | 1,480,433 | +1.4 | +14.5 | 73.9 | 60.7 |
| Rayon and allied prod-ucts | 24 | 36,496 | +1.8 | +29.9 | 651,980 | +5.7 | +43.6 | 193.7 | 173.7 |
| Soap | 106 | 15,833 | +7.0 | +18.3 | 329,537 | +9.2 | +22.3 | 112.3 | 95.4 |
| Rubber products | 153 | 96,691 | +3.1 | +36.4 | 2,096,075 | +12.1 | +79.3 | 85.4 | 66.0 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 8 | 12,705 | -6.4 | +22.6 | 213,745 | -8.5 | +47.9 | 60.3 | 50.3 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 106 | 27,325 | +5.3 | +36.6 | 486,017 | +7.3 | +51.5 | 112.0 | 78.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 39 | 56,661 | +4.3 | +39.9 | 1,396,313 | +19.1 | +102.5 | 82.0 | 65.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 227 | 52,638 | +14.3 | +6.1 | 680,392 | +14.4 | +22.4 | 69.6 | 52.4 |
| Chewing and smoking to-bacco and snuff | 30 | 9,881 | +5.7 | +9.8 | 142,337 | +8.5 | +26.6 | 94.4 | 82.8 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 197 | 42,757 | +15.8 | +5.4 | 538,055 | +15.8 | +21.4 | 66.4 | 48.7 |
| Total, 89 industries | 15,101 | 3,273,694 | +6.1 | +27.8 | \$2,468,826 | +12.6 | +52.7 | 73.5 | 55.6 |

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

PER capita weekly earnings in February 1934 for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and for all industries combined, together with percentages of change in February 1934 as compared with January 1934 and February 1933, are shown in table 2.

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in February 1934 | Percent of change February 1934 compared with — | |
|---|---|---|---------------|
| | | January 1934 | February 1933 |
| Food and kindred products: | | | |
| Baking..... | \$22.12 | +1.3 | +4.0 |
| Beverages..... | 27.92 | —1 | +14.4 |
| Butter..... | 21.08 | +2.6 | —3.3 |
| Confectionery..... | 15.46 | —1.2 | +18.0 |
| Flour..... | 20.57 | —7 | +4.9 |
| Ice cream..... | 24.66 | —8 | +1 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing..... | 20.78 | —2.9 | +8.6 |
| Sugar, beet..... | 25.38 | +6 | +32.7 |
| Sugar refining, cane..... | 21.18 | +4 | —3.0 |
| Textiles and their products: | | | |
| Fabrics: | | | |
| Carpets and rugs..... | 15.97 | —7.3 | +29.9 |
| Cotton goods..... | 12.98 | +2.9 | +30.7 |
| Cotton small wares..... | 16.31 | +5.8 | +14.5 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 19.20 | +10.2 | +8.1 |
| Hats, fur-felt..... | 20.68 | +10.0 | +26.3 |
| Knit goods..... | 15.74 | +25.9 | +29.9 |
| Silk and rayon goods..... | 15.20 | +9.4 | +32.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods..... | 17.23 | +4.2 | +9.4 |
| Wearing apparel: | | | |
| Clothing, men's..... | 17.01 | +11.4 | +24.5 |
| Clothing, women's..... | 20.81 | +13.6 | +29.3 |
| Corsets and allied garments..... | 16.29 | +9.2 | +13.5 |
| Men's furnishings..... | 13.63 | +15.4 | +29.4 |
| Millinery..... | 19.27 | +7.4 | +17.3 |
| Shirts and collars..... | 12.58 | +6.5 | +36.8 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 18.38 | +7.6 | +34.8 |
| Cast-iron pipe..... | 14.43 | —1.6 | +25.6 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools..... | 19.08 | +3.4 | +12.3 |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | 21.26 | +9.5 | +53.3 |
| Hardware..... | 17.82 | +4.7 | +31.2 |
| Iron and steel..... | 18.62 | +8.0 | +46.0 |
| Plumbers' supplies..... | 15.14 | +9.9 | +13.1 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings..... | 19.35 | +4 | +26.7 |
| Stoves..... | 17.63 | +11.2 | +13.2 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work..... | 17.61 | +2.6 | +33.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 18.73 | —1.5 | +5.4 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)..... | 18.79 | +3.4 | +30.9 |
| Wirework..... | 18.77 | —1 | +21.6 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 19.49 | +9 | +25.8 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines..... | 23.87 | —5.1 | +14.1 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies..... | 19.26 | +4.5 | +14.7 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels..... | 22.09 | +2.0 | +13.4 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..... | 19.68 | +4.8 | +27.8 |
| Machine tools..... | 23.72 | +6.0 | +24.0 |
| Radios and phonographs..... | 17.47 | +3.9 | —4.9 |
| Textile machinery and parts..... | 21.41 | +1.2 | +26.6 |
| Typewriters and supplies..... | 20.32 | +5.9 | +43.1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their parts: | | | |
| Aluminum manufactures..... | 18.48 | +17.4 | +12.9 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products..... | 19.45 | +3.8 | +31.1 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices..... | 17.98 | +9.8 | +38.2 |
| Jewelry..... | 18.45 | +2.6 | +15.3 |
| Lighting equipment..... | 18.30 | +3.3 | +8.8 |
| Silverware and plated ware..... | 19.19 | +3.7 | +23.4 |
| Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc..... | 18.98 | +1.5 | +5.5 |
| Stamped and enameled ware..... | 17.45 | +6.1 | +31.9 |
| Transportation equipment: | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 25.38 | +2.8 | —10.0 |
| Automobiles..... | 24.02 | +16.3 | +38.9 |
| Cars, electric and steam-railroad..... | 19.79 | +15.0 | +22.6 |
| Locomotives..... | 19.76 | +4.5 | +5.4 |
| Shipbuilding..... | 21.59 | —7 | +6.1 |

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933—Continued

| Industry | Per capita weekly earnings in February 1934 | Percent of change February 1934 compared with — | |
|--|---|---|--------------------|
| | | January 1934 | February 1933 |
| Railroad repair shops: | | | |
| Electric railroad..... | \$25.49 | +2.0 | +1.8 |
| Steam railroad..... | 23.76 | +7.7 | +11.4 |
| Lumber and allied products: | | | |
| Furniture..... | 14.91 | +10.4 | +22.7 |
| Lumber: | | | |
| Millwork..... | 14.63 | +1.7 | +19.9 |
| Sawmills..... | 13.74 | +7.6 | +34.1 |
| Turpentine and rosin..... | 13.45 | +1.7 | +24.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta..... | 13.42 | +4.4 | +27.6 |
| Cement..... | 16.64 | +8 | +10.2 |
| Glass..... | 19.22 | +5.2 | +13.3 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products..... | 18.15 | +16.7 | -3.0 |
| Pottery..... | 16.56 | +4.7 | +17.1 |
| Leather and its manufactures: | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 18.78 | +13.8 | +23.6 |
| Leather..... | 20.43 | +3.5 | +13.5 |
| Paper and printing: | | | |
| Boxes, paper..... | 17.95 | +5.7 | +8.9 |
| Paper and pulp..... | 18.48 | +4.9 | +9.4 |
| Printing and publishing: | | | |
| Book and job..... | 25.23 | — .7 | +3.2 |
| Newspapers and periodicals..... | 31.38 | +1.1 | -1.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | |
| Chemicals..... | 23.40 | +1.3 | +3.2 |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal..... | 10.34 | +1.8 | +14.2 |
| Druggists' preparations..... | 19.89 | +6 | -1.4 |
| Explosives..... | 20.59 | +5 | +14.5 |
| Fertilizers..... | 11.31 | -6.8 | +3.8 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 20.74 | +1 | +4.6 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 25.93 | +1.1 | -2.6 |
| Rayon and allied products..... | 17.86 | +3.8 | +16.3 |
| Soap..... | 20.81 | +2.0 | +3.0 |
| Rubber products: | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | 16.82 | -2.2 | +20.2 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes..... | 17.79 | +1.9 | +11.0 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 24.64 | +14.2 | +44.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures: | | | |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff..... | 14.41 | +2.6 | +15.3 |
| Cigars and cigarettes..... | 12.58 | (¹) | +15.3 |
| Average, 89 industries..... | 19.08 | ² +6.0 | ² +19.4 |

¹ No change.² Weighted.

General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January 1927 to February 1934, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1927 to 1933 and for the 2-month period, January to February 1934, inclusive, are shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1927 TO FEBRUARY 1934
[12-month average, 1926=100]

| Month | Employment | | | | | | | | Pay rolls | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 97.3 | 91.6 | 95.2 | 90.7 | 74.6 | 64.8 | 56.6 | 69.3 | 94.9 | 89.6 | 94.5 | 88.1 | 63.7 | 48.6 | 35.8 | 49.4 |
| February..... | 99.0 | 93.0 | 97.4 | 90.9 | 75.3 | 65.6 | 57.5 | 73.5 | 100.6 | 93.9 | 101.8 | 91.3 | 68.1 | 49.6 | 36.4 | 55.6 |
| March..... | 99.5 | 93.7 | 98.6 | 90.5 | 75.9 | 64.5 | 55.1 | ----- | 102.0 | 95.2 | 103.9 | 91.6 | 69.6 | 48.2 | 33.4 | ----- |
| April..... | 98.6 | 93.3 | 99.1 | 89.9 | 75.7 | 62.2 | 56.0 | ----- | 100.8 | 93.8 | 104.6 | 90.7 | 68.5 | 44.7 | 34.9 | ----- |
| May..... | 97.6 | 93.0 | 99.2 | 88.6 | 75.2 | 59.7 | 58.7 | ----- | 99.8 | 94.1 | 104.8 | 88.6 | 67.7 | 42.5 | 38.9 | ----- |
| June..... | 97.0 | 93.1 | 98.8 | 86.5 | 73.4 | 57.5 | 62.8 | ----- | 97.4 | 94.2 | 102.8 | 85.2 | 63.8 | 39.3 | 43.1 | ----- |
| July..... | 95.0 | 92.2 | 98.2 | 82.7 | 71.7 | 55.2 | 67.3 | ----- | 93.0 | 91.2 | 98.2 | 77.0 | 60.3 | 36.2 | 46.5 | ----- |
| August..... | 95.1 | 93.6 | 98.6 | 81.0 | 71.2 | 56.0 | 71.5 | ----- | 95.0 | 94.2 | 102.1 | 75.0 | 59.7 | 36.3 | 51.9 | ----- |
| September..... | 95.8 | 95.0 | 99.3 | 80.9 | 70.9 | 58.5 | 73.9 | ----- | 94.1 | 95.4 | 102.6 | 75.4 | 56.7 | 38.1 | 53.3 | ----- |
| October..... | 95.3 | 95.9 | 98.4 | 79.9 | 68.9 | 59.9 | 74.0 | ----- | 95.2 | 99.0 | 102.4 | 74.0 | 55.3 | 39.9 | 53.6 | ----- |
| November..... | 93.5 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 77.9 | 67.1 | 59.4 | 71.4 | ----- | 91.6 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 69.6 | 52.5 | 38.6 | 50.3 | ----- |
| December..... | 92.6 | 95.5 | 92.3 | 76.6 | 66.7 | 58.3 | 70.1 | ----- | 93.2 | 97.7 | 92.4 | 68.8 | 52.2 | 37.7 | 49.8 | ----- |
| Average..... | 96.4 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 84.7 | 72.2 | 60.1 | 64.6 | 71.4 | 96.5 | 94.5 | 100.5 | 81.3 | 61.5 | 41.6 | 44.0 | 52.5 |

¹ Average 2 months.

Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries, February 1934

THE tabulation of time worked in manufacturing industries has been discontinued.

Allowances under various industry codes for changes in hours of plant operation according to peak seasons in the industry make it increasingly difficult to accurately compute the percentage of full-time operation in a number of reporting establishments. This situation together with staggered-hour arrangements in other establishments complicates the computation of the percentages of full- and part-time plant operation and the Bureau has decided to discontinue the presentation of these data for the present.

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in February 1934

SEVEN of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported increased employment in February as compared with January, and 7 industries reported increased pay rolls. Data for the building construction industry are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls over the month interval were in the hotel industry, which registered increases of 4 percent in the former item and 7.2 percent in the latter item. These gains are due largely to the effect of the N.R.A. codes, the repeal of national prohibition, and increased employment in winter-resort hotels. Metalliferous mining showed a pick-up of 1.7 percent in employment and 2.1 percent in pay roll, wholesale trade showed gains of 0.8 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, in employment and pay roll, and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance showed gains of 0.7 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively, in employment and pay roll. The remaining 3 industries which showed

gains in employment were bituminous-coal mining (0.4 percent), canning and preserving (0.4 percent), and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate (0.2 percent). The gains in pay roll in the first two industries designated were 6.4 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, while the banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate group reported a slight loss in pay rolls of 1.2 percent.

The decreases reported in employment in the nonmanufacturing industries here considered were small, the largest decrease (2.2 percent) being shown in the quarrying and nonmetallic-mining industry. Anthracite mining showed a decrease of 1.5 percent, the power and light industry showed a decrease of 1.3 percent, and the retail-trade and crude-petroleum-producing industries showed decreases of 1 percent each. The telephone and telegraph industry registered a loss of 0.6 percent in number of workers, and the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries each decreased 0.1 percent in employment.

Fourteen of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table reported gains in employment in February 1934 as compared with February 1933, the metalliferous mining, crude-petroleum-producing, and canning and preserving industries showing the largest increases. The telephone and telegraph industry was the only one showing a loss in employment over the year interval.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1934 WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933

| Industrial group | Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Janu- ary and Febru- ary 1934 | Employment | | | Pay-roll totals | | | Index num- bers Febru- ary 1934 (average 1929=100) | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|------------------------|
| | | Number on pay roll Febru- ary 1934 | Percent of change | | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change | | Em- ploy- ment | Pay- roll totals |
| | | | Janu- ary to Febru- ary 1934 | Febru- ary 1933 to Febru- ary 1934 | | Janu- ary to Febru- ary 1934 | Febru- ary 1933 to Febru- ary 1934 | | |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 160 | 87,729 | -1.5 | +7.7 | \$2,666,089 | -10.1 | +15.8 | 63.2 | 65.8 |
| Bituminous..... | 1,539 | 236,645 | +4 | +9.8 | 4,346,594 | +6.4 | +46.8 | 76.1 | 54.6 |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 268 | 26,376 | +1.7 | +27.9 | 543,740 | +2.1 | +46.1 | 40.3 | 26.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining..... | 1,192 | 26,561 | -2.2 | +11.5 | 374,577 | -1.5 | +20.7 | 38.8 | 21.0 |
| Crude-petroleum producing..... | 251 | 28,182 | -1.0 | +27.0 | 743,808 | -4.6 | +21.1 | 72.4 | 50.5 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 8,254 | 250,154 | -.6 | -5.5 | 6,591,374 | -1.6 | -5.6 | 69.8 | 67.9 |
| Power and light..... | 3,097 | 192,904 | -1.3 | +4.9 | 5,451,210 | +8 | +3.9 | 81.2 | 74.4 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance..... | 529 | 132,169 | +7 | +9 | 3,576,325 | +1.5 | -.8 | 71.0 | 60.1 |
| Trade: | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 3,163 | 86,797 | +8 | +12.0 | 2,268,316 | +1.1 | +10.2 | 83.0 | 64.6 |
| Retail..... | 19,309 | 414,924 | -1.0 | +14.2 | 8,210,265 | -1.6 | +15.9 | 83.8 | 67.7 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ¹ | 2,459 | 129,510 | +4.0 | +14.9 | 1,668,223 | +7.2 | +16.6 | 84.8 | 65.2 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 753 | 36,535 | +4 | +23.1 | 494,413 | +5.6 | +44.0 | 43.2 | 37.3 |
| Laundries..... | 1,280 | 66,453 | -.1 | +1.2 | 986,087 | -(²) | +6.1 | 75.3 | 58.9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning..... | 356 | 9,832 | -.1 | +3.9 | 167,857 | -1.2 | +15.1 | 73.7 | 48.8 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate..... | 4,540 | 178,320 | ³ +2 | ³ +2.7 | 5,909,322 | ³ -1.2 | ³ +3.2 | ³ 99.4 | ³ 87.0 |

¹ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

² Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

³ Weighted.

Per capita weekly earnings in February 1934 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percentages of change in February 1934 as compared with January 1934 and February 1933, are given in the following table. These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages; they are per capita weekly earnings computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 15 NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1933

| Industrial group | Per capita weekly earnings in February 1934 | Percent of change, February 1934 compared with— | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|
| | | January 1934 | February 1933 |
| Coal mining: | | | |
| Anthracite..... | \$30.39 | -8.7 | +7.3 |
| Bituminous..... | 18.37 | +6.1 | +33.3 |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 20.61 | +4.4 | +14.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining..... | 14.10 | +7.7 | +8.2 |
| Crude-petroleum producing..... | 26.39 | -3.7 | -4.6 |
| Public utilities: | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 26.35 | -1.1 | (1) |
| Power and light..... | 28.26 | +2.1 | -1.0 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance..... | 27.06 | +8.8 | -1.7 |
| Trade: | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 26.13 | +3.3 | -1.6 |
| Retail..... | 19.79 | -6.6 | +1.5 |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ¹ | 12.88 | +3.0 | +1.6 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 13.53 | +5.2 | +16.9 |
| Laundries..... | 14.84 | +1.1 | +4.8 |
| Dyeing and cleaning..... | 17.07 | -1.1 | +10.7 |
| Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate..... | 33.14 | ² -1.5 | ³ +5.5 |

¹ No change.

² The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

³ Weighted.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 3. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1931 to February 1934, in all of these nonmanufacturing industries except the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate group, as information for 1931 for this group is not available. The Bureau has, however, secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year, 1929, from establishments in this group and has computed index numbers for those months for which data are available from the files of the Bureau. These indexes are shown in the table.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931-FEBRUARY 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

| Month | Anthracite mining | | | | | | | | Bituminous-coal mining | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|--|------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 90.6 | 76.2 | 52.5 | 64.1 | 89.3 | 61.5 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 93.9 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 |
| February..... | 89.5 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 63.2 | 101.9 | 57.3 | 56.5 | 65.8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76.1 | 68.3 | 47.0 | 37.2 | 54.6 |
| March..... | 82.0 | 73.7 | 54.6 | ----- | 71.3 | 61.2 | 48.8 | ----- | 88.8 | 75.2 | 67.6 | ----- | 65.2 | 46.8 | 30.7 | ----- |
| April..... | 85.2 | 70.1 | 51.6 | ----- | 75.2 | 72.0 | 37.4 | ----- | 85.9 | 65.5 | 63.7 | ----- | 58.6 | 33.9 | 26.6 | ----- |
| May..... | 80.3 | 66.9 | 43.2 | ----- | 76.1 | 58.0 | 30.0 | ----- | 82.4 | 62.6 | 61.2 | ----- | 54.4 | 30.7 | 26.9 | ----- |
| June..... | 76.1 | 53.0 | 39.5 | ----- | 66.7 | 37.4 | 34.3 | ----- | 78.4 | 60.5 | 61.3 | ----- | 52.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | ----- |
| July..... | 65.1 | 44.5 | 43.8 | ----- | 53.7 | 34.5 | 38.2 | ----- | 76.4 | 58.6 | 63.2 | ----- | 50.4 | 24.4 | 33.6 | ----- |
| August..... | 67.3 | 49.2 | 47.7 | ----- | 56.4 | 41.4 | 46.6 | ----- | 77.0 | 59.4 | 68.6 | ----- | 50.6 | 26.4 | 44.3 | ----- |
| September..... | 80.0 | 55.8 | 56.8 | ----- | 64.9 | 47.0 | 60.7 | ----- | 80.4 | 62.4 | 71.8 | ----- | 53.6 | 30.2 | 44.1 | ----- |
| October..... | 86.8 | 63.9 | 56.9 | ----- | 91.1 | 66.7 | 61.6 | ----- | 81.3 | 67.0 | 68.0 | ----- | 56.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 | ----- |
| November..... | 83.5 | 62.7 | 61.0 | ----- | 79.5 | 51.0 | 47.8 | ----- | 81.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 | ----- | 54.6 | 38.0 | 50.7 | ----- |
| December..... | 79.8 | 62.3 | 54.5 | ----- | 78.4 | 56.2 | 44.3 | ----- | 81.2 | 70.0 | 75.4 | ----- | 52.3 | 37.7 | 50.8 | ----- |
| Average..... | 80.5 | 62.5 | 51.7 | 63.7 | 75.4 | 53.7 | 45.8 | 69.5 | 83.2 | 67.4 | 67.9 | 76.0 | 57.5 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 53.0 |
| | Metalliferous mining | | | | | | | | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | | | | | | | |
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 68.3 | 49.3 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 64.4 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 21.3 |
| February..... | 65.3 | 46.9 | 31.5 | 40.3 | 54.6 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 26.0 | 66.6 | 47.4 | 34.8 | 38.8 | 54.4 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.0 |
| March..... | 63.5 | 45.0 | 30.0 | ----- | 52.3 | 26.5 | 17.4 | ----- | 70.0 | 46.0 | 35.1 | ----- | 58.2 | 28.7 | 17.8 | ----- |
| April..... | 63.9 | 43.3 | 29.4 | ----- | 51.4 | 25.0 | 16.4 | ----- | 76.1 | 48.6 | 39.3 | ----- | 62.6 | 30.0 | 20.2 | ----- |
| May..... | 62.4 | 38.3 | 30.0 | ----- | 49.3 | 23.8 | 17.0 | ----- | 75.0 | 50.6 | 43.4 | ----- | 62.3 | 32.3 | 23.8 | ----- |
| June..... | 60.0 | 32.2 | 31.5 | ----- | 46.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | ----- | 72.3 | 49.5 | 47.3 | ----- | 60.1 | 30.0 | 27.5 | ----- |
| July..... | 56.2 | 29.5 | 33.0 | ----- | 41.3 | 16.9 | 19.0 | ----- | 71.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | ----- | 57.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 | ----- |
| August..... | 55.8 | 28.6 | 36.8 | ----- | 40.2 | 16.5 | 21.9 | ----- | 68.9 | 51.1 | 51.6 | ----- | 55.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 | ----- |
| September..... | 55.5 | 29.3 | 38.9 | ----- | 40.0 | 17.0 | 23.9 | ----- | 66.6 | 52.4 | 52.6 | ----- | 51.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 | ----- |
| October..... | 53.8 | 30.5 | 40.7 | ----- | 37.4 | 18.0 | 25.9 | ----- | 64.5 | 52.4 | 53.2 | ----- | 48.7 | 30.1 | 31.2 | ----- |
| November..... | 52.8 | 31.9 | 40.6 | ----- | 35.1 | 18.7 | 25.6 | ----- | 59.3 | 49.4 | 51.1 | ----- | 43.3 | 27.1 | 28.3 | ----- |
| December..... | 51.2 | 33.3 | 40.6 | ----- | 34.3 | 18.7 | 26.2 | ----- | 53.9 | 42.3 | 45.3 | ----- | 36.9 | 22.1 | 24.4 | ----- |
| Average..... | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 40.0 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 25.7 | 67.4 | 49.0 | 44.9 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 29.1 | 24.7 | 21.2 |
| | Crude-petroleum producing | | | | | | | | Telephone and telegraph | | | | | | | |
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 74.8 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73.2 | 71.5 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 | 90.5 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 96.3 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |
| February..... | 73.2 | 54.4 | 57.0 | 72.4 | 70.0 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 89.2 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 69.8 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 |
| March..... | 72.2 | 51.4 | 56.5 | ----- | 73.2 | 43.2 | 42.5 | ----- | 88.6 | 81.7 | 73.2 | ----- | 97.9 | 88.2 | 71.6 | ----- |
| April..... | 69.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 | ----- | 66.3 | 44.5 | 40.1 | ----- | 88.1 | 81.2 | 72.3 | ----- | 95.0 | 83.4 | 67.8 | ----- |
| May..... | 67.8 | 54.5 | 56.9 | ----- | 64.7 | 47.1 | 41.6 | ----- | 87.4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | ----- | 94.1 | 82.8 | 68.5 | ----- |
| June..... | 65.0 | 54.2 | 58.0 | ----- | 62.7 | 44.8 | 40.6 | ----- | 86.9 | 79.9 | 69.2 | ----- | 95.0 | 82.1 | 66.6 | ----- |
| July..... | 65.3 | 55.4 | 59.5 | ----- | 59.2 | 44.6 | 42.2 | ----- | 86.6 | 79.1 | 68.5 | ----- | 93.3 | 79.6 | 66.7 | ----- |
| August..... | 62.4 | 57.4 | 60.8 | ----- | 56.3 | 42.9 | 42.5 | ----- | 85.9 | 78.1 | 68.1 | ----- | 92.3 | 79.1 | 66.1 | ----- |
| September..... | 61.2 | 56.2 | 66.2 | ----- | 55.2 | 41.9 | 44.4 | ----- | 85.0 | 77.4 | 68.3 | ----- | 92.1 | 75.9 | 64.6 | ----- |
| October..... | 60.4 | 56.8 | 70.6 | ----- | 54.4 | 42.5 | 50.1 | ----- | 84.1 | 76.2 | 68.7 | ----- | 91.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 | ----- |
| November..... | 57.6 | 56.5 | 72.2 | ----- | 52.0 | 42.4 | 50.3 | ----- | 83.5 | 75.5 | 68.9 | ----- | 89.7 | 74.3 | 67.7 | ----- |
| December..... | 58.2 | 57.2 | 75.0 | ----- | 54.9 | 41.7 | 53.2 | ----- | 83.1 | 74.8 | 69.4 | ----- | 92.7 | 73.5 | 67.7 | ----- |
| Average..... | 65.7 | 55.3 | 62.2 | 72.8 | 61.7 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 51.8 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 70.4 | 70.0 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 68.2 | 68.5 |
| | Power and light | | | | | | | | Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ¹ | | | | | | | |
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 99.2 | 89.3 | 77.7 | 82.2 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 79.5 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 85.6 | 75.4 | 60.9 | 59.2 |
| February..... | 97.8 | 87.2 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 99.7 | 86.0 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 70.4 | 71.0 | 87.1 | 74.8 | 60.6 | 60.1 |
| March..... | 96.7 | 85.5 | 76.9 | ----- | 102.4 | 85.4 | 71.9 | ----- | 86.4 | 77.6 | 69.8 | ----- | 88.1 | 73.6 | 59.4 | ----- |
| April..... | 97.1 | 84.8 | 76.9 | ----- | 97.6 | 82.4 | 69.4 | ----- | 86.8 | 78.0 | 69.5 | ----- | 86.6 | 71.8 | 58.1 | ----- |
| May..... | 97.6 | 84.0 | 76.9 | ----- | 98.7 | 84.2 | 69.9 | ----- | 85.9 | 76.9 | 69.1 | ----- | 85.1 | 72.2 | 58.2 | ----- |
| June..... | 97.2 | 83.2 | 77.3 | ----- | 98.3 | 80.5 | 69.9 | ----- | 85.3 | 76.5 | 69.3 | ----- | 84.8 | 70.2 | 58.0 | ----- |
| July..... | 96.7 | 82.3 | 77.5 | ----- | 97.4 | 78.7 | 70.0 | ----- | 85.6 | 75.6 | 69.4 | ----- | 83.3 | 66.4 | 57.4 | ----- |
| August..... | 95.9 | 81.5 | 78.1 | ----- | 96.2 | 76.7 | 70.9 | ----- | 84.8 | 74.1 | 69.5 | ----- | 81.9 | 63.8 | 58.2 | ----- |
| September..... | 94.7 | 81.0 | 80.3 | ----- | 94.3 | 74.7 | 71.8 | ----- | 84.0 | 73.5 | 69.7 | ----- | 81.2 | 62.5 | 57.8 | ----- |
| October..... | 92.7 | 79.9 | 82.2 | ----- | 93.2 | 74.4 | 76.2 | ----- | 82.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 | ----- | 79.0 | 61.5 | 59.8 | ----- |
| November..... | 91.3 | 79.1 | 82.6 | ----- | 93.3 | 73.2 | 74.5 | ----- | 81.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 | ----- | 79.7 | 61.7 | 59.4 | ----- |
| December..... | 90.3 | 78.4 | 81.8 | ----- | 91.2 | 73.2 | 74.4 | ----- | 79.9 | 71.4 | 70.8 | ----- | 77.8 | 61.9 | 59.6 | ----- |
| Average..... | 95.6 | 83.0 | 78.8 | 81.7 | 96.7 | 79.8 | 72.0 | 74.1 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 70.0 | 70.8 | 83.4 | 68.0 | 58.9 | 59.7 |

¹ Average for 2 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931-FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

| Month | Wholesale trade | | | | | | | | Retail trade | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|------------------------|-------|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 89.5 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 82.4 | 87.5 | 74.1 | 61.7 | 63.9 | 90.0 | 84.3 | 76.9 | 84.6 | 89.4 | 78.0 | 62.7 | 68.8 |
| February..... | 88.2 | 80.9 | 74.1 | 83.0 | 88.4 | 72.5 | 58.6 | 64.6 | 87.1 | 80.5 | 73.4 | 83.8 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 58.4 | 67.7 |
| March..... | 87.4 | 79.8 | 73.1 | --- | 89.1 | 71.3 | 57.1 | --- | 87.8 | 81.4 | 71.4 | --- | 87.5 | 73.4 | 55.1 | --- |
| April..... | 87.4 | 78.9 | 73.3 | --- | 85.2 | 68.9 | 56.0 | --- | 90.1 | 81.6 | 73.6 | --- | 88.3 | 72.7 | 60.4 | --- |
| May..... | 87.1 | 77.9 | 74.0 | --- | 84.7 | 69.7 | 57.4 | --- | 89.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | --- | 88.0 | 71.1 | 59.5 | --- |
| June..... | 87.1 | 77.0 | 75.7 | --- | 84.1 | 66.2 | 57.3 | --- | 89.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 | --- | 87.6 | 68.2 | 60.5 | --- |
| July..... | 86.8 | 76.6 | 76.9 | --- | 83.3 | 64.7 | 59.1 | --- | 83.9 | 74.6 | 74.6 | --- | 83.3 | 63.3 | 58.1 | --- |
| August..... | 86.5 | 76.4 | 79.7 | --- | 82.1 | 63.2 | 60.8 | --- | 81.8 | 72.6 | 78.1 | --- | 80.3 | 60.7 | 62.7 | --- |
| September..... | 86.1 | 77.1 | 82.1 | --- | 81.4 | 63.1 | 62.3 | --- | 86.6 | 77.8 | 86.0 | --- | 83.5 | 64.6 | 69.2 | --- |
| October..... | 85.2 | 77.8 | 83.5 | --- | 79.9 | 63.9 | 66.0 | --- | 89.8 | 81.3 | 89.6 | --- | 84.6 | 67.1 | 72.3 | --- |
| November..... | 84.1 | 77.6 | 83.4 | --- | 79.7 | 63.3 | 64.1 | --- | 90.9 | 81.7 | 91.6 | --- | 85.4 | 66.9 | 72.6 | --- |
| December..... | 83.7 | 77.0 | 83.3 | --- | 77.8 | 62.6 | 64.5 | --- | 106.2 | 95.2 | 105.4 | --- | 94.1 | 73.6 | 80.3 | --- |
| Average..... | 86.6 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 82.7 | 83.6 | 67.0 | 60.4 | 64.3 | 89.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 | 84.2 | 86.6 | 69.4 | 64.3 | 68.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | Hotels | | | | | | | | Canning and preserving | | | | | | | |
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 95.0 | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 | 48.9 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 43.1 | 46.1 | 31.8 | 24.8 | 35.4 |
| February..... | 96.8 | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 93.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 65.2 | 48.3 | 37.1 | 35.1 | 43.2 | 48.6 | 32.7 | 25.9 | 37.3 |
| March..... | 96.8 | 84.0 | 72.4 | --- | 93.4 | 72.4 | 53.5 | --- | 53.0 | 36.3 | 33.2 | --- | 50.3 | 31.9 | 24.2 | --- |
| April..... | 95.9 | 82.7 | 71.9 | --- | 89.9 | 69.6 | 51.7 | --- | 59.6 | 47.0 | 49.2 | --- | 57.1 | 37.9 | 33.5 | --- |
| May..... | 92.5 | 80.1 | 71.9 | --- | 87.7 | 67.0 | 51.8 | --- | 56.0 | 40.5 | 45.5 | --- | 56.0 | 36.0 | 31.8 | --- |
| June..... | 91.6 | 78.0 | 73.6 | --- | 85.4 | 63.8 | 52.3 | --- | 70.6 | 55.5 | 55.6 | --- | 58.6 | 40.5 | 36.7 | --- |
| July..... | 93.3 | 78.4 | 75.6 | --- | 85.2 | 61.8 | 53.3 | --- | 102.2 | 73.0 | 76.6 | --- | 74.2 | 47.5 | 46.2 | --- |
| August..... | 92.8 | 77.6 | 77.1 | --- | 83.8 | 59.6 | 54.0 | --- | 142.9 | 99.0 | 112.7 | --- | 104.7 | 65.6 | 68.3 | --- |
| September..... | 90.6 | 77.0 | 78.7 | --- | 81.9 | 59.1 | 55.6 | --- | 180.1 | 125.3 | 175.6 | --- | 129.4 | 75.1 | 127.0 | --- |
| October..... | 87.4 | 75.4 | 77.0 | --- | 79.7 | 58.6 | 56.2 | --- | 108.1 | 81.1 | 126.3 | --- | 77.6 | 51.8 | 87.1 | --- |
| November..... | 84.9 | 74.3 | 75.8 | --- | 77.1 | 57.5 | 55.2 | --- | 60.8 | 50.5 | 69.3 | --- | 48.1 | 34.4 | 50.8 | --- |
| December..... | 83.1 | 73.2 | 77.6 | --- | 75.4 | 56.6 | 57.6 | --- | 40.7 | 33.7 | 49.4 | --- | 36.9 | 25.6 | 39.0 | --- |
| Average..... | 91.7 | 79.0 | 74.9 | 83.2 | 85.4 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 63.0 | 80.9 | 59.5 | 71.9 | 43.2 | 65.6 | 42.6 | 49.6 | 36.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | Laundries | | | | | | | | Dyeing and cleaning | | | | | | | |
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | 90.5 | 84.7 | 75.4 | 75.4 | 86.6 | 76.4 | 57.9 | 58.9 | 88.9 | 82.1 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 77.7 | 65.8 | 46.6 | 49.4 |
| February..... | 90.0 | 82.9 | 74.4 | 75.3 | 85.6 | 73.3 | 55.5 | 58.9 | 87.4 | 80.5 | 70.9 | 73.7 | 75.1 | 62.2 | 42.4 | 48.1 |
| March..... | 89.5 | 82.0 | 73.0 | --- | 85.6 | 71.6 | 52.9 | --- | 88.0 | 80.6 | 71.2 | --- | 75.6 | 61.7 | 41.0 | --- |
| April..... | 90.5 | 82.0 | 73.4 | --- | 86.8 | 71.4 | 54.0 | --- | 95.7 | 83.3 | 81.1 | --- | 86.3 | 65.9 | 54.6 | --- |
| May..... | 90.3 | 81.4 | 73.5 | --- | 86.5 | 70.6 | 54.5 | --- | 96.7 | 84.5 | 82.0 | --- | 86.6 | 67.3 | 53.9 | --- |
| June..... | 91.0 | 81.0 | 76.0 | --- | 87.1 | 68.6 | 56.7 | --- | 99.0 | 85.1 | 85.6 | --- | 89.1 | 65.8 | 56.7 | --- |
| July..... | 91.8 | 80.3 | 76.3 | --- | 87.4 | 68.3 | 56.1 | --- | 98.6 | 82.4 | 82.9 | --- | 86.2 | 60.0 | 52.8 | --- |
| August..... | 90.2 | 78.9 | 77.9 | --- | 84.6 | 63.9 | 57.6 | --- | 93.5 | 79.5 | 83.1 | --- | 80.0 | 56.3 | 52.8 | --- |
| September..... | 89.3 | 78.6 | 79.3 | --- | 84.1 | 62.9 | 60.6 | --- | 95.3 | 83.3 | 88.6 | --- | 82.6 | 61.0 | 60.3 | --- |
| October..... | 88.1 | 77.5 | 78.0 | --- | 81.8 | 61.2 | 59.7 | --- | 94.2 | 82.3 | 88.4 | --- | 81.4 | 58.8 | 60.6 | --- |
| November..... | 86.2 | 76.2 | 75.3 | --- | 78.9 | 59.1 | 57.9 | --- | 90.1 | 78.0 | 82.4 | --- | 74.7 | 52.3 | 55.4 | --- |
| December..... | 85.3 | 75.9 | 75.2 | --- | 77.4 | 58.7 | 58.3 | --- | 84.9 | 75.2 | 76.3 | --- | 67.9 | 48.4 | 50.0 | --- |
| Average..... | 89.4 | 80.1 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 84.4 | 67.0 | 56.8 | 58.9 | 92.7 | 81.4 | 80.5 | 73.8 | 80.3 | 60.5 | 52.3 | 49.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Employment | | | | Pay rolls | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| January..... | --- | 98.3 | 97.5 | 90.2 | --- | 93.5 | 85.2 | 88.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| February..... | --- | 98.3 | 96.8 | 99.4 | --- | 93.0 | 84.3 | 87.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| March..... | --- | 98.9 | 96.5 | --- | --- | 92.9 | 83.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| April..... | --- | 98.6 | 96.2 | --- | --- | 92.1 | 82.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| May..... | --- | 98.0 | 96.2 | --- | --- | 92.7 | 83.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| June..... | --- | 97.9 | 97.3 | --- | --- | 90.0 | 84.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July..... | --- | 98.4 | 97.7 | --- | --- | 89.8 | 84.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| August..... | --- | 98.5 | 98.3 | --- | --- | 88.2 | 84.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| September..... | --- | 98.4 | 99.0 | --- | --- | 87.1 | 84.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| October..... | --- | 98.6 | 99.4 | --- | --- | 86.3 | 84.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| November..... | --- | 98.0 | 99.6 | --- | --- | 85.7 | 86.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| December..... | --- | 98.0 | 99.3 | --- | --- | 85.5 | 87.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average..... | --- | 98.3 | 97.8 | 99.3 | --- | 89.7 | 84.6 | 87.6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

1 Average for 2 months.

Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings based on reports supplied by identical establishments in January and February 1934 in 15 industrial groups and 83 separate manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building-construction group and for the insurance, real estate, banking, and brokerage group are not available, and data for several of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly are omitted from these tables due to lack of adequate information.

The total number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represents approximately 50 percent of the establishments supplying monthly employment data.

The tabulations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, IN FEBRUARY 1934, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1934

| Industrial group | Average hours per week | | Average hourly earnings | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 |
| | | | <i>Cents</i> | |
| Manufacturing..... | 35.8 | +6.2 | 53.1 | +0.2 |
| Coal mining: | | | | |
| Anthracite..... | 37.6 | -4.8 | 81.2 | -4.5 |
| Bituminous..... | 31.8 | +8.5 | 58.3 | -3.3 |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 38.7 | +5 | 53.4 | (1) |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining..... | 31.1 | +1.3 | 45.4 | (1) |
| Crude-petroleum producing..... | 34.8 | -4.1 | 76.3 | -.5 |
| Public utilities: | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 37.7 | +3 | 70.5 | -1.1 |
| Power and light..... | 39.9 | +2.6 | 70.8 | -.6 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance..... | 45.3 | +7 | 59.2 | +5 |
| Trade: | | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 42.0 | +7 | 61.5 | -.2 |
| Retail..... | 39.4 | -2.7 | 51.0 | +2.2 |
| Hotels..... | 48.1 | (1) | 26.0 | +3.2 |
| Canning and preserving..... | 34.2 | +4.6 | 39.9 | +5 |
| Laundries..... | 38.7 | +5 | 37.5 | -.3 |
| Dyeing and cleaning..... | 39.1 | -1.0 | 44.2 | +2 |
| Average..... | 37.7 | +2.2 | 53.6 | +4 |

¹ No change.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and average hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average hours per week and average hourly earnings for the combined total of the 15 industrial groups are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products

divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined (table 1).

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries shown in table 2, data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 percent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time.

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings, are not identical with the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation, which are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments. As already noted, the basic information upon which the average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, IN FEBRUARY 1934 AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1934

| Industry | Average hours per week | | Average hourly earnings | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 |
| Food and kindred products: | | | <i>Cents</i> | |
| Baking..... | 40.5 | (1) | 52.4 | +1.4 |
| Beverages..... | 38.2 | +1.3 | 73.1 | -.4 |
| Confectionery..... | 37.6 | +.8 | 40.9 | -.5 |
| Flour..... | 39.6 | +2.9 | 50.3 | -1.6 |
| Ice cream..... | 40.7 | -.2 | 61.5 | -1.6 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing..... | 39.2 | -4.6 | 53.0 | +1.0 |
| Sugar, beet..... | 40.9 | +15.9 | 65.2 | +31.3 |
| Sugar refining, cane..... | 37.3 | +7.5 | 56.8 | -2.6 |
| Textiles and their products: | | | | |
| Fabrics: | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs..... | 34.4 | +6.2 | 50.0 | -1.4 |
| Cotton goods..... | 34.9 | +2.9 | 37.2 | -.3 |
| Cotton small wares..... | 37.4 | +7.2 | 43.5 | -1.6 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles..... | 36.8 | +10.8 | 51.4 | (1) |
| Knit goods..... | 34.7 | +28.0 | 45.2 | (1) |
| Silk and rayon goods..... | 35.8 | +11.9 | 42.4 | -1.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods..... | 35.6 | +5.0 | 48.6 | (1) |
| Wearing apparel: | | | | |
| Clothing, men's..... | 30.4 | +13.4 | 54.3 | -1.1 |
| Corsets and allied garments..... | 34.7 | +13.0 | 47.1 | -1.9 |
| Men's furnishings..... | 34.5 | +36.9 | 37.2 | -4.9 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: | | | | |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets..... | 35.8 | +10.2 | 50.7 | -1.0 |
| Cast-iron pipe..... | 29.5 | -3.0 | 48.2 | +1.3 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools..... | 36.9 | +2.8 | 51.5 | +4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel..... | 38.2 | +8.5 | 56.2 | +9 |
| Hardware..... | 34.4 | +4.2 | 52.2 | +2 |
| Iron and steel..... | 31.8 | +7.8 | 59.0 | +1.0 |
| Plumbers' supplies..... | 28.6 | +7.5 | 51.5 | +3.2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings..... | 34.1 | (1) | 56.6 | +4 |
| Stoves..... | 33.9 | +12.6 | 52.3 | -.2 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work..... | 32.3 | +3.2 | 54.6 | -.5 |

¹ No change.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, IN FEBRUARY 1934 AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1934—Continued

| Industry | Average hours per week | | Average hourly earnings | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Continued. | | | <i>Cents</i> | |
| Tin cans and other tinware..... | 33.8 | -0.9 | 54.7 | -0.5 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)..... | 36.5 | +2.5 | 51.3 | + .6 |
| Wirework..... | 33.1 | + .3 | 55.1 | -1.1 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment: | | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 37.5 | +3.3 | 52.7 | -1.5 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines..... | 37.2 | -5.3 | 64.7 | + .3 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies..... | 33.3 | +4.7 | 58.0 | +1.6 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels..... | 36.8 | +1.9 | 60.0 | (¹) |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..... | 34.9 | +5.1 | 56.6 | (¹) |
| Machine tools..... | 40.6 | +5.2 | 58.3 | + .5 |
| Radios and phonographs..... | 32.0 | +3.2 | 52.9 | +3.1 |
| Textile machinery and parts..... | 37.5 | +2.5 | 61.5 | - .2 |
| Typewriters and supplies..... | 40.1 | +4.7 | 50.7 | +1.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products: | | | | |
| Aluminum manufactures..... | 36.0 | +12.5 | 49.9 | +1.6 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products..... | 36.4 | +4.3 | 53.4 | - .2 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices..... | 39.4 | +9.7 | 45.6 | + .2 |
| Jewelry..... | 35.8 | +12.6 | 49.6 | -5.2 |
| Lighting equipment..... | 36.1 | + .6 | 51.9 | +2.6 |
| Silverware and plated ware..... | 37.4 | +3.6 | 50.8 | - .2 |
| Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc..... | 36.1 | + .8 | 51.9 | +1.6 |
| Stamped and enameled ware..... | 36.7 | +7.9 | 47.8 | -1.6 |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 39.1 | +3.7 | 65.0 | -1.2 |
| Automobiles..... | 37.5 | +16.5 | 63.9 | + .6 |
| Cars, electric and steam-railroad..... | 34.6 | +11.3 | 57.7 | +3.8 |
| Locomotives..... | 33.4 | +5.7 | 59.2 | -1.2 |
| Shipbuilding..... | 30.4 | -1.6 | 69.9 | - .1 |
| Railroad repair shop: | | | | |
| Electric railroad..... | 43.4 | (¹) | 57.8 | - .2 |
| Steam railroad..... | 38.2 | +7.3 | 61.6 | + .7 |
| Lumber and allied products: | | | | |
| Furniture..... | 35.7 | +14.1 | 41.9 | -3.2 |
| Lumber: | | | | |
| Millwork..... | 34.4 | +4.2 | 42.8 | -2.1 |
| Sawmills..... | 33.0 | +4.1 | 42.5 | +3.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta..... | 30.7 | +1.3 | 42.1 | + .7 |
| Cement..... | 30.8 | +4.1 | 53.1 | -1.7 |
| Glass..... | 38.6 | +6.0 | 49.8 | - .8 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products..... | 30.2 | +16.6 | 59.3 | + .7 |
| Pottery..... | 33.8 | +3.0 | 49.8 | +1.6 |
| Leather and its manufactures: | | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 39.5 | +13.5 | 48.0 | -1.8 |
| Leather..... | 37.9 | +2.2 | 52.5 | - .2 |
| Paper and printing: | | | | |
| Boxes, paper..... | 36.7 | +6.4 | 48.7 | (¹) |
| Paper and pulp..... | 36.8 | +4.2 | 50.2 | + .8 |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | |
| Book and job..... | 36.2 | - .3 | 70.6 | +1.1 |
| Newspapers and periodicals..... | 36.7 | + .5 | 84.7 | + .5 |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | | |
| Chemicals..... | 39.2 | + .5 | 59.5 | - .3 |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal..... | 43.7 | +4.0 | 24.1 | -2.0 |
| Druggists' preparations..... | 38.4 | +4.1 | 47.2 | -1.7 |
| Explosives..... | 34.7 | +1.5 | 61.2 | (¹) |
| Fertilizers..... | 32.4 | -2.7 | 34.9 | -2.5 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 38.1 | + .5 | 53.5 | - .6 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 34.6 | -1.7 | 72.5 | +2.0 |
| Rayon and allied products..... | 37.4 | +3.6 | 47.7 | + .2 |
| Soap..... | 38.9 | +2.9 | 52.7 | -1.3 |
| Rubber products: | | | | |
| Rubber boots and shoes..... | 32.8 | -3.5 | 46.4 | +1.1 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes..... | 36.1 | +5.2 | 49.9 | - .8 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes..... | 32.6 | +8.3 | 76.0 | +6.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures: | | | | |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff..... | 37.6 | +4.4 | 37.4 | -1.1 |
| Cigars and cigarettes..... | 35.7 | + .8 | 35.0 | -3.3 |

¹ No change.

Employment in Building Construction in February 1934

IN February, as compared with January 1934, the percentages of decrease in employment, pay rolls, and man-hours in building construction were as follows:

| | <i>Percent</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Total employment..... | 10.0 |
| Total pay rolls..... | 13.4 |
| Total man-hours worked..... | 12.5 |
| Average weekly earnings..... | 3.7 |
| Average hours per week per man..... | 3.3 |
| Average hourly earnings..... | .4 |

The following table is based on returns made by 11,053 firms engaged on public and private building-construction projects not aided by public-works funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which do their share of work in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

The 11,053 firms employed 55,223 workers in February as compared to 61,372 workers in January, and had a total pay roll of \$1,164,603 in February as compared with \$1,344,602 in January. The average weekly earnings for the February group amounted to \$21.09 as compared to \$21.91 for the January group of workers. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

Of the 11,053 cooperating firms, 10,001 firms or 90.5 percent, reported the man-hours worked by their employees, namely, 1,218,776 in February as compared with 1,392,224 in January.

The average hours per week per man were computed by dividing the total number of man-hours by the total number of workers employed by the 10,001 firms which reported the man-hours. The average hourly earnings were computed by dividing the total pay roll of the 10,001 firms which reported man-hours, by the man-hours.

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EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1934

| Locality | Number of firms reporting | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours per week per man ¹ | | Average hourly earnings ¹ | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | Amount, February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | Number, February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Percent of change from January 1934 |
| All localities..... | 11,053 | 55,223 | -10.0 | \$1,164,003 | -13.4 | \$21.09 | -3.7 | 26.6 | -3.3 | Ct. 79.2 | -0.4 |
| Alabama: Birmingham..... | 82 | 312 | +13.5 | 4,979 | +21.9 | 15.96 | +7.5 | 25.4 | +8.1 | 63.3 | +1.8 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles ² | 21 | 1,136 | -2.0 | 23,689 | +3.7 | 20.85 | +5.7 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| San Francisco-Oakland ² | 22 | 494 | +16.5 | 12,114 | -12.9 | 24.52 | -25.2 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Other localities ² | 16 | 350 | +3.6 | 7,532 | +4.9 | 21.52 | +1.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| The State ² | 59 | 1,980 | +3.1 | 43,335 | -1.4 | 21.89 | -4.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Colorado: Denver..... | 220 | 569 | -6.3 | 10,962 | -8.6 | 19.27 | -2.5 | 24.6 | -1.6 | 78.3 | -1.4 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport..... | 118 | 244 | -23.3 | 5,750 | -17.7 | 23.57 | +7.3 | 30.6 | +6.3 | 79.1 | +1.8 |
| Hartford..... | 263 | 574 | -19.9 | 11,782 | -23.9 | 20.53 | -4.9 | 30.3 | -2.6 | 67.2 | -2.2 |
| New Haven..... | 182 | 670 | -1.3 | 12,390 | -25.3 | 18.49 | -24.3 | 24.4 | -25.2 | 75.8 | +1.4 |
| The State..... | 563 | 1,488 | -13.2 | 29,922 | -23.4 | 20.11 | -11.8 | 27.6 | -11.8 | 72.7 | -1.4 |
| Delaware: Wilmington..... | 113 | 498 | -21.5 | 9,178 | -18.6 | 18.43 | +3.6 | 28.5 | (4) | 64.9 | +4.2 |
| District of Columbia..... | 468 | 4,280 | -18.8 | 111,597 | -26.9 | 26.07 | -9.9 | 28.3 | -11.0 | 89.6 | -1.7 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville..... | 57 | 176 | +6.7 | 2,388 | -17.0 | 13.57 | -22.2 | 21.1 | -23.0 | 64.2 | +1.8 |
| Miami..... | 75 | 573 | -7.9 | 11,069 | -8.7 | 19.32 | -1.9 | 29.9 | +1.7 | 62.0 | -6.5 |
| The State..... | 132 | 749 | -4.8 | 13,457 | -10.3 | 17.97 | -5.8 | 27.7 | -4.2 | 62.4 | -5.2 |
| Georgia: Atlanta..... | 157 | 800 | +14.4 | 12,399 | +14.1 | 15.50 | -1.3 | 26.4 | -1.5 | 55.1 | +3.8 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago ² | 133 | 1,486 | -9.8 | 32,652 | -14.4 | 21.97 | -5.2 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Other localities ² | 96 | 946 | -20.6 | 23,340 | -27.1 | 24.67 | -8.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| The State ² | 229 | 2,432 | -14.3 | 55,992 | -20.2 | 23.02 | -6.9 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville..... | 57 | 228 | +43.4 | 3,429 | +47.4 | 15.04 | +2.7 | 25.5 | +19.7 | 60.4 | -9.0 |
| Fort Wayne..... | 94 | 297 | -3.3 | 5,396 | -10.1 | 18.17 | -7.0 | 27.0 | -6.2 | 68.2 | +1.5 |
| Indianapolis..... | 165 | 719 | -11.6 | 14,346 | -7.9 | 19.95 | +4.2 | 26.9 | -2.5 | 72.4 | +9.0 |
| South Bend..... | 38 | 163 | -13.3 | 3,253 | -26.4 | 19.96 | -15.1 | 26.6 | -12.5 | 77.6 | -1.1 |
| The State..... | 354 | 1,407 | -4.1 | 26,424 | -6.7 | 18.78 | -2.7 | 26.6 | -3.6 | 70.2 | +2.9 |
| Iowa: Des Moines..... | 99 | 210 | -6.7 | 4,141 | -9.1 | 19.72 | -2.6 | 26.3 | -2.2 | 77.7 | +1.2 |
| Kansas: Wichita..... | 59 | 138 | +3.8 | 2,148 | +7.1 | 15.57 | +3.2 | 23.2 | +3.6 | 67.6 | -1.2 |
| Kentucky: Louisville..... | 150 | 684 | -12.5 | 11,532 | -15.2 | 16.86 | -3.1 | 29.0 | -4.3 | 57.7 | +4.9 |
| Louisiana: New Orleans..... | 118 | 476 | -16.2 | 6,745 | -34.1 | 14.17 | -21.4 | 22.2 | -20.4 | 60.0 | -2.0 |
| Maine: Portland..... | 102 | 247 | -12.7 | 5,046 | -15.1 | 20.43 | -2.7 | 26.9 | -6.6 | 75.9 | +4.3 |
| Maryland: Baltimore ² | 112 | 1,040 | -17.3 | 17,957 | -22.7 | 17.27 | -6.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Massachusetts: All localities ² | 696 | 3,427 | -3.7 | 81,585 | -3.0 | 23.81 | +1.8 | 29.4 | -1.7 | 81.0 | +1.4 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit..... | 469 | 2,514 | -1.7 | 53,482 | -2.0 | 21.27 | -1.3 | 29.0 | +2.1 | 74.7 | -3.1 |
| Flint..... | 58 | 123 | -10.9 | 2,735 | +49.8 | 22.24 | +68.1 | 30.0 | +55.4 | 74.6 | +8.4 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 104 | 232 | +4.5 | 3,848 | -1.1 | 16.59 | -4.4 | 27.1 | +5.9 | 61.8 | -8.4 |
| The State..... | 631 | 2,869 | -1.7 | 60,065 | -1.3 | 20.94 | +1.5 | 28.9 | +4.3 | 73.7 | -3.2 |

See footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1934—Continued

| Locality | Number of firms reporting | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours per week per man ¹ | | Average hourly earnings ¹ | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | Amount, February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | Number, February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | Ct. | |
| Duluth..... | 58 | 216 | -13.6 | \$3,717 | -26.0 | \$17.21 | -14.4 | 23.7 | -20.7 | 72.2 | +7.6 |
| Minneapolis..... | 235 | 817 | -10.0 | 16,783 | -6.4 | 20.54 | +3.9 | 27.1 | +1.9 | 78.6 | +2.1 |
| St. Paul..... | 178 | 803 | -2 | 19,157 | -6.1 | 23.86 | -5.9 | 30.0 | -2.9 | 79.1 | -3.3 |
| The State..... | 471 | 1,836 | -6.5 | 39,657 | -8.6 | 21.60 | -2.3 | 28.0 | -2.8 | 78.2 | +5 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City ¹ | 300 | 1,326 | +13.6 | 29,263 | +28.1 | 22.07 | +12.7 | 26.5 | +16.2 | 88.0 | +7 |
| St. Louis..... | 621 | 2,137 | +8 | 58,695 | +8.9 | 27.47 | +8.1 | 26.4 | +6.0 | 103.9 | +1.8 |
| The State..... | 921 | 3,463 | +5.4 | 87,958 | +14.6 | 25.40 | +8.8 | 26.4 | +9.1 | 98.1 | +8 |
| Nebraska: Omaha..... | 146 | 562 | -7.6 | 10,836 | -21.2 | 19.28 | -14.7 | 27.4 | -12.5 | 70.8 | -3.0 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York City ¹ | 323 | 3,629 | -22.4 | 98,750 | -29.0 | 27.21 | -8.5 | 25.2 | -5.3 | 107.8 | -3.7 |
| Other localities ¹ | 235 | 3,554 | -24.7 | 75,020 | -29.6 | 21.11 | -6.5 | 26.4 | -8.7 | 79.9 | +2.2 |
| The State ¹ | 558 | 7,183 | -23.6 | 173,770 | -29.3 | 24.19 | -7.5 | 25.8 | -6.9 | 93.7 | -6 |
| North Carolina: Charlotte..... | 51 | 229 | +2.7 | 3,824 | +11.6 | 16.70 | +8.7 | 28.6 | +6.3 | 58.8 | +2.4 |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron..... | 86 | 230 | +17.3 | 4,475 | +34.1 | 19.46 | +14.3 | 30.3 | +24.2 | 65.6 | -4.0 |
| Cincinnati ¹ | 457 | 1,164 | -9.3 | 25,710 | -9.9 | 22.09 | -6 | 26.1 | -8 | 84.9 | +7 |
| Cleveland..... | 624 | 1,455 | -18.1 | 36,764 | -18.4 | 25.27 | -4 | 25.5 | -2.7 | 100.6 | +2.8 |
| Dayton..... | 129 | 350 | -15.0 | 6,520 | -17.9 | 18.63 | -3.4 | 25.1 | -14.3 | 73.9 | +11.6 |
| Youngstown..... | 76 | 164 | -30.5 | 2,620 | -30.0 | 15.98 | +8 | 19.8 | -9.6 | 80.4 | +10.9 |
| The State..... | 1,372 | 3,363 | -13.8 | 76,089 | -14.1 | 22.63 | -3 | 25.7 | -1.9 | 88.7 | +2.1 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City..... | 100 | 453 | +5.3 | 8,287 | +5.7 | 18.29 | +3 | 29.5 | +9.3 | 66.3 | -1.5 |
| Tulsa..... | 51 | 164 | +8.6 | 2,851 | +4.5 | 17.38 | -3.8 | 25.0 | +4 | 72.1 | -4.8 |
| The State..... | 151 | 617 | +6.2 | 11,138 | +5.4 | 18.05 | -8 | 28.2 | +6.8 | 67.8 | -2.4 |
| Oregon: Portland..... | 192 | 597 | +15.0 | 11,995 | +21.5 | 20.09 | +5.6 | 25.5 | +3.2 | 79.6 | +2.8 |
| Pennsylvania:¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erie area ¹ | 25 | 364 | -38.8 | 2,503 | -28.2 | 6.88 | +17.4 | 10.3 | +15.7 | 64.9 | +3 |
| Philadelphia area ¹ | 439 | 3,038 | -19.7 | 53,724 | -26.9 | 17.68 | -8.9 | 25.3 | -9.6 | 71.0 | +7 |
| Pittsburgh area ¹ | 230 | 1,158 | +3.1 | 26,253 | +7.1 | 22.67 | +3.8 | 25.6 | -12.6 | 86.9 | +15.1 |
| Reading-Lebanon area ¹ | 50 | 280 | +1.1 | 3,995 | -16.8 | 14.27 | -17.7 | 24.3 | -9.7 | 63.9 | -1.1 |
| Scranton area ¹ | 34 | 110 | +2.8 | 2,434 | +17.7 | 22.13 | +14.5 | 25.9 | -2.6 | 85.3 | +18.5 |
| Other areas ¹ | 302 | 1,941 | -1.9 | 36,402 | +16.7 | 18.75 | +19.0 | 27.2 | +9.2 | 67.3 | +5.2 |
| The State ¹ | 1,080 | 6,891 | -12.4 | 125,311 | -10.2 | 18.18 | +2.5 | 25.0 | -3.5 | 72.3 | +4.2 |
| Rhode Island: Providence..... | 255 | 985 | -10.7 | 18,687 | -15.2 | 18.97 | -5.0 | 26.4 | -6.0 | 72.2 | +1.7 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga..... | 34 | 110 | -9.8 | 1,728 | +3.0 | 15.71 | +14.3 | 29.4 | +29.5 | 53.4 | -13.3 |
| Knoxville..... | 47 | 248 | +4 | 3,129 | +3.7 | 12.62 | +3.4 | 24.6 | (¹) | 51.9 | +4.0 |
| Memphis..... | 87 | 287 | +4.0 | 4,495 | +8.6 | 15.66 | +4.4 | 26.8 | +4 | 60.7 | +8.2 |
| Nashville..... | 87 | 469 | -15.2 | 7,520 | -5.5 | 16.03 | +11.4 | 27.5 | +1.1 | 59.4 | +2.1 |
| The State..... | 255 | 1,114 | -7.0 | 16,872 | +5 | 15.15 | +8.1 | 26.8 | +3.5 | 57.3 | +2.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JANUARY 1934—Continued

| Locality | Number of firms reporting | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours per week per man ¹ | | Average hourly earnings | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | Amount, February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | Number, February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 | February 1934 | Per-cent of change from January 1934 |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | Ct. | |
| Dallas..... | 193 | 618 | +11.6 | \$8,963 | +14.4 | \$14.50 | +2.5 | 26.0 | +11.1 | 56.4 | -6.0 |
| El Paso..... | 25 | 109 | +53.5 | 1,676 | +62.1 | 15.38 | +5.6 | 25.9 | +27.6 | 60.1 | -13.8 |
| Houston..... | 194 | 943 | +18.2 | 14,739 | +20.2 | 15.63 | +1.8 | 25.6 | +1.8 | 61.2 | +1.7 |
| San Antonio..... | 120 | 327 | -9.7 | 4,003 | -19.2 | 12.24 | -10.6 | 22.9 | +6.5 | 53.4 | -16.0 |
| The State..... | 532 | 1,997 | +11.9 | 29,381 | +12.6 | 14.71 | +1.6 | 25.3 | +6.8 | 58.3 | -4.6 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City..... | 95 | 152 | -27.6 | 2,699 | -20.9 | 17.76 | +9.2 | 23.4 | +3.5 | 76.6 | +6.7 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth..... | 88 | 440 | -6.6 | 7,653 | -6.2 | 17.39 | +1.4 | 27.2 | -2.5 | 63.6 | +3.9 |
| Richmond..... | 138 | 587 | -6.7 | 11,038 | -12.6 | 18.80 | -6.3 | 31.1 | +4.0 | 62.8 | -5.6 |
| The State..... | 226 | 1,027 | -6.6 | 18,691 | -10.1 | 18.20 | -3.7 | 29.3 | +1.0 | 63.2 | -1.2 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle..... | 161 | 476 | +8.7 | 8,714 | +12.1 | 18.31 | +3.2 | 22.4 | +5.2 | 82.1 | -1.7 |
| Spokane..... | 51 | 126 | -1.6 | 2,084 | -26.7 | 16.54 | -25.5 | 20.2 | -26.3 | 82.0 | +1.1 |
| Tacoma..... | 85 | 287 | -3.4 | 5,741 | -2.1 | 20.00 | +1.3 | 23.9 | -7.4 | 83.9 | +9.2 |
| The State..... | 297 | 889 | +3.0 | 16,539 | +1.4 | 18.60 | -2.6 | 22.5 | -5.5 | 82.7 | +2.7 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling..... | 49 | 84 | +13.5 | 1,569 | +24.9 | 18.68 | +10.1 | 25.8 | +15.7 | 72.7 | -3.8 |
| Wisconsin: All localities ² | 58 | 628 | -16.4 | 12,123 | -18.8 | 19.30 | -3.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |

¹ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,001 firms.

² Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

³ Not available.

⁴ No change.

⁵ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

⁶ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

⁷ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Trend of Employment in February 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in February 1934 as compared with January 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the table following. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is shown by city and State totals under the section "Building construction." In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly pay roll in January and February 1934 as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "all groups."

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

The State totals for the anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, will be found in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

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Figures

Alabam
Arizona
Arkans
Californ
Colorad

Connec
Delawa
Dist. of
Florid
Georgi

Idaho
Illinois
Indian
Iowa
Kansas

Kentu
Louisia
Maine
Maryl
Massa

Michig
Minne
Missis
Missou
Monta

Nebra
Nevad
New H
New J
New Y

New
North
North
Ohio
Oklah

Orego
Penn
Rhod
South
South

Tenn
Texas
Utah
Verm
Virgi

Wash
West
Wisc
Wyo

1 L
2 S
3 In
4 In
5 In
6 V
7 In
8 In
9 In

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Total, all groups | | | | | Manufacturing | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 547 | 67,394 | +4.0 | \$225,465 | +8.4 | 212 | 47,616 | +4.6 | \$620,302 | +7.7 |
| Arizona..... | 397 | 9,596 | +3.0 | 189,536 | +2.3 | 44 | 1,963 | +8 | 36,093 | +(¹) |
| Arkansas..... | ² 385 | 15,512 | +1.5 | 230,358 | +7.0 | 187 | 12,998 | +7.7 | 177,561 | +10.7 |
| California..... | ³ 1,882 | 252,196 | +1.8 | 6,122,551 | +2.7 | 1,085 | 138,758 | +3.3 | 3,198,222 | +6.0 |
| Colorado..... | 824 | 31,603 | -2.8 | 641,535 | -2.1 | 125 | 10,955 | -4.9 | 216,465 | -0.9 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,123 | 161,047 | +3.9 | 3,121,790 | +6.5 | 654 | 140,521 | +4.7 | 2,583,154 | +8.2 |
| Delaware..... | 159 | 10,236 | +4.6 | 220,777 | +8.3 | 45 | 7,030 | +6.2 | 142,709 | +13.1 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 597 | 31,020 | -4 | 717,514 | +2 | 54 | 3,177 | +5 | 99,521 | +3.0 |
| Florida..... | 710 | 35,462 | +10.1 | 556,593 | +10.0 | 135 | 13,786 | +6.1 | 199,912 | +11.0 |
| Georgia..... | 1,017 | 95,414 | +4.9 | 1,320,788 | +8.7 | 300 | 76,655 | +5.7 | 965,787 | +11.9 |
| Idaho..... | 211 | 6,976 | -27.9 | 127,520 | -22.5 | 38 | 2,753 | -48.8 | 45,034 | -45.8 |
| Illinois..... | ⁴ 2,534 | 349,617 | +2.5 | 7,420,599 | +3.2 | 1,234 | 214,971 | +4.6 | 4,298,635 | +6.6 |
| Indiana..... | 1,321 | 133,496 | +4.0 | 2,567,492 | +9.8 | 568 | 101,127 | +4.9 | 1,921,669 | +12.7 |
| Iowa..... | 1,160 | 46,189 | -1.9 | 874,136 | -1.1 | 396 | 24,940 | +2.3 | 464,384 | +3.3 |
| Kansas..... | ⁵ 1,912 | 72,869 | -1.0 | 1,617,165 | +9 | 478 | 29,717 | +7 | 626,615 | +4 |
| Kentucky..... | 917 | 69,606 | +4.2 | 1,220,397 | +13.8 | 216 | 26,208 | +12.5 | 453,060 | +22.4 |
| Louisiana..... | 494 | 34,822 | +2.4 | 556,151 | +1.9 | 198 | 21,013 | +2.5 | 289,356 | +1.8 |
| Maine..... | 534 | 48,192 | +7.5 | 841,008 | +10.5 | 183 | 42,263 | +9.3 | 714,637 | +12.9 |
| Maryland..... | ⁶ 1,117 | 98,841 | +4.1 | 1,964,492 | +6.7 | 658 | 72,718 | +6.1 | 1,372,534 | +8.5 |
| Massachusetts..... | ⁷ 7,956 | 378,104 | +4.0 | 8,009,258 | +5.8 | 1,132 | 199,405 | +6.5 | 3,853,216 | +10.7 |
| Michigan..... | 1,615 | 352,860 | +14.5 | 8,450,848 | +28.8 | 995 | 362,409 | +11.9 | 8,417,967 | +28.1 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,089 | 67,033 | -1.3 | 1,419,669 | +1.8 | 290 | 30,604 | -1.8 | 618,593 | +3.0 |
| Mississippi..... | 363 | 11,037 | +4 | 145,170 | +4.0 | 75 | 7,141 | -2.3 | 87,199 | +4.6 |
| Missouri..... | 1,199 | 114,847 | +5.7 | 2,349,325 | +8.2 | 501 | 63,082 | +9.6 | 1,217,845 | +16.1 |
| Montana..... | 362 | 9,789 | -9.0 | 233,858 | -5.3 | 50 | 2,096 | -32.0 | 44,567 | -16.0 |
| Nebraska..... | 733 | 22,110 | -4 | 464,464 | -1.4 | 118 | 10,153 | -1.9 | 215,336 | -2.5 |
| Nevada..... | 138 | 1,620 | -1 | 39,307 | -1 | 21 | 241 | -5.9 | 5,578 | -6.0 |
| New Hampshire..... | 495 | 39,777 | +7.2 | 691,629 | +10.5 | 190 | 35,368 | +8.3 | 595,608 | +13.2 |
| New Jersey..... | 1,546 | 211,893 | +8 | 4,706,243 | +3.1 | ⁷ 701 | 194,923 | +1.9 | 4,136,734 | +5.0 |
| New Mexico..... | 190 | 4,655 | +5 | 82,788 | -1.4 | 21 | 282 | +1.4 | 5,326 | +5.1 |
| New York..... | 8,425 | 554,634 | +3.1 | 13,511,726 | +3.2 | ⁸ 1,841 | 365,479 | +5.7 | 8,319,768 | +5.6 |
| North Carolina..... | 909 | 142,919 | +5.0 | 1,839,983 | +13.4 | 552 | 136,821 | +5.2 | 1,747,588 | +14.1 |
| North Dakota..... | 339 | 4,193 | -1.1 | 82,560 | -3.1 | 58 | 898 | +3.6 | 17,891 | +1.0 |
| Ohio..... | 5,231 | 437,576 | +5.4 | 9,057,068 | +14.1 | 1,821 | 319,684 | +7.4 | 6,546,758 | +19.7 |
| Oklahoma..... | 844 | 31,262 | +5 | 596,774 | -2.5 | 150 | 10,754 | +6.5 | 193,026 | +7.3 |
| Oregon..... | 694 | 28,784 | +4.1 | 582,747 | +6.8 | 154 | 16,387 | +8.5 | 304,665 | +16.6 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5,011 | 676,144 | +2.6 | 14,046,632 | +3.4 | 1,753 | 381,132 | +5.2 | 6,797,869 | +11.4 |
| Rhode Island..... | 875 | 59,285 | +5.8 | 1,127,044 | +9.3 | 250 | 46,776 | +7.7 | 823,898 | +12.1 |
| South Carolina..... | 432 | 64,190 | +3.7 | 820,812 | +5.5 | 178 | 59,536 | +3.8 | 751,240 | +6.0 |
| South Dakota..... | 262 | 6,121 | -4.0 | 144,998 | -4.0 | 46 | 2,080 | -11.8 | 41,008 | -11.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 749 | 69,194 | +6.4 | 1,053,410 | +11.0 | 277 | 51,754 | +8.9 | 750,015 | +15.8 |
| Texas..... | ⁹ 802 | 72,585 | +(¹) | 1,651,918 | -2 | 379 | 43,134 | +1.3 | 871,681 | +9 |
| Utah..... | 326 | 12,341 | -17.4 | 244,468 | -11.6 | 70 | 2,854 | -47.5 | 51,863 | -33.2 |
| Vermont..... | 375 | 9,850 | +6.8 | 179,568 | +7.0 | 113 | 5,568 | +14.0 | 98,938 | +14.5 |
| Virginia..... | 1,262 | 83,487 | +3.2 | 1,373,441 | +3.4 | 397 | 61,226 | +4.6 | 954,118 | +5.1 |
| Washington..... | 1,096 | 53,422 | +2 | 1,110,476 | +3.8 | 256 | 28,639 | +2.4 | 549,003 | +10.8 |
| West Virginia..... | 895 | 123,288 | +1.1 | 2,405,491 | +7.6 | 177 | 44,546 | +9 | 869,187 | +6.4 |
| Wisconsin..... | ¹⁰ 1,054 | 151,001 | +2.3 | 2,790,701 | +7.7 | 778 | 121,897 | +5.1 | 2,198,850 | +12.2 |
| Wyoming..... | 194 | 5,930 | -2.1 | 134,387 | -2.1 | 26 | 1,260 | -9 | 33,349 | +5.5 |

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.² State total not available—Bureau of Labor Statistics total substituted.³ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.⁴ Includes building and contracting.⁵ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.⁶ Weighted percent of change.⁷ Includes laundries.⁸ Includes laundering and cleaning.⁹ Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Wholesale trade | | | | | Retail trade | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 18 | 730 | -0.7 | \$19,365 | +3.1 | 82 | 2,314 | +0.5 | \$38,757 | +1.3 |
| Arizona..... | 21 | 184 | -3.7 | 4,227 | +1 | 180 | 1,782 | -4.1 | 28,167 | -1.1 |
| Arkansas..... | 123 | 666 | +3.5 | 19,098 | +9.9 | 127 | 1,645 | -2.7 | 50,067 | +0 |
| California..... | 108 | 5,821 | +6 | 161,713 | -2 | 116 | 23,651 | -1.8 | 496,680 | -3.0 |
| Colorado..... | 28 | 967 | +2.9 | 26,024 | +2.6 | 269 | 4,385 | -6 | 86,335 | -1 |
| Connecticut..... | 54 | 1,035 | +4 | 30,006 | -6 | 123 | 4,725 | -5.6 | 97,236 | -3.6 |
| Delaware..... | 9 | 125 | +4.2 | 2,604 | +3.4 | 37 | 647 | +4.2 | 14,051 | +5.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia.. | 28 | 784 | +2.8 | 22,629 | +1.1 | 391 | 11,356 | -2.1 | 232,220 | -8 |
| Florida..... | 83 | 1,415 | +2.9 | 32,413 | +2.8 | 123 | 3,198 | +2.9 | 59,323 | +5.3 |
| Georgia..... | 36 | 659 | +3 | 17,381 | +4.3 | 376 | 5,069 | +3.1 | 80,225 | +4.7 |
| Idaho..... | 10 | 128 | -1.5 | 3,259 | -2.7 | 39 | 382 | -8.0 | 6,525 | -5.5 |
| Illinois..... | 124 | 3,926 | -9 | 97,128 | +3 | 480 | 30,059 | +1.0 | 603,025 | -1.7 |
| Indiana..... | 79 | 1,716 | +8 | 39,528 | -7 | 189 | 6,494 | +1.6 | 114,489 | -9 |
| Iowa..... | 38 | 1,120 | +2.9 | 27,341 | -5 | 117 | 3,157 | -4.9 | 56,982 | -6.9 |
| Kansas..... | 153 | 2,670 | +2.2 | 60,323 | +2.4 | 811 | 8,039 | -1.7 | 146,792 | -1.3 |
| Kentucky..... | 26 | 520 | +3.4 | 10,441 | +3.9 | 85 | 3,495 | -3 | 57,911 | -2.0 |
| Louisiana..... | 28 | 745 | +7 | 16,630 | +5 | 44 | 3,088 | -5.5 | 49,521 | +3 |
| Maine..... | 19 | 453 | +2.0 | 10,686 | +9 | 62 | 977 | -1.9 | 20,202 | +4 |
| Maryland..... | 114 | 1,901 | -1.5 | 45,183 | -2.1 | 41 | 6,333 | +1.6 | 108,894 | -1.0 |
| Massachusetts..... | 697 | 15,214 | +2 | 393,683 | +6 | 4,121 | 65,112 | -1 | 1,272,989 | +8 |
| Michigan..... | 68 | 1,736 | +1 | 47,399 | +2.2 | 157 | 12,469 | +3.8 | 240,221 | -1.5 |
| Minnesota..... | 81 | 5,465 | +6 | 142,418 | +5.0 | 229 | 7,812 | -4.1 | 130,999 | -4.4 |
| Mississippi..... | 4 | 122 | (¹⁰) | 2,320 | +9 | 29 | 388 | +5 | 4,049 | +1.5 |
| Missouri..... | 53 | 4,660 | +2.3 | 126,042 | +6.2 | 137 | 10,111 | -1 | 184,204 | -1.6 |
| Montana..... | 14 | 248 | +2.9 | 7,489 | +2.7 | 85 | 864 | -7 | 17,997 | +1 |
| Nebraska..... | 34 | 944 | +2.4 | 23,312 | -3.0 | 187 | 2,066 | +4.2 | 36,630 | +2 |
| Nevada..... | 8 | 114 | +1.8 | 3,502 | -1.4 | 40 | 257 | -3.7 | 5,855 | -1.3 |
| New Hampshire..... | 14 | 168 | +6 | 4,556 | +3.1 | 68 | 807 | +2.8 | 13,152 | +2.5 |
| New Jersey..... | 21 | 551 | +1.1 | 14,784 | +8 | 418 | 7,068 | -2.7 | 169,963 | -1.0 |
| New Mexico..... | 6 | 50 | +2.0 | 1,621 | +5.5 | 50 | 308 | +11.2 | 6,171 | -5 |
| New York..... | 445 | 12,661 | +2.1 | 377,627 | +2.2 | 4,476 | 84,829 | -2.2 | 1,901,183 | -2.5 |
| North Carolina..... | 14 | 169 | +3.1 | 3,859 | +4.9 | 160 | 998 | +1.0 | 12,867 | +2.7 |
| North Dakota..... | 15 | 228 | +3.6 | 5,946 | +2.8 | 13 | 273 | -10.8 | 4,041 | -3.9 |
| Ohio..... | 233 | 5,152 | +1 | 128,271 | +8 | 1,853 | 38,113 | -9 | 691,674 | -4 |
| Oklahoma..... | 54 | 1,102 | +1.8 | 25,234 | -1.2 | 180 | 3,069 | -5.7 | 58,340 | -3.6 |
| Oregon..... | 49 | 1,197 | +4 | 30,256 | -1.3 | 171 | 2,275 | -2.6 | 43,073 | -4.2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 131 | 3,510 | +0 | 92,376 | +8 | 370 | 29,517 | +1 | 561,540 | -3.3 |
| Rhode Island..... | 40 | 872 | -9 | 22,665 | +1.3 | 471 | 5,664 | -6 | 109,055 | +1.4 |
| South Carolina..... | 16 | 234 | -4 | 5,314 | -1.8 | 115 | 1,132 | +3 | 13,698 | +1.2 |
| South Dakota..... | 10 | 121 | -1.6 | 3,195 | -1.6 | 12 | 125 | -17.2 | 2,046 | -11.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 35 | 755 | (¹⁰) | 15,032 | -2.4 | 60 | 3,745 | -2.7 | 62,492 | -2.2 |
| Texas..... | 136 | 3,323 | +1.6 | 81,504 | -3.2 | 79 | 7,173 | -7.6 | 122,599 | -4.7 |
| Utah..... | 15 | 507 | +1.0 | 12,003 | -3.2 | 70 | 639 | +4.9 | 12,797 | +3 |
| Vermont..... | 5 | 117 | +9 | 2,711 | +1.0 | 31 | 286 | +2.9 | 5,654 | +3.6 |
| Virginia..... | 49 | 1,222 | -5 | 29,069 | +2.1 | 476 | 5,404 | -2.0 | 91,514 | -5.4 |
| Washington..... | 92 | 2,055 | +1.1 | 55,078 | +4 | 354 | 6,061 | -2.3 | 113,939 | -2.6 |
| West Virginia..... | 29 | 579 | +2.3 | 13,734 | +1.5 | 52 | 924 | +5.4 | 15,855 | +2.7 |
| Wisconsin..... | 47 | 2,255 | -2 | 50,015 | +2 | 52 | 9,677 | -2.1 | 137,161 | -1.0 |
| Wyoming..... | 7 | 45 | (¹⁰) | 1,200 | -7 | 42 | 260 | -1.9 | 5,421 | -4.7 |

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | | | | | Metalliferous mining | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 14 | 567 | +5.8 | \$6,054 | +7.2 | 9 | 1,407 | +21.2 | \$21,799 | +41.8 |
| Arizona..... | 3 | 42 | +16.7 | 646 | +28.9 | 20 | 2,399 | +2.1 | 57,572 | +1.2 |
| Arkansas..... | 9 | 221 | +9.4 | 2,703 | +5.4 | 3 | 380 | +3 | 5,133 | +3.7 |
| California..... | 41 | 1,055 | -2.1 | 19,973 | +15.1 | 33 | 3,002 | +1.6 | 75,647 | +1.9 |
| Colorado..... | 4 | 14 | (10) | 178 | -6.8 | 12 | 1,043 | +1.4 | 27,763 | -1.8 |
| Connecticut..... | 24 | 171 | -1.7 | 2,799 | +5.3 | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida..... | 18 | 896 | -5.6 | 11,591 | +9 | | | | | |
| Georgia..... | 24 | 1,255 | -4.6 | 11,502 | -9.0 | | | | | |
| Idaho..... | | | | | | 9 | 2,094 | -1.1 | 45,156 | +5.0 |
| Illinois..... | 22 | 545 | -4.7 | 9,432 | +2.4 | | | | | |
| Indiana..... | 71 | 1,220 | +5.6 | 16,426 | +12.3 | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 26 | 300 | +8.3 | 4,352 | +6.3 | | | | | |
| Kansas..... | 38 | 1,286 | +7 | 23,784 | +6.7 | 16 | 1,206 | +7.4 | 19,797 | -6.2 |
| Kentucky..... | 41 | 877 | +9.5 | 9,262 | +2.9 | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 13 | 711 | +13.0 | 8,773 | +7.3 | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 10 | 53 | -41.1 | 822 | -50.7 | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 15 | 232 | +17.8 | 3,047 | +29.6 | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 20 | 262 | -13.0 | 4,754 | -19.3 | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 47 | 917 | +33.7 | 14,076 | +39.5 | 38 | 4,351 | +1.5 | 66,392 | +9.4 |
| Minnesota..... | 29 | 343 | +41.7 | 5,307 | +55.0 | 21 | 887 | -5.4 | 15,132 | -10.9 |
| Mississippi..... | 11 | 274 | +48.9 | 3,149 | +39.8 | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 48 | 838 | -5.4 | 11,878 | +5.0 | 14 | 1,718 | +1.7 | 22,948 | -9 |
| Montana..... | 10 | 44 | -24.1 | 560 | -39.1 | 17 | 2,527 | +4.3 | 72,569 | +5.5 |
| Nebraska..... | 11 | 75 | -32.4 | 864 | -49.3 | | | | | |
| Nevada..... | | | | | | 14 | 409 | +7.1 | 9,897 | +6.6 |
| New Hampshire..... | 11 | 58 | -46.3 | 740 | -68.3 | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 39 | 493 | -11.0 | 7,776 | -12.4 | 3 | 16 | +14.3 | 304 | +6.7 |
| New Mexico..... | | | | | | 5 | 907 | -1.2 | 17,383 | -1.8 |
| New York..... | 80 | 1,217 | -23.6 | 24,997 | -28.4 | | | | | |
| North Carolina..... | 14 | 368 | -1.3 | 4,032 | -2.0 | | | | | |
| North Dakota..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 147 | 2,785 | -5.3 | 39,164 | -10.3 | | | | | |
| Oklahoma..... | 16 | 170 | +12.6 | 1,858 | +44.6 | 32 | 1,418 | -5.0 | 20,684 | -12.9 |
| Oregon..... | 5 | 68 | +51.1 | 1,081 | +39.3 | 5 | 64 | +1.6 | 1,359 | +1.7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 164 | 3,703 | -9.9 | 49,963 | +9 | | | | | |
| Rhode Island..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina..... | 4 | 111 | +8.8 | 1,050 | +8 | | | | | |
| South Dakota..... | 7 | 121 | +68.1 | 1,765 | +65.9 | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 22 | 672 | -8.1 | 7,630 | -7.8 | 4 | 281 | +1.1 | 5,664 | -7 |
| Texas..... | 22 | 1,117 | +14.1 | 19,052 | +7.5 | | | | | |
| Utah..... | 6 | 88 | -29.6 | 1,640 | -29.2 | 11 | 2,030 | -4 | 41,601 | -1.1 |
| Vermont..... | 37 | 1,954 | -1.7 | 33,254 | -3.3 | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 31 | 1,109 | +3 | 8,868 | -2.7 | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 13 | 260 | +54.8 | 4,126 | +53.8 | | | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 22 | 731 | -4 | 7,999 | -3.4 | | | | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 14 | 138 | +5.3 | 2,269 | +6.4 | (11) | 211 | -2.8 | 4,493 | +9.4 |
| Wyoming..... | | | | | | | | | | |

10 No change.

11 Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Bituminous-coal mining | | | | | Crude-petroleum producing | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 56 | 10,098 | +3.3 | \$147,652 | +16.3 | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 3 | 170 | -24.4 | 3,214 | -24.4 | 8 | 466 | -2.3 | \$10,876 | -1.1 |
| California..... | | | | | | 37 | 8,596 | +4.4 | 256,332 | -1.4 |
| Colorado..... | 50 | 4,709 | -9.6 | 72,263 | -14.0 | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 35 | 8,040 | +3 | 177,454 | +2.3 | 8 | 209 | +11.2 | 4,376 | +11.1 |
| Indiana..... | 51 | 5,944 | +2.5 | 133,785 | +6.6 | 4 | 23 | -8.0 | 333 | -8.5 |
| Iowa..... | 20 | 2,037 | -2.1 | 30,772 | -20.8 | | | | | |
| Kansas..... | 25 | 1,781 | -27.0 | 30,259 | -9.3 | 29 | 1,709 | -4.4 | 37,545 | -4.2 |
| Kentucky..... | 153 | 27,461 | -7 | 473,851 | +16.5 | 6 | 254 | +1.6 | 3,605 | -2.4 |
| Louisiana..... | | | | | | 8 | 274 | +10.0 | 6,933 | +14.5 |
| Maine..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 16 | 1,569 | +8 | 27,166 | +5.9 | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 3 | 813 | -8.1 | 17,841 | -7.8 | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 22 | 1,978 | +5 | 27,216 | -8.8 | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 11 | 897 | -3.9 | 17,270 | -17.6 | 4 | 27 | -15.6 | 613 | -3.6 |
| Nebraska..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico..... | 14 | 1,814 | -1.3 | 30,864 | -2.3 | 5 | 57 | -8.1 | 1,405 | -21.4 |
| New York..... | | | | | | 5 | 337 | -1.5 | 7,177 | +5.0 |
| North Carolina..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota..... | 8 | 632 | -6.8 | 12,385 | -15.4 | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 78 | 13,509 | +2.3 | 281,321 | +13.8 | 6 | 60 | +3.4 | 737 | -5 |
| Oklahoma..... | 18 | 756 | -9.5 | 8,269 | -34.0 | 55 | 5,638 | -4.4 | 124,739 | -12.8 |
| Oregon..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 481 | 71,697 | -(¹) | 1,292,875 | +1.8 | 10 | 721 | -13.2 | 17,170 | -3.8 |
| Rhode Island..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 20 | 3,006 | +1.0 | 45,093 | +18.6 | | | | | |
| Texas..... | 5 | 359 | +1.1 | 6,117 | +17.8 | 3 | 6,445 | -1.8 | 213,166 | -1.6 |
| Utah..... | 17 | 2,397 | -4 | 49,634 | -10.2 | | | | | |
| Vermont..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 24 | 4,194 | +1.4 | 73,080 | +10.3 | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 11 | 1,375 | -2 | 28,570 | -1.8 | | | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 379 | 67,433 | +1.2 | 1,296,956 | +10.2 | 8 | 389 | +8 | 7,889 | -1.7 |
| Wisconsin..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wyoming..... | 33 | 3,409 | -3.1 | 73,284 | -5.0 | 5 | 116 | -6.5 | 3,085 | -12.4 |

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

961

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities | | | | | Hotels | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 89 | 1,740 | -1.1 | \$36,154 | -3.1 | 26 | 1,348 | +4 | \$11,522 | +2.7 |
| Arizona..... | 68 | 1,722 | +6.1 | 40,381 | +3.0 | 22 | 963 | +20.1 | 12,231 | +21.2 |
| Arkansas..... | 53 | 1,958 | +3.1 | 44,226 | +3 | 13 | 840 | +5.7 | 7,928 | +8 |
| California..... | 48 | 43,611 | +9 | 1,181,972 | -1.4 | 165 | 8,958 | +1.2 | 139,786 | +3.5 |
| Colorado..... | 198 | 5,468 | +1.6 | 132,779 | -3 | 56 | 1,311 | +5 | 17,854 | +4 |
| Connecticut..... | 130 | 9,645 | -4 | 293,031 | +6 | 29 | 1,234 | +1.2 | 15,499 | +2.2 |
| Delaware..... | 28 | 1,079 | +8 | 30,313 | +4.1 | 6 | 281 | +7.7 | 3,844 | +6.3 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 21 | 8,645 | +9 | 232,280 | +5 | 44 | 3,263 | +2 | 44,159 | +2.5 |
| Florida..... | 185 | 4,585 | -1.7 | 113,216 | -1 | 101 | 5,767 | +32.7 | 64,639 | +37.8 |
| Georgia..... | 186 | 6,599 | +1.5 | 172,951 | -6 | 26 | 1,356 | +9.3 | 11,554 | +7.6 |
| Idaho..... | 56 | 758 | -1.2 | 14,656 | -4.3 | 23 | 377 | -1.3 | 4,356 | +1.9 |
| Illinois..... | 80 | 70,372 | -7 | 1,881,705 | -1.3 | 1223 | 15,092 | -1.5 | 233,682 | +1.7 |
| Indiana..... | 134 | 9,192 | -9 | 222,673 | +6 | 78 | 2,922 | +2.6 | 31,717 | +5.6 |
| Iowa..... | 433 | 9,391 | -14.5 | 212,118 | -6.8 | 66 | 2,725 | +7.5 | 25,833 | +5.9 |
| Kansas..... | 157 | 6,197 | +8 | 145,969 | -1.8 | 35 | 695 | (10) | 6,953 | +9 |
| Kentucky..... | 203 | 6,185 | -8 | 140,550 | -7 | 35 | 2,020 | +2.3 | 19,849 | -2.0 |
| Louisiana..... | 149 | 5,539 | -1 | 137,210 | -2 | 25 | 2,331 | +14.4 | 26,601 | +19.3 |
| Maine..... | 167 | 2,525 | -4.0 | 64,849 | -1.6 | 19 | 644 | -3.2 | 8,409 | -5 |
| Maryland..... | 94 | 12,316 | -1.1 | 350,151 | +8 | 21 | 722 | -4 | 9,014 | +3.8 |
| Massachusetts..... | 127 | 45,802 | +1.4 | 1,326,125 | +4.3 | 80 | 5,461 | +7.8 | 76,197 | +4.2 |
| Michigan..... | 416 | 22,843 | +2 | 684,429 | +4.3 | 101 | 4,959 | +4.7 | 60,453 | +6.5 |
| Minnesota..... | 231 | 12,111 | -1.4 | 316,693 | +2.7 | 81 | 3,520 | +3.0 | 42,404 | +7.6 |
| Mississippi..... | 143 | 1,020 | +3.6 | 19,905 | -2.2 | 21 | 556 | +3.3 | 4,658 | +29.0 |
| Missouri..... | 181 | 19,527 | +2.8 | 510,732 | +1.8 | 92 | 5,068 | +2.0 | 62,960 | +4.6 |
| Montana..... | 100 | 1,962 | -1.0 | 52,159 | -8.2 | 29 | 443 | -1.6 | 6,096 | +1.4 |
| Nebraska..... | 300 | 5,567 | -4 | 138,221 | -7 | 46 | 1,883 | +1.8 | 19,239 | +4.6 |
| Nevada..... | 37 | 372 | -7.0 | 10,618 | -3.3 | 13 | 163 | +16.4 | 2,481 | +9.3 |
| New Hampshire..... | 140 | 2,255 | -1.6 | 57,554 | -2.5 | 13 | 319 | +4.9 | 3,758 | +4.4 |
| New Jersey..... | 265 | 21,185 | -1.3 | 600,164 | -1.5 | 60 | 3,932 | +1.4 | 49,308 | +5.3 |
| New Mexico..... | 50 | 549 | +3.6 | 10,857 | +1.0 | 15 | 349 | +2.3 | 3,361 | -2.4 |
| New York..... | 876 | 89,364 | -1 | 2,731,520 | +3 | 118 | 13,125 | +2.4 | 208,368 | +8.3 |
| North Carolina..... | 87 | 1,521 | +6 | 32,433 | -1.4 | 38 | 1,644 | +4.4 | 15,020 | +7.9 |
| North Dakota..... | 170 | 1,198 | -1.3 | 28,198 | -2.4 | 24 | 458 | +3.9 | 4,128 | +5.1 |
| Ohio..... | 482 | 33,996 | -1 | 883,050 | +4 | 151 | 9,874 | +5.1 | 126,363 | +9.9 |
| Oklahoma..... | 228 | 5,379 | +1 | 119,345 | -1.8 | 60 | 1,394 | +2.4 | 14,662 | +7.9 |
| Oregon..... | 183 | 5,510 | -8 | 136,874 | -3.2 | 60 | 1,221 | -2 | 15,256 | +2.0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 746 | 53,241 | -2.3 | 1,467,398 | +7 | 169 | 9,838 | +1.9 | 130,950 | +6.0 |
| Rhode Island..... | 42 | 3,346 | -6 | 101,250 | +5.4 | 13 | 209 | +4.5 | 2,646 | +3.7 |
| South Carolina..... | 70 | 1,638 | +1.9 | 33,832 | +1.5 | 21 | 670 | +3.4 | 5,822 | +3.5 |
| South Dakota..... | 129 | 972 | -3 | 23,529 | -2.6 | 18 | 298 | +2.4 | 3,497 | +4.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 244 | 4,480 | -3 | 98,396 | -1.7 | 37 | 2,273 | +3.4 | 18,947 | +3.8 |
| Texas..... | 158 | 7,457 | +3 | 194,232 | -5 | 45 | 3,876 | -7 | 49,884 | +1.9 |
| Utah..... | 69 | 1,790 | -4 | 36,702 | +7 | 11 | 443 | -9 | 5,679 | -1.3 |
| Vermont..... | 122 | 1,058 | -1.5 | 25,721 | +1.0 | 24 | 475 | (10) | 4,590 | +7 |
| Virginia..... | 179 | 5,860 | -5 | 137,991 | -2.8 | 33 | 1,796 | -9 | 18,570 | +2.0 |
| Washington..... | 196 | 9,555 | -2.1 | 257,867 | -3.9 | 79 | 2,492 | +1.2 | 29,749 | +4.7 |
| West Virginia..... | 120 | 5,996 | +5 | 150,834 | -1.8 | 38 | 1,214 | +3.7 | 13,042 | +6.0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 41 | 10,677 | +1.3 | 299,586 | +1.1 | 44 | 1,377 | +2 | (11) | |
| Wyoming..... | 48 | 452 | +2 | 10,160 | -8 | 11 | 124 | -1.6 | 1,629 | +1.2 |

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

10 No change.

11 Not available.

12 Includes restaurants.

13 Includes steam railroads.

14 Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Laundries | | | | | Dyeing and cleaning | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 19 | 888 | -12.5 | \$7,978 | -14.6 | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 9 | 294 | +4.6 | 3,931 | +8.0 | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 13 | 508 | -8 | 5,067 | +5 | 9 | 93 | +2.2 | \$1,191 | +5.6 |
| California..... | ¹⁸ 67 | 4,806 | -2.0 | 86,496 | -2.3 | | | | | |
| Colorado..... | 31 | 1,250 | -1.1 | 16,199 | -8 | 10 | 148 | +7 | 2,566 | -7 |
| Connecticut..... | 41 | 1,558 | +1.4 | 25,150 | +2.0 | 9 | 197 | -3.9 | 4,015 | -8.1 |
| Delaware..... | 4 | 293 | -1.0 | 4,880 | -4.4 | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 18 | 2,374 | -9 | 36,344 | -6 | 5 | 109 | -4.4 | 1,970 | -7.1 |
| Florida..... | 21 | 1,215 | +8.7 | 14,044 | +19.4 | 10 | 87 | -3.3 | 1,321 | +1.7 |
| Georgia..... | 31 | 2,489 | +1.6 | 26,735 | +3.4 | 3 | 88 | (¹⁰) | 1,063 | +6.3 |
| Idaho..... | 18 | 342 | -3 | 5,178 | -1.6 | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | ¹⁸ 61 | 1,951 | +3 | 29,100 | +1.7 | | | | | |
| Indiana..... | 47 | 2,037 | +1.2 | 27,313 | +2.3 | 11 | 167 | -6 | 2,636 | -3 |
| Iowa..... | 30 | 1,136 | +5.9 | 15,718 | +5.7 | 4 | 58 | +7.4 | 1,048 | +3.5 |
| Kansas..... | ¹⁸ 46 | 1,042 | +1.8 | 13,107 | +1.4 | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 32 | 1,360 | -9 | 16,662 | -2 | 6 | 246 | -1.2 | 3,508 | -1.0 |
| Louisiana..... | 7 | 453 | +3.2 | 4,450 | +1.2 | 5 | 81 | +1.3 | 1,067 | +17.4 |
| Maine..... | 24 | 510 | +2.2 | 7,486 | +3.5 | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 22 | 1,739 | -7 | 26,106 | -2.5 | 10 | 200 | +8.1 | 3,409 | +7.6 |
| Massachusetts..... | 114 | 3,775 | +5 | 61,002 | +3 | 79 | 1,676 | -4.5 | 23,273 | -2.1 |
| Michigan..... | 60 | 2,745 | +3.3 | 38,573 | +3.6 | 15 | 529 | +2.5 | 9,764 | -1.2 |
| Minnesota..... | 41 | 1,435 | (¹⁰) | 21,623 | +2.4 | 11 | 394 | -1.7 | 6,652 | -1.7 |
| Mississippi..... | 12 | 409 | (¹⁰) | 3,777 | +1.6 | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 48 | 2,604 | -9 | 34,150 | -1.2 | 12 | 387 | +1.0 | 6,152 | -3.4 |
| Montana..... | 16 | 400 | -2 | 6,767 | -1.2 | 3 | 20 | +5.3 | 432 | +2 |
| Nebraska..... | 13 | 613 | +7 | 8,176 | +4.4 | 3 | 93 | +4.5 | 1,668 | +1.9 |
| Nevada..... | 3 | 35 | (¹⁰) | 613 | +8 | | | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | 18 | 297 | (¹⁰) | 4,336 | +1.1 | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 42 | 4,572 | +1.4 | 82,449 | -1.6 | 8 | 210 | +3.4 | 5,029 | +7.6 |
| New Mexico..... | 6 | 204 | -1.9 | 2,912 | -2 | | | | | |
| New York..... | 67 | 6,619 | -8 | 114,749 | -7 | 14 | 399 | -1.5 | 7,258 | -2.1 |
| North Carolina..... | 12 | 728 | +6 | 7,932 | +1.4 | 3 | 36 | +2.9 | 441 | -1.8 |
| North Dakota..... | 11 | 220 | -1.3 | 3,265 | +1 | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 74 | 3,810 | -1 | 57,676 | -5 | 39 | 1,430 | -3.4 | 24,716 | -5.5 |
| Oklahoma..... | 17 | 778 | +8 | 9,746 | +8 | 8 | 179 | +2.9 | 2,516 | +4.6 |
| Oregon..... | 9 | 277 | (¹⁰) | 4,134 | -(¹) | 3 | 41 | (¹⁰) | 752 | -1.7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 39 | 2,592 | -1.9 | 40,302 | -1.2 | 20 | 976 | +5.5 | 16,598 | +2.7 |
| Rhode Island..... | 23 | 1,163 | -9 | 19,472 | +1.3 | 4 | 205 | -1.4 | 3,516 | -1.2 |
| South Carolina..... | 9 | 353 | -3.3 | 3,693 | -(¹) | | | | | |
| South Dakota..... | 7 | 173 | -6 | 2,377 | +2.4 | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 12 | 1,055 | +1.2 | 10,372 | +3.1 | 4 | 44 | -12.0 | 520 | -13.5 |
| Texas..... | 19 | 892 | -2.8 | 10,103 | +4 | 14 | 418 | -2.3 | 6,898 | -1.7 |
| Utah..... | 11 | 645 | -8 | 9,290 | +4 | 8 | 107 | +1.9 | 1,883 | +2.3 |
| Vermont..... | 10 | 137 | -9.3 | 1,646 | -4.3 | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 17 | 968 | +2 | 11,129 | -1.2 | 19 | 269 | -2.9 | 3,962 | -9 |
| Washington..... | 14 | 530 | -4 | 8,594 | -9 | 8 | 130 | +3.2 | 2,230 | +1.5 |
| West Virginia..... | 18 | 604 | -5 | 7,723 | +8 | 8 | 211 | +5 | 2,813 | +4 |
| Wisconsin..... | ¹⁸ 28 | 924 | -1 | 11,871 | +1.2 | | | | | |
| Wyoming..... | 6 | 95 | (¹⁰) | 1,575 | -3.2 | | | | | |

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.¹⁸ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

963

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February 1934 | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1934 | Percent of change from January |
| Alabama..... | 18 | 480 | + .8 | \$13,662 | + .4 |
| Arizona..... | 28 | 214 | +4.4 | 5,787 | +3.3 |
| Arkansas..... | 20 | 247 | - .8 | 6,059 | -1.7 |
| California..... | 1,143 | 23,333 | + .1 | 774,913 | - .4 |
| Colorado..... | 29 | 1,101 | + .3 | 38,802 | + .5 |
| Connecticut..... | 58 | 1,950 | - .7 | 70,680 | -3.9 |
| Delaware..... | 16 | 569 | + .4 | 19,618 | -6.1 |
| District of Columbia..... | 36 | 1,312 | +1.1 | 48,391 | -3.7 |
| Florida..... | 18 | 619 | +5.3 | 19,393 | +7.9 |
| Georgia..... | 28 | 1,129 | -1.1 | 32,614 | -2.9 |
| Idaho..... | 15 | 128 | -2.3 | 3,330 | +2.7 |
| Illinois..... | 90 | 10,832 | - .3 | 378,533 | - .5 |
| Indiana..... | 42 | 1,183 | -1.2 | 39,561 | -5.5 |
| Iowa..... | 15 | 959 | (¹⁰) | 31,253 | + .3 |
| Kansas..... | 16 37 | 841 | +4.5 | 23,202 | -1.7 |
| Kentucky..... | 20 | 827 | + .5 | 29,548 | + .2 |
| Louisiana..... | 10 | 375 | -2.6 | 13,687 | -7.1 |
| Maine..... | 16 | 252 | -2.7 | 6,577 | -5.3 |
| Maryland..... | 23 | 850 | - .2 | 32,794 | -16.6 |
| Massachusetts..... | 16 273 | 7,403 | -(¹) | 215,345 | -1.1 |
| Michigan..... | 92 | 4,221 | -(¹) | 136,420 | -4.9 |
| Minnesota..... | 54 | 4,082 | - .1 | 115,430 | -4.9 |
| Mississippi..... | 16 | 198 | (¹⁰) | 4,209 | - .5 |
| Missouri..... | 86 | 4,732 | - .9 | 142,590 | -3.2 |
| Montana..... | 21 | 241 | -1.6 | 6,924 | + .7 |
| Nebraska..... | 18 | 544 | +2.4 | 19,095 | + .8 |
| Nevada..... | | | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | 39 | 473 | - .2 | 11,495 | -11.4 |
| New Jersey..... | 127 | 12,762 | -(¹) | 365,333 | -2.4 |
| New Mexico..... | 16 | 121 | -4.0 | 2,791 | -2.2 |
| New York..... | 729 | 54,235 | + .5 | 1,927,347 | +(¹) |
| North Carolina..... | 28 | 594 | +1.5 | 15,461 | + .7 |
| North Dakota..... | 37 | 263 | - .8 | 6,306 | -1.1 |
| Ohio..... | 291 | 7,922 | +1.3 | 259,905 | + .3 |
| Oklahoma..... | 26 | 625 | - .2 | 18,355 | -1.8 |
| Oregon..... | 32 | 1,178 | -1.0 | 38,218 | - .2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 742 | 22,481 | + .2 | 710,055 | - .6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 31 | 1,044 | -1.7 | 44,481 | +(¹) |
| South Carolina..... | 10 | 104 | +1.0 | 3,030 | +2.2 |
| South Dakota..... | 31 | 234 | -1.7 | 5,782 | - .3 |
| Tennessee..... | 33 | 1,127 | - .2 | 39,230 | -5.0 |
| Texas..... | 28 | 1,531 | + .9 | 42,149 | + .1 |
| Utah..... | 14 | 464 | - .2 | 16,261 | + .7 |
| Vermont..... | 30 | 228 | - .9 | 6,636 | +(¹) |
| Virginia..... | 33 | 1,356 | - .1 | 44,320 | + .9 |
| Washington..... | 35 | 1,303 | -7.8 | 43,902 | -2.4 |
| West Virginia..... | 44 | 661 | + .8 | 19,459 | - .4 |
| Wisconsin..... | 17 | 911 | - .9 | 31,567 | -5.3 |
| Wyoming..... | 12 | 112 | + .9 | 3,423 | +1.2 |

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹⁰ No change.¹⁰ Do not include brokerage and real estate.

Employment and Pay Rolls in February 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in February 1934 as compared with January 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN FEBRUARY 1934 AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY 1934

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll | | Percent of change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) | | Percent of change from January |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | January 1934 | February 1934 | | January 1934 | February 1934 | |
| New York City..... | 5,026 | 303,528 | 310,292 | +2.2 | \$8,184,969 | \$8,374,572 | +2.3 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 1,782 | 217,269 | 222,658 | +2.5 | 5,079,514 | 5,195,751 | +2.3 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 809 | 140,594 | 144,669 | +2.9 | 3,094,901 | 3,243,879 | +4.8 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 518 | 191,966 | 220,744 | +15.0 | 4,257,679 | 5,500,280 | +29.2 |
| Los Angeles, Calif..... | 814 | 74,142 | 77,493 | +4.5 | 1,775,040 | 1,866,071 | +5.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 1,129 | 96,618 | 101,536 | +5.1 | 1,930,187 | 2,180,068 | +12.9 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 506 | 65,507 | 69,961 | +6.8 | 1,376,486 | 1,508,322 | +9.6 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 706 | 54,088 | 56,125 | +3.8 | 1,074,161 | 1,130,721 | +5.3 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 3,521 | 91,687 | 92,466 | +0.8 | 2,243,127 | 2,271,643 | +1.3 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 402 | 55,449 | 58,163 | +4.9 | 1,189,470 | 1,231,410 | +3.5 |
| San Francisco, Calif..... | 1,119 | 48,725 | 49,604 | +1.8 | 1,199,273 | 1,210,962 | +1.0 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 424 | 42,886 | 45,927 | +7.1 | 973,817 | 1,029,919 | +5.8 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 446 | 43,233 | 43,801 | +1.3 | 852,878 | 900,756 | +5.6 |

Employment in the Various Branches of the Federal Government, February 1934

ON February 28, 1934, the pay rolls of the executive departments of the United States Government showed 593,536 employees. This is an increase of 30,049 employees or 5.3 percent, as compared with February 1933, and an increase of 2,423 employees or 0.4 percent as compared with January 1934.

The information contained in table 1 is compiled by the various departments and offices of the United States Government and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission where it is assembled. The figures were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government inside the District of Columbia, the number outside the District of Columbia, and the total number of such employees.

Approximately 13 percent of the workers in the executive branch of the United States Government are located in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
FEBRUARY 1933 AND JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1934

| Item | District of Columbia | | | Outside the District | | | Entire service | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | Perma- nent | Tem- porary ¹ | Total | Perma- nent | Tem- porary ¹ | Total | Perma- nent | Tem- porary ¹ | Total |
| Number of employees: | | | | | | | | | |
| February 1933..... | 63,940 | 2,862 | 66,802 | 468,943 | 27,742 | 496,685 | 532,883 | 30,604 | 563,487 |
| January 1934..... | 69,808 | 8,237 | 78,045 | 467,570 | 45,498 | 513,068 | 537,378 | 53,735 | 591,113 |
| February 1934..... | 71,623 | 8,290 | 79,913 | 470,109 | 43,514 | 513,623 | 541,732 | 51,804 | 593,536 |
| Gain or loss: | | | | | | | | | |
| February 1933-February 1934..... | +7,683 | +5,428 | +13,111 | +1,166 | +15,772 | +16,938 | +8,849 | +21,200 | +30,049 |
| January 1934-February 1934..... | +1,815 | +53 | +1,868 | +2,539 | -1,984 | +555 | +4,354 | -1,931 | +2,423 |
| Percent of change: | | | | | | | | | |
| February 1933-February 1934..... | +12.0 | +189.7 | +19.6 | +0.2 | +56.9 | +3.4 | +1.7 | +69.3 | +5.3 |
| January 1934-February 1934..... | +2.6 | +0.6 | +2.4 | +0.5 | -4.4 | +0.1 | +0.8 | -3.6 | +0.4 |
| Labor turn-over, February 1934: | | | | | | | | | |
| Additions ² | 2,698 | 1,075 | 3,773 | 6,711 | 17,590 | 24,301 | 9,409 | 18,665 | 28,074 |
| Separations ² | 878 | 1,008 | 1,886 | 4,195 | 19,570 | 23,765 | 5,073 | 20,578 | 25,651 |
| Turn-over rate per 100..... | 1.24 | 12.20 | 2.39 | 0.89 | 39.52 | 4.63 | 0.94 | 35.37 | 4.33 |

¹ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.

² Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Comparing February 1934 with the same month of the previous year, there was an increase of 7,683 permanent employees, or 12 percent, in the District of Columbia. Temporary employees in the District of Columbia increased 189.7 percent, while the total employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments in the Capital City increased 19.6 percent.

Comparing February 1934 with January 1934, there was an increase of 2.6 percent in permanent employees, and an increase of six tenths of 1 percent in temporary employees, indicating an increase of 2.4 percent in total employment in the executive departments.

The turn-over rate for permanent employees was 1.24; for temporary employees, 12.20; and for the entire executive service within the District of Columbia, 2.39.

Outside of the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees increased 0.2 percent and the number of temporary employees increased 56.9 percent, comparing February 1934 with February 1933.

Comparing February 1934 with January 1934, there was an increase of 0.5 percent in the number of permanent employees, and a decrease of 4.4 percent in the number of temporary employees, making a net increase of 0.1 percent in employment in the executive Federal departments outside the city of Washington.

Table 2 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay roll of the various branches of the United States Government during January and February 1934.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934

| Branch of service | Number of employees | | Amount of pay roll | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|
| | January | February | January | February |
| Executive service..... | 591, 113 | 593, 536 | \$76, 002, 275 | \$77, 166, 82 |
| Military service..... | 262, 942 | 263, 464 | 18, 499, 516 | 18, 447, 67 |
| Judicial service..... | 1, 780 | 1, 742 | 417, 000 | 416, 00 |
| Legislative service..... | 3, 845 | 3, 852 | 871, 753 | 874, 80 |
| Total..... | 859, 680 | 862, 594 | 95, 790, 544 | 96, 906, 00 |

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 954,362 on January 15, 1934, to 963,782 (preliminary) on February 15, 1934, or 0.1 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for February 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from \$112,532,640 in December 1933 to \$115,634,474 in January 1934, or 2.8 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to February 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the table following. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO FEBRUARY 1934

[12-month average, 1926=100]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| January..... | 98.3 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 86.3 | 73.3 | 61.2 | 53.0 | 54.1 |
| February..... | 98.6 | 97.0 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 85.4 | 72.7 | 60.3 | 52.7 | 54.7 |
| March..... | 100.5 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 72.9 | 60.5 | 51.5 | — |
| April..... | 102.0 | 98.9 | 96.6 | 98.9 | 97.4 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 87.0 | 73.5 | 60.0 | 51.8 | — |
| May..... | 105.0 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 99.4 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 88.6 | 73.9 | 59.7 | 52.5 | — |
| June..... | 107.1 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 101.6 | 100.9 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 86.5 | 72.8 | 57.8 | 53.6 | — |
| July..... | 108.2 | 98.1 | 99.4 | 102.9 | 101.0 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 84.7 | 72.4 | 56.4 | 55.4 | — |
| August..... | 109.4 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 102.7 | 99.5 | 95.7 | 97.4 | 83.7 | 71.2 | 55.0 | 56.8 | — |
| September..... | 107.8 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 102.8 | 99.1 | 95.3 | 96.8 | 82.2 | 69.3 | 55.8 | 57.7 | — |
| October..... | 107.3 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 103.4 | 98.9 | 95.3 | 96.9 | 80.4 | 67.7 | 57.0 | 57.5 | — |
| November..... | 105.2 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 101.2 | 95.7 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 77.0 | 64.5 | 55.9 | 55.9 | — |
| December..... | 99.4 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 98.2 | 91.9 | 89.7 | 88.8 | 74.9 | 62.6 | 54.8 | 54.1 | — |
| Average..... | 104.1 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 83.5 | 70.6 | 57.9 | 54.4 | 54.4 |

¹ Revised.

² Average for 2 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 5th day of December 1933 and January 1934, and by group totals on the 15th of February 1934; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of December 1933, and January 1934. Total compensation for the month of February is not yet available. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment for January 1923 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I RAILROADS, DECEMBER 1933 AND JANUARY 1934 AND FEBRUARY 1934, AND EARNINGS DECEMBER 1933 AND JANUARY 1934

From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for February 1934 are available by group totals only at this time.]

| Occupations | Number of employees at middle of month | | | Total earnings | |
|--|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | December 1933 | January 1934 | February 1934 | December 1933 | January 1934 |
| Professional, clerical and general..... | 163,458 | 163,640 | 163,576 | \$21,901,676 | \$22,176,444 |
| Clerks..... | 85,560 | 85,497 | ----- | 10,846,995 | 10,992,285 |
| Stenographers and typists..... | 15,414 | 15,445 | ----- | 1,843,871 | 1,870,387 |
| Maintenance of way and structures..... | 183,493 | 182,993 | 183,232 | 14,120,526 | 14,252,647 |
| Laborers, extra gang and work train..... | 12,433 | 12,812 | ----- | 687,749 | 678,907 |
| Laborers, track and roadway section..... | 97,999 | 98,204 | ----- | 5,100,124 | 5,150,472 |
| Maintenance of equipment and stores..... | 267,879 | 269,888 | 275,420 | 28,014,526 | 29,624,622 |
| Carmen..... | 54,609 | 55,135 | ----- | 6,363,308 | 6,775,382 |
| Electrical workers..... | 8,098 | 8,116 | ----- | 1,052,639 | 1,101,525 |
| Machinists..... | 37,862 | 38,330 | ----- | 4,645,553 | 4,961,682 |
| Skilled trades helpers..... | 58,972 | 58,978 | ----- | 5,066,012 | 5,388,282 |
| Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)..... | 21,065 | 21,272 | ----- | 1,593,643 | 1,635,708 |
| Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)..... | 17,902 | 17,651 | ----- | 998,125 | 1,063,371 |
| Transportation, other than train, engine and yard..... | 123,221 | 122,858 | 123,650 | 13,617,666 | 13,663,932 |
| Station agents..... | 24,042 | 23,992 | ----- | 3,329,343 | 3,384,582 |
| Telegraphers, telephoners and towermen..... | 14,753 | 14,771 | ----- | 2,058,986 | 2,059,875 |
| Truckers (stations, warehouses and platforms)..... | 17,180 | 16,796 | ----- | 1,221,210 | 1,240,469 |
| Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen..... | 16,921 | 16,903 | ----- | 1,119,693 | 1,114,773 |
| Transportation (yardmaster, switch tenders and hostlers)..... | 12,112 | 12,182 | 12,289 | 2,046,639 | 2,061,096 |
| Transportation, train and engine..... | 204,085 | 202,801 | 205,615 | 32,831,607 | 33,855,733 |
| Road conductors..... | 22,313 | 22,194 | ----- | 4,666,491 | 4,782,690 |
| Road brakemen and flagmen..... | 46,780 | 46,355 | ----- | 6,264,302 | 6,446,891 |
| Yard brakemen and yard helpers..... | 35,256 | 35,249 | ----- | 4,360,727 | 4,546,616 |
| Road engineers and motormen..... | 27,440 | 27,167 | ----- | 6,260,209 | 6,429,481 |
| Road firemen and helpers..... | 30,119 | 29,671 | ----- | 4,524,412 | 4,645,564 |
| All employees..... | 954,248 | 954,362 | 963,782 | 112,532,640 | 115,634,474 |

Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, February 1934

FOR the month of February there were more than 288,000 employees working on projects financed from the public-works fund. Pay rolls for these employees totaled over \$15,000,000.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

WHEN the Public Works Administration allots money for construction projects to Federal departments, these projects are wholly financed by the Public Works Administration and are called Federal projects. The Administration also makes non-Federal allotments. Federal projects are built either by force account (that is, by day labor hired directly by the government agency doing the building), or by commercial firms to whom the Federal agency awards a contract. Projects under both types of Federal construction are supervised entirely by representatives of the Federal Government.

Table 1 shows by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of labor worked during February 1934 on Federal projects financed by public-works funds.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS, DURING FEBRUARY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT¹

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Building construction..... | 17, 110 | \$864, 427 | 1, 280, 993 | \$0. 675 | \$1, 691, 835 |
| Public roads..... | 153, 433 | 7, 749, 020 | 16, 363, 736 | . 474 | 6, 350, 000 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..... | 42, 898 | 1, 924, 514 | 3, 401, 155 | . 566 | 3, 705, 417 |
| Streets and roads ² | 11, 776 | 466, 527 | 1, 091, 107 | . 428 | 364, 378 |
| Naval vessels..... | 6, 550 | 619, 486 | 824, 747 | . 751 | 3, 756, 930 |
| Reclamation..... | 7, 108 | 834, 773 | 1, 279, 455 | . 632 | 1, 053, 906 |
| Forestry..... | 15, 584 | 911, 710 | 1, 559, 310 | . 585 | 555, 302 |
| Water and sewerage..... | 1, 108 | 53, 246 | 89, 085 | . 598 | 105, 416 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 8, 610 | 588, 979 | 1, 151, 039 | . 512 | 3, 313, 791 |
| Total..... | 264, 177 | 14, 012, 682 | 27, 040, 627 | . 518 | 20, 896, 972 |

¹ Subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

There were over 264,000 people engaged on Federal construction projects during the month ending February 15, 1934. This is exclusive of clerical and supervisory workers. It includes only workers at the site of the project.

Nearly 60 percent of the workers were engaged on road work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. River, harbor, and flood-control work employed the next largest group of workers. Building construction gave employment to over 6 percent of the total number at work, while forestry projects employed more than 5 percent.

Pay rolls for workers on Federal projects totaled over \$14,000,000, of which more than 50 percent was paid to workers on public roads.

River, harbor, and flood-control employees were paid nearly \$2,000,000. No other type of project paid as much as \$1,000,000 in wages during the month.

The total average earnings per hour for all types of Federal workers during the month were nearly 52 cents. The wages ranged from 43 cents an hour in the case of street and road workers to over 75 cents an hour for workers on naval vessels. Employees engaged in building construction averaged over 67 cents.

The value of material orders placed by contractors on Federal projects totaled nearly \$21,000,000 during this month. Material purchases by firms working on public roads totaled over \$6,000,000. Contractors working on river, harbor, and flood-control work, naval vessels, and miscellaneous projects purchased over \$3,000,000 worth of materials. Building construction and reclamation were the only other types of construction on which purchase orders for materials totaled over \$1,000,000.

Non-Federal projects are for the most part confined to building construction, street and road paving, water and sewerage projects, and railroad construction. On non-Federal allotments the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost and in many cases will loan the remaining 70 percent.

This is the first month in which there was any employment on railroad work financed from public-works funds. Railroad allotments are of two kinds: First, railroad construction—that is, money used for the electrification of railroads, for the laying of ties and rails, etc. Second, the building or repair of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops. Employment of the first type is included with other non-Federal construction projects. Employment of the second type is shown in a separate table. See table 5, page 971.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February 1934, on non-Federal construction projects financed from public-works funds, by type of project.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING FEBRUARY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT¹

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Building construction..... | 6, 595 | \$336, 248 | 404, 605 | \$0. 831 | \$910, 198 |
| Streets and roads..... | 6, 516 | 237, 355 | 426, 356 | . 557 | 130, 067 |
| Water and sewerage..... | 6, 419 | 355, 926 | 550, 044 | . 647 | 759, 513 |
| Railroad construction..... | 4, 158 | 52, 861 | 105, 419 | . 501 | 255, 297 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 494 | 23, 213 | 37, 607 | . 627 | 63, 941 |
| Total..... | 24, 182 | 1, 005, 603 | 1, 524, 031 | . 660 | 2, 119, 016 |

¹ Subject to revision.

More than 24,000 workers were employed on non-Federal construction projects at the site of construction during the month ending February 15. Pay rolls for these workers totaled over \$1,000,000.

More than 6,000 people were working on building construction, streets, and roads, and on water and sewerage projects. Railroad construction provided work for over 4,000 people, this in spite of the fact that no railroad allotments were made prior to January 20.

The average hourly earnings of workers on non-Federal projects were 66 cents. Workers on building construction averaged over 80 cents per hour.

The value of materials purchased totaled over \$2,000,000.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February 1934 on Federal projects financed from public-works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| New England..... | 6,610 | \$500,858 | 783,865 | \$0.639 | \$598,920 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 19,081 | 1,122,854 | 1,978,432 | .568 | 4,344,991 |
| East North Central..... | 22,744 | 1,260,889 | 2,164,507 | .583 | 548,106 |
| West North Central..... | 42,154 | 1,898,221 | 3,885,580 | .489 | 763,782 |
| South Atlantic..... | 37,175 | 1,814,610 | 4,030,079 | .450 | 2,515,411 |
| East South Central..... | 30,190 | 1,229,299 | 2,747,203 | .447 | 1,474,812 |
| West South Central..... | 51,686 | 2,233,163 | 5,141,886 | .434 | 934,821 |
| Mountain..... | 28,822 | 2,199,699 | 3,560,424 | .618 | 1,804,322 |
| Pacific..... | 20,793 | 1,500,644 | 2,196,483 | .683 | 993,710 |
| Total continental United States ² | 259,666 | 13,798,372 | 26,579,568 | .519 | ³ 20,386,544 |
| Outside continental United States..... | 4,511 | 214,310 | 461,059 | .465 | 510,428 |
| Grand total..... | 264,177 | 14,012,682 | 27,040,627 | .518 | 20,896,972 |

¹ Subject to revision.

² Includes data for 411 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

³ Includes \$6,350,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More employees were shown working in the West South Central States than in any other geographic division, over 50,000 men being employed in that division. Over 40,000 were employed in the West North Central States and more than 30,000 in the South Atlantic and East South Central States; and the New England States showed fewer employees than any other geographic division.

There was considerable variation in the hourly earnings in these geographic divisions, the rates ranging from slightly more than 43 cents in the West South Central States to over 68 cents in the Pacific States.

Material orders placed by contractors and Government departments reached a total of over \$4,000,000 in the Middle Atlantic; over

\$2,000,000 in the South Atlantic; and over \$1,000,000 in both the East South Central and Mountain States.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February on non-Federal projects financed from public-works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION¹

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| New England..... | 2,101 | \$103,230 | 172,441 | \$0.599 | \$130,059 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 1,810 | 55,785 | 94,136 | .593 | 78,718 |
| East North Central..... | 7,964 | 428,112 | 596,443 | .717 | 640,443 |
| West North Central..... | 2,957 | 113,942 | 170,079 | .670 | 370,108 |
| South Atlantic..... | 1,894 | 74,259 | 129,642 | .573 | 199,650 |
| East South Central..... | 674 | 35,157 | 62,645 | .561 | 67,632 |
| West South Central..... | 1,351 | 53,709 | 88,148 | .609 | 101,659 |
| Mountain..... | 1,411 | 27,473 | 49,781 | .552 | 31,408 |
| Pacific..... | 3,866 | 106,440 | 148,160 | .718 | 227,352 |
| Total continental United States..... | 24,028 | 998,107 | 1,511,475 | .660 | ² 2,102,326 |
| Outside continental United States..... | 154 | 7,496 | 12,556 | .597 | 16,690 |
| Grand total..... | 24,182 | 1,005,603 | 1,524,031 | .660 | 2,119,016 |

¹ Subject to revision.

² Includes \$255,297 worth of material which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

The largest number of workers employed on non-Federal projects were at work in the East North Central States. The Pacific States employed the next largest number of workers.

The average hourly earnings ranged from 55 cents in the Mountain States to nearly 72 cents in the Pacific States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops, financed from public-works funds, during February 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS DURING FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION¹

| Geographic division | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed ² |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| New England..... | 279 | \$33,812 | 50,050 | \$0.676 | ----- |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 1,524 | 38,853 | 62,658 | .620 | ----- |
| West North Central..... | 1,924 | 56,689 | 96,848 | .585 | ----- |
| Mountain..... | 428 | 10,548 | 17,439 | .605 | ----- |
| Pacific..... | 3,208 | 87,194 | 146,524 | .595 | ----- |
| Total..... | 7,363 | 227,096 | 373,519 | .608 | \$1,546,323 |

¹ Subject to revision.

² Data not available by geographic division.

More than 7,000 workers were given employment in railroad shops during the month ending February 15 on work financed from public-works funds. These workers drew over \$200,000 and their average earnings were nearly 61 cents per hour.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending February 15, by type of material.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC-WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

| Type of material | Value of materials purchased |
|--|------------------------------|
| Aircraft (new)..... | \$208,900 |
| Airplane parts..... | 1,918,810 |
| Auto trucks..... | 64,487 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc..... | 41,061 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings..... | 302,947 |
| Cement..... | 444,530 |
| Chemicals..... | 22,730 |
| Clay products..... | 234,522 |
| Coal..... | 54,893 |
| Concrete products..... | 412,003 |
| Copper products..... | 11,134 |
| Cordage and twine..... | 16,622 |
| Crushed stone..... | 19,517 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim, metal..... | 94,461 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies..... | 1,927,880 |
| Engines and turbines..... | 464,280 |
| Explosives..... | 79,317 |
| Forgings, iron and steel, not made in plants operated in connection with steel works or rolling mills..... | 257,930 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified..... | 1,209,873 |
| Fuel oil..... | 117,067 |
| Gasoline..... | 124,600 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous..... | 172,000 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific..... | 44,461 |
| Lighting equipment..... | 60,637 |
| Lubricating oils and greases..... | 30,953 |
| Lumber and timber products..... | 1,473,720 |
| Machine tools..... | 237,310 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products..... | 368,201 |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified..... | 35,707 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 63,060 |
| Paving materials and mixtures..... | 113,870 |
| Planing-mill products..... | 112,987 |
| Plumbing supplies..... | 292,800 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment..... | 220,100 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators..... | 59,060 |
| Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings other than paint..... | 53,000 |
| Rubber goods..... | 13,004 |
| Sand and gravel..... | 289,677 |
| Sheet-metal work..... | 106,164 |
| Springs, steel, except wire, not made in plants operated in connection with rolling mills..... | 48,225 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus..... | 88,533 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, including structural and ornamental metal work..... | 4,571,165 |
| Tools, other than machine tools..... | 102,628 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition..... | 73,021 |
| Wire, drawn from purchased rods..... | 273,400 |
| Other..... | 1,178,718 |
| Public road projects ¹ | 6,350,000 |
| Total..... | 24,562,311 |

¹ Not available by type of material.

The value of orders placed for materials by contractors on public-works projects during the month ending February 15 totaled over \$24,000,000. More than \$4,000,000 was for the purchase of steel, nearly \$2,000,000 each for airplane parts and electrical machinery, and over \$1,000,000 each for lumber and foundry and machine-shop products.

It is estimated that the fabrication of materials purchased during the month will create approximately 65,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, payrolls, and man-hours worked during each of the 5 months during which employment has been created by expenditures from public-works funds.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER 1933 TO FEBRUARY 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC-WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTHS¹

| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay roll | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| October 1933..... | 114,098 | \$7,006,680 | ² 2,346,927 | ² \$0.613 | \$22,005,920 |
| November 1933..... | 254,784 | 14,458,364 | ² 9,497,828 | ² .589 | 24,605,055 |
| December 1933..... | 270,808 | 15,724,700 | ² 11,241,098 | ² .612 | 24,839,098 |
| January 1934..... | 273,583 | 14,574,960 | 27,658,591 | .527 | 23,522,929 |
| February 1934 ³ | 288,359 | 15,018,285 | 28,564,658 | .526 | 23,015,988 |

¹ Subject to revision.

² Excluding data for Bureau of Public Roads which are not available.

³ Excluding data for workers in railroad shops.

Severe winter weather raged in the northern States during February, curtailing employment on out-door projects. Nevertheless, there was an increase during this month in the number of workers on projects financed from public-works funds, as compared with any of the other 4 months.

Data concerning man-hours worked on public roads was not available for the months of October, November, and December 1933. It will be noted that the average earnings per hour for the months of January and February 1934 was lower than for any of the previous 3 months. This is caused by the inclusion of the man-hours data for road workers in the January and February figures.

During the 5 months in which workers have been employed from public-works funds, total disbursements for pay rolls were over \$65,000,000, and the value of material orders placed exceeded \$110,000,000. These figures should not be construed to show the relationship of the cost of labor to material on public-works projects, as the total pay-roll figures are the amounts actually paid to labor on the job, while the value of the materials shown is the total value of material orders placed. Much of this material will not be used for several months.

Civil Works Administration

THE Civil Works Administration, which is working under an allotment of \$400,000,000 from the Public Works Administration, is at the present time rapidly depleting its forces.

This administration, early in November, entered upon an extensive employment campaign to care for people who were out of work. On November 23 less than a million workers were on the rolls of the Civil Works Administration. This number rapidly increased until

a peak of over 4,000,000 was reached for the week ending January 18, 1934. Since that date the weekly number employed has been decreasing steadily.

Table 8 shows the number of Civil Works Administration employees on the pay rolls for weeks ending February 1 and March 1, 1934.

TABLE 8.—CIVIL WORKS EMPLOYEES ON PAY ROLL FEB. 1, 1934, AND MAR. 1, 1934

| Geographic divisions | Number of employees, week ending— | | Amount of pay rolls, week ending— | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Feb. 1, 1934 | Mar. 1, 1934 | Feb. 1, 1934 | Mar. 1, 1934 |
| New England..... | 227, 085 | 195, 509 | \$2, 909, 822 | \$2, 562, 020 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 728, 888 | 626, 794 | 8, 957, 717 | 7, 704, 254 |
| East North Central..... | 754, 954 | 639, 196 | 9, 991, 040 | 8, 644, 500 |
| West North Central..... | 477, 134 | 346, 472 | 4, 994, 951 | 3, 660, 245 |
| South Atlantic..... | 523, 504 | 338, 058 | 4, 629, 399 | 3, 149, 072 |
| East South Central..... | 335, 379 | 204, 624 | 2, 690, 157 | 1, 713, 122 |
| West South Central..... | 456, 230 | 293, 221 | 3, 923, 259 | 2, 609, 602 |
| Mountain..... | 133, 004 | 96, 323 | 1, 804, 852 | 1, 349, 331 |
| Pacific..... | 239, 837 | 197, 801 | 3, 221, 029 | 2, 743, 304 |
| Total..... | 3, 876, 015 | 2, 937, 998 | 43, 122, 226 | 34, 135, 456 |
| Percent of change..... | | -24. 2 | | -20. 8 |

For the week ending March 1, 1934, there were less than 3,000,000 employees on the pay rolls of the Civil Works Administration. This is a decrease of nearly 25 percent as compared with February 1. Pay rolls decreased 20.8 percent during this period.

Emergency Conservation Work

THERE were nearly 320,000 employees on the rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work during the month of February. Pay rolls for these workers totaled over \$12,000,000. Funds for the Emergency Conservation Work are now paid by an allotment made by the Public Works Administration.

Table 9 shows the employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work during the months of January and February 1934 by type of worker.

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934

| Group | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | January | February | January | February |
| Enrolled personnel..... | ¹ 299, 101 | 289, 567 | ¹ \$9, 340, 923 | \$9, 043, 176 |
| Reserve officers..... | 4, 585 | 4, 730 | ¹ 896, 184 | ² 924, 526 |
| Supervisory and technical..... | ¹ 17, 026 | 17, 133 | ¹ 2, 033, 588 | 2, 047, 411 |
| Carpenters, electricians, and laborers..... | ¹ 10, 721 | ² 7, 087 | ¹ 1, 307, 000 | ² 708, 655 |
| Total..... | ¹ 331, 433 | 318, 517 | ¹ 13, 577, 695 | 12, 723, 768 |

¹ Revised.

² Estimated.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior.

The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent of these workers are paid \$45 per month, an additional 8 percent are paid \$36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent are paid \$30 per month.

The carpenters, electricians, and laborers shown in the above table are engaged in constructing recreation and school buildings, and in doing repair work.

Table 10 shows the monthly totals of employees and pay rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to February 1934. There has been a revision of all monthly figures since the last report.

TABLE 10.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO FEBRUARY 1934

| Months | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Months | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1933 | | | 1933—Continued | | |
| May..... | 191,380 | \$6,388,760 | November..... | 344,273 | \$14,554,695 |
| June..... | 283,481 | 9,876,780 | December..... | 321,701 | 12,951,042 |
| July..... | 316,109 | 11,482,262 | | | |
| August..... | 307,100 | 11,604,401 | 1934 | | |
| September..... | 242,968 | 9,759,628 | January..... | 331,433 | 13,577,695 |
| October..... | 294,861 | 12,311,033 | February..... | 318,517 | 12,723,768 |

Employment on Public Roads (other than Public Works)

THE following table shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the public-works fund, engaged in building and maintaining State and Federal public roads during the months of January and February, by geographic divisions.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

| Geographic division | Federal | | | | State | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | |
| | January | February | January | February | January | February | January | February |
| New England..... | 200 | 14 | \$11,000 | \$1,344 | 9,209 | 7,703 | \$625,643 | \$460,732 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 474 | 196 | 36,148 | 12,252 | 41,728 | 41,509 | 2,115,187 | 1,552,044 |
| East North Central..... | 779 | 510 | 53,009 | 35,848 | 27,352 | 21,375 | 1,594,500 | 1,191,668 |
| West North Central..... | 702 | 360 | 42,017 | 15,408 | 18,848 | 16,315 | 1,046,900 | 883,888 |
| South Atlantic..... | 1,641 | 504 | 61,491 | 20,648 | 30,513 | 29,830 | 1,091,030 | 940,772 |
| East South Central..... | 1,100 | 37 | 46,752 | 1,924 | 9,110 | 8,356 | 359,648 | 342,364 |
| West South Central..... | 2,260 | 455 | 92,735 | 31,464 | 10,373 | 10,093 | 663,409 | 658,592 |
| Mountain..... | 414 | 295 | 39,909 | 23,196 | 6,285 | 4,847 | 415,657 | 352,044 |
| Pacific..... | 63 | 11 | 5,365 | 444 | 8,367 | 9,187 | 742,135 | 749,500 |
| Total..... | 7,633 | 2,382 | 388,426 | 142,528 | 161,785 | 149,215 | 8,684,109 | 7,131,604 |
| Percent of change..... | | -68.8 | | -63.3 | | -7.8 | | -17.9 |

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.

During February 1934 there were 2,382 employees working on public roads financed from the regular Federal-aid appropriation. This is a decrease of 68.8 percent as compared with January. Practically all new road work now under construction is being financed from public-works funds. Very few new awards are being made from the carry-over appropriations, as these funds have been practically exhausted. Data concerning road work financed from the public-works funds will be found in table 1, page 968.

There was a decrease of 7.8 percent in the number of employees working on road work financed by State governments, and a decrease of 17.9 percent in pay rolls for these workers comparing February with January. This decrease was caused largely by inclement weather in the northern States. During January 84.3 percent of workers engaged on State roads were doing maintenance work as compared with 15.7 percent building new roads. During February 85 percent were engaged in maintenance work and 15 percent in new road work.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1927 to 1932, and by months beginning with November 1932 to the latest available date.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

| Year and date (end of month) | Australia | | Austria | Belgium | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Trade-unionists unemployed | | Compulsory insurance, number of unemployed in receipt of benefit | Unemployment-insurance societies | | | |
| | | | | Wholly unemployed | | Partially unemployed | |
| | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1927..... | 31,032 | 7.0 | 172,450 | 11,112 | 1.8 | 23,763 | 3.9 |
| 1928..... | 45,669 | 10.8 | 156,185 | 5,386 | .9 | 22,293 | 3.5 |
| 1929..... | 47,359 | 11.1 | 164,509 | 8,462 | 1.3 | 18,831 | 3.0 |
| 1930..... | 84,767 | 19.3 | 208,389 | 23,250 | 3.6 | 50,918 | 7.9 |
| 1931..... | 117,866 | 27.4 | 253,368 | 79,186 | 10.9 | 121,890 | 16.9 |
| 1932..... | 120,454 | 29.4 | 309,969 | 161,468 | 19.0 | 175,259 | 20.7 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | |
| November..... | (1) | | 329,707 | 154,657 | 17.7 | 144,583 | 16.3 |
| December..... | 115,042 | 28.1 | 367,829 | 171,028 | 18.6 | 155,669 | 16.9 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | | 397,920 | 207,136 | 22.1 | 196,237 | 20.9 |
| February..... | | | 401,321 | 201,305 | 21.0 | 185,052 | 19.3 |
| March..... | 109,182 | 26.5 | 379,693 | 195,715 | 20.1 | 186,942 | 19.2 |
| April..... | | | 350,552 | 180,143 | 18.2 | 187,222 | 18.8 |
| May..... | | | 320,955 | 162,781 | 16.4 | 176,174 | 17.7 |
| June..... | 106,652 | 25.7 | 307,873 | 145,881 | 14.4 | 158,005 | 15.5 |
| July..... | | | 300,762 | 142,119 | 13.7 | 168,653 | 16.3 |
| August..... | | | 291,224 | 135,105 | 13.5 | 162,361 | 16.3 |
| September..... | 104,560 | 25.1 | 279,053 | 138,131 | 13.8 | 163,067 | 16.1 |
| October..... | | | 280,381 | 146,988 | 14.5 | 144,998 | 14.4 |
| November..... | | | 300,477 | 156,690 | 15.8 | 148,023 | 14.5 |
| December..... | 95,745 | 23.0 | 335,919 | | | | |
| 1934 | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | | 357,291 | | | | |

¹ Not reported.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

| | Canada | Czechoslovakia | | Danzig, Free City of | Denmark | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---------|
| Year and date (end of month) | Percent of trade- unionists unem- ployed | Number of unem- ployed on live register | Trade-union insur- ance funds—un- employed in re- ceipt of benefit | | Number of unem- ployed registered | Trade-union unem- ployment funds— unemployed | |
| | | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| 1927..... | 4.9 | 52,869 | 17,626 | 1.6 | | 61,705 | 22.5 |
| 1928..... | 4.5 | 38,636 | 16,342 | 1.4 | | 50,226 | 13.5 |
| 1929..... | 5.7 | 41,630 | 23,763 | 2.2 | 12,905 | 42,817 | 15.5 |
| 1930..... | 11.1 | 105,442 | 52,047 | 4.6 | 18,291 | 39,631 | 13.7 |
| 1931..... | 16.8 | 29,332 | 102,179 | 8.3 | 24,898 | 53,019 | 17.9 |
| 1932..... | 22.0 | 554,059 | 184,535 | 13.5 | 33,244 | 99,508 | 31.7 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 22.8 | 608,809 | 190,779 | 13.5 | 35,507 | 113,273 | 35.6 |
| December..... | 25.5 | 746,311 | 239,959 | 16.9 | 39,042 | 138,335 | 42.8 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 25.5 | 872,775 | 300,210 | 20.5 | 40,726 | 141,354 | 43.5 |
| February..... | 24.3 | 920,182 | 305,036 | 20.7 | 39,843 | 139,331 | 42.8 |
| March..... | 25.1 | 877,955 | 295,297 | 20.2 | 38,313 | 116,762 | 35.4 |
| April..... | 24.5 | 797,516 | 264,530 | 17.9 | 36,205 | 95,619 | 28.9 |
| May..... | 23.8 | 726,629 | 247,687 | 16.6 | 33,372 | 84,201 | 25.4 |
| June..... | 21.8 | 675,933 | 236,007 | 15.8 | 29,622 | 73,565 | 21.9 |
| July..... | 21.2 | 640,360 | 226,243 | 15.1 | 28,714 | 74,756 | 21.7 |
| August..... | 19.9 | 625,836 | 224,375 | 15.0 | 26,400 | 72,559 | 21.4 |
| September..... | 19.8 | 622,561 | 210,426 | 14.1 | 25,219 | 74,139 | 22.0 |
| October..... | 19.8 | 629,992 | 213,753 | 14.3 | 24,628 | 80,565 | 23.2 |
| November..... | 20.4 | 691,078 | 210,771 | 15.3 | 25,486 | 89,948 | 25.7 |
| December..... | 21.0 | 779,987 | 236,423 | 17.1 | 28,368 | 122,499 | 35.0 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 21.2 | 838,982 | | | 27,525 | 122,620 | 34.4 |

| Year and date (end of month) | Estonia | Finland | France | Germany | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Number unem- ployed re- maining on live register | Number of unem- ployed registered | Number of unem- ployed in receipt of benefit | Number of unemployed registered | Trade-unionists | |
| | | | | | Percent wholly unem- ployed | Percent partially unem- ployed |
| 1927..... | 3,037 | 1,868 | 33,549 | 1,353,000 | 8.7 | 3.4 |
| 1928..... | 2,629 | 1,735 | 4,993 | 1,353,000 | 8.6 | 5.7 |
| 1929..... | 3,181 | 3,906 | 905 | 1,678,824 | 13.2 | 7.5 |
| 1930..... | 3,054 | 7,993 | 2,432 | 3,144,910 | 22.2 | 13.4 |
| 1931..... | 3,632 | 11,522 | 54,587 | 4,573,218 | 34.3 | 20.0 |
| 1932..... | 7,121 | 17,581 | 264,845 | 5,579,858 | 43.8 | 22.6 |
| 1932 | | | | | | |
| November..... | 10,715 | 21,690 | 255,411 | 5,355,428 | 43.2 | 22.1 |
| December..... | 13,727 | 20,289 | 277,109 | 5,772,852 | 45.1 | 22.7 |
| 1933 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 16,511 | 23,178 | 315,364 | 6,013,612 | 46.2 | 23.7 |
| February..... | 15,437 | 20,731 | 330,874 | 6,000,958 | 47.4 | 24.1 |
| March..... | 14,512 | 19,083 | 313,518 | 5,598,855 | 52.7 | 22.2 |
| April..... | 11,680 | 17,732 | 309,101 | 5,331,252 | 46.3 | 22.6 |
| May..... | 4,857 | 13,082 | 282,545 | 5,038,640 | 44.7 | 21.6 |
| June..... | 2,822 | 11,479 | 256,197 | 4,856,942 | (1) | (1) |
| July..... | 1,568 | 13,437 | 239,449 | 4,463,841 | (1) | (1) |
| August..... | 2,046 | 15,269 | 235,590 | 4,124,288 | 26.3 | 17.1 |
| September..... | 3,881 | 17,134 | 226,375 | 3,849,222 | 22.3 | 11.5 |
| October..... | 6,491 | 17,752 | 232,632 | 3,744,860 | 20.9 | 14.0 |
| November..... | 10,375 | 19,729 | 251,949 | 3,714,646 | 20.3 | 13.4 |
| December..... | 9,214 | 17,062 | 312,894 | 4,059,055 | 24.7 | 9.4 |
| 1934 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 7,720 | 20,109 | 332,266 | 3,772,792 | 25.4 | |

1 Not reported.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

| Year and date (end of month) | Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | Great Britain | Hungary | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Compulsory insurance | | | | Number of persons registered with employment exchanges | Employment exchanges, applications for work | Trade-unionists unemployed | |
| | Wholly unemployed | | Temporary stoppages | | | | Christian (Buda-pest) | Social Democratic |
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | | | | |
| 1927 | 899,093 | 7.4 | 263,077 | 2.3 | 1,107,000 | 13,881 | | |
| 1928 | 980,326 | 8.2 | 309,903 | 2.6 | 1,355,000 | 14,715 | | |
| 1929 | 994,091 | 8.2 | 268,400 | 2.2 | 1,281,000 | 15,173 | 852 | 15,322 |
| 1930 | 1,467,347 | 11.8 | 526,604 | 4.3 | 2,297,000 | 43,592 | 951 | 21,559 |
| 1931 | 2,129,359 | 16.7 | 587,494 | 4.6 | 2,668,000 | 52,305 | 977 | 27,638 |
| 1932 | 2,272,590 | 17.6 | 573,805 | 4.5 | 2,757,000 | 66,235 | 1,026 | 29,772 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | | |
| November | 2,328,920 | 18.2 | 520,105 | 4.0 | 2,799,806 | 71,831 | 1,072 | 29,330 |
| December | 2,314,528 | 18.1 | 461,274 | 3.6 | 2,723,287 | 75,288 | 1,106 | 30,967 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,422,808 | 18.9 | 532,640 | 4.2 | 2,903,065 | 78,020 | 1,178 | 31,431 |
| February | 2,394,106 | 18.7 | 520,808 | 4.1 | 2,856,638 | 70,039 | 1,210 | 30,665 |
| March | 2,310,062 | 18.0 | 511,309 | 4.0 | 2,776,184 | 69,207 | 1,131 | 29,771 |
| April | 2,200,397 | 17.2 | 536,882 | 4.2 | 2,697,634 | 65,793 | 1,080 | 28,521 |
| May | 2,128,614 | 16.6 | 497,705 | 3.9 | 2,582,879 | 61,037 | 1,104 | 26,779 |
| June | 2,029,185 | 15.8 | 468,868 | 3.7 | 2,438,108 | 54,026 | 1,061 | 26,209 |
| July | 2,000,923 | 15.6 | 506,850 | 4.0 | 2,442,175 | 52,351 | 938 | 24,861 |
| August | 1,970,379 | 15.3 | 488,365 | 3.8 | 2,411,137 | 52,569 | 1,002 | 24,061 |
| September | 1,976,870 | 15.3 | 398,214 | 3.1 | 2,336,727 | 50,978 | 1,028 | 23,907 |
| October | 1,973,120 | 15.3 | 361,434 | 2.8 | 2,298,753 | 56,671 | 1,024 | 23,971 |
| November | 1,965,138 | 15.3 | 343,641 | 2.6 | 2,280,017 | 60,929 | 1,149 | 24,096 |
| December | 1,949,477 | 15.1 | 313,419 | 2.5 | 2,224,079 | 55,523 | 1,118 | 25,925 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,045,636 | 15.9 | 361,479 | 2.8 | 2,389,068 | 56,478 | 1,120 | 26,208 |

| Year and date (end of month) | Irish Free State | Italy | | Japan | | Latvia | Netherlands | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--|---|----------|
| | Compulsory insurance—number unemployed | Number of unemployed registered | | Official estimates, unemployed | | Number unemployed remaining on live register | Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed | |
| | | Wholly unemployed | Partially unemployed | Number | Per cent | | Number | Per cent |
| 1927 | 21,100 | 278,484 | 97,054 | | | 3,131 | 26,868 | 9.0 |
| 1928 | 22,721 | 324,422 | 38,457 | | | 4,700 | 22,009 | 6.9 |
| 1929 | 20,860 | 300,787 | 16,154 | | | 5,617 | 27,775 | 7.5 |
| 1930 | 22,176 | 425,437 | 23,408 | 368,465 | 5.2 | 4,851 | 41,281 | 9.7 |
| 1931 | 25,230 | 734,454 | 28,721 | 413,248 | 5.9 | 8,709 | 87,659 | 18.2 |
| 1932 | ² 62,817 | 1,006,442 | 33,468 | 489,168 | 6.9 | 14,582 | 162,638 | 30.1 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | | |
| November | ² 102,747 | 1,038,757 | 36,349 | 484,213 | 6.7 | 17,621 | 142,554 | 27.6 |
| December | ² 102,619 | 1,129,654 | 37,644 | 463,403 | 6.4 | 17,247 | 188,252 | 31.5 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January | ² 95,577 | 1,225,470 | 33,003 | 444,032 | 6.1 | 14,777 | 226,709 | 37.6 |
| February | ² 88,747 | 1,229,387 | 34,506 | 438,250 | 6.1 | 13,886 | 187,652 | 31.1 |
| March | ² 82,503 | 1,081,536 | 29,129 | 424,287 | 5.8 | 13,087 | 165,367 | 27.1 |
| April | ² 70,039 | 1,025,754 | 51,871 | 414,392 | 5.7 | 10,377 | 147,531 | 24.1 |
| May | ² 65,296 | 1,000,128 | 45,183 | 429,295 | 5.9 | 5,993 | 123,447 | 25.1 |
| June | ² 60,578 | 883,621 | 38,815 | 428,708 | 5.9 | 3,769 | 117,805 | 22.1 |
| July | ² 56,230 | 824,195 | ³ 229,217 | 418,177 | 5.8 | 3,690 | 118,346 | 22.0 |
| August | ² 55,590 | 888,560 | ³ 259,640 | 413,649 | 5.7 | 3,930 | 113,988 | 21.9 |
| September | ² 58,937 | 907,463 | | 400,118 | 5.5 | 3,140 | 116,237 | 22.4 |
| October | ² 71,586 | 962,868 | | | 5.3 | 4,404 | 119,092 | 23.0 |
| November | ² 82,565 | 1,066,215 | | | | 10,195 | 121,680 | 23.6 |
| December | ² 79,414 | 1,132,257 | | | | 10,605 | 213,349 | 35.7 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January | ² 94,266 | 1,158,418 | | | | 10,393 | 187,438 | 31.5 |

² Registration area extended.³ New series, coverage extended in middle of year 1932.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

| Year and date (end of month) | New Zealand | Norway | | Poland | Rumania |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------|--|--|
| | Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges ¹ | Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed | | Number unemployed registered with employment offices | Number unemployed remaining on live register |
| | | Number | Percent | | |
| 1927..... | | 8,561 | 25.4 | 23,889 | 165,340 |
| 1928..... | | 6,502 | 19.2 | 21,759 | 125,552 |
| 1929..... | 2,895 | 5,902 | 15.4 | 19,089 | 129,450 |
| 1930..... | 5,037 | 7,175 | 16.6 | 19,353 | 226,659 |
| 1931..... | 41,430 | | 23.3 | 27,479 | 299,502 |
| 1932..... | 51,549 | 14,790 | 30.8 | 33,831 | 255,582 |
| 1932 | | | | | |
| November..... | 52,477 | 16,717 | 34.2 | 38,807 | 177,459 |
| December..... | 52,533 | 20,735 | 42.4 | 41,571 | 220,245 |
| 1933 | | | | | |
| January..... | 51,698 | 19,249 | 39.3 | 40,642 | 264,258 |
| February..... | 49,971 | 19,673 | 40.0 | 42,460 | 287,219 |
| March..... | 51,035 | 18,992 | 38.5 | 42,437 | 279,779 |
| April..... | 53,171 | 17,678 | 35.7 | 39,846 | 258,954 |
| May..... | 55,477 | 15,335 | 30.9 | 35,803 | 235,356 |
| June..... | 56,563 | 13,532 | 27.2 | 30,394 | 224,566 |
| July..... | 57,169 | 12,995 | 26.0 | 25,918 | 213,806 |
| August..... | 50,750 | 14,204 | 28.4 | 27,459 | 204,364 |
| September..... | 56,173 | 15,431 | 30.9 | 32,848 | 200,030 |
| October..... | 54,105 | 15,682 | 31.3 | 35,223 | 211,926 |
| November..... | 50,140 | 16,720 | 33.4 | 39,723 | 246,577 |
| December..... | 48,334 | 19,570 | 39.2 | 42,595 | 342,058 |
| 1934 | | | | | |
| January..... | | | | 41,831 | 399,530 |

| Year and date (end of month) | Saar Territory | Sweden | | Switzerland | | | | Yugo- slavia |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|
| | Number of unem- ployed regis- tered | Trade-unionists unemployed | | Unemployment funds | | | | Number of unem- ployed regis- tered |
| | | Number | Percent | Wholly unemployed | | Partially unepmloyed | | |
| | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| 1927..... | | 31,076 | 12.0 | | 2.7 | | 2.0 | |
| 1928..... | | 29,716 | 10.6 | | 2.1 | | 1.1 | 6,781 |
| 1929..... | 6,591 | 32,621 | 10.7 | | 1.8 | | 1.7 | 8,465 |
| 1930..... | 9,286 | 42,016 | 12.2 | | 3.4 | | 7.2 | 8,198 |
| 1931..... | 20,963 | 64,815 | 17.2 | | 5.9 | | 12.1 | 10,018 |
| 1932..... | 41,373 | 89,922 | 22.8 | | 9.1 | | 12.2 | 14,761 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | | |
| November..... | 41,962 | 97,666 | 23.8 | 50,500 | 10.3 | 55,700 | 11.3 | 11,670 |
| December..... | 44,311 | 129,002 | 31.4 | 66,053 | 13.3 | 59,089 | 11.9 | 14,248 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 45,700 | 120,156 | 28.8 | 83,400 | 17.0 | 56,000 | 11.4 | 23,574 |
| February..... | 45,101 | 118,251 | 27.4 | 81,800 | 16.5 | 57,400 | 11.6 | 25,346 |
| March..... | 42,258 | 121,456 | 28.4 | 60,698 | 12.0 | 52,575 | 10.4 | 22,609 |
| April..... | 40,082 | 110,055 | 26.1 | 49,100 | 9.8 | 47,400 | 9.6 | 19,671 |
| May..... | 37,341 | 93,360 | 22.2 | 43,600 | 8.7 | 44,190 | 8.9 | 15,115 |
| June..... | 36,492 | 89,485 | 21.1 | 40,958 | 8.0 | 40,431 | 7.9 | 14,492 |
| July..... | 35,053 | 83,771 | 20.0 | 39,200 | 7.8 | 37,500 | 7.5 | 11,710 |
| August..... | 34,840 | 76,686 | 19.7 | 39,200 | 7.8 | 38,400 | 7.6 | 9,841 |
| September..... | 35,287 | 77,013 | 19.6 | 38,578 | 7.3 | 36,349 | 6.9 | 10,043 |
| October..... | 35,836 | 79,678 | 20.2 | 42,800 | 8.4 | 32,900 | 6.3 | 10,419 |
| November..... | 37,096 | 88,100 | 22.2 | 52,000 | 10.1 | 34,700 | 6.6 | 11,409 |
| December..... | 39,900 | 109,778 | 27.6 | 84,239 | 15.8 | 38,153 | 7.1 | 17,733 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 40,719 | 91,762 | 24.3 | 84,600 | 16.0 | 40,600 | 7.7 | |

RETAIL PRICES

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has since 1913 collected, compiled, and issued, as of the 15th of each month, retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 76 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available oftener, the Bureau is now collecting these prices every 2 weeks. The plan was inaugurated during August 1933, and prices are being collected every other Tuesday.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in this section (pp. 986-989).

Retail Prices of Food, February 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely, February 13 and 27. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole-wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches,

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fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach, canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles, combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61). The list of articles included in the groups—cereals, meats, and dairy products—will be found in the June 1932 issue (p. 1496) of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of three groups of these articles; viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified days of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, TO FEB. 27, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

| Year | All food | Cereals | Meats | Dairy products | Year | All food | Cereals | Meats | Dairy products |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|
| 1913..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1933 | | | | |
| 1914..... | 102.4 | 106.7 | 103.4 | 97.1 | Jan. 15..... | 94.8 | 112.3 | 99.9 | 93.3 |
| 1915..... | 101.3 | 121.6 | 99.6 | 96.1 | Feb. 15..... | 90.9 | 112.0 | 99.0 | 90.3 |
| 1916..... | 113.7 | 126.8 | 108.2 | 103.2 | Mar. 15..... | 90.5 | 112.3 | 100.1 | 88.3 |
| 1917..... | 146.4 | 186.5 | 137.0 | 127.6 | Apr. 15..... | 90.4 | 112.8 | 98.8 | 88.7 |
| 1918..... | 168.3 | 194.3 | 172.8 | 153.4 | May 15..... | 93.7 | 115.8 | 100.1 | 92.2 |
| 1919..... | 185.9 | 198.0 | 184.2 | 176.6 | June 15..... | 96.7 | 117.2 | 103.7 | 93.5 |
| 1920..... | 203.4 | 232.1 | 185.7 | 185.1 | July 15..... | 104.8 | 128.0 | 103.5 | 97.7 |
| 1921..... | 153.3 | 179.8 | 158.1 | 149.5 | Aug. 15..... | 106.7 | 137.8 | 105.7 | 96.5 |
| 1922..... | 141.6 | 159.3 | 150.3 | 135.9 | Aug. 29..... | 107.1 | 138.8 | 106.9 | 97.5 |
| 1923..... | 146.2 | 156.9 | 149.0 | 147.6 | Sept. 12..... | 107.0 | 140.2 | 104.4 | 97.8 |
| 1924..... | 145.9 | 160.4 | 150.2 | 142.8 | Sept. 26..... | 107.4 | 142.7 | 107.8 | 97.9 |
| 1925..... | 157.4 | 176.2 | 163.0 | 147.1 | Oct. 10..... | 107.3 | 143.8 | 107.3 | 98.6 |
| 1926..... | 160.6 | 175.5 | 171.3 | 145.5 | Oct. 24..... | 106.6 | 143.3 | 106.3 | 98.4 |
| 1927..... | 155.4 | 170.7 | 169.9 | 148.7 | Nov. 7..... | 106.7 | 143.4 | 105.9 | 98.6 |
| 1928..... | 154.3 | 167.2 | 179.2 | 150.0 | Nov. 21..... | 106.8 | 143.5 | 104.1 | 98.5 |
| 1929..... | 156.7 | 164.1 | 188.4 | 148.6 | Dec. 5..... | 105.5 | 142.5 | 101.2 | 98.7 |
| 1930..... | 147.1 | 158.0 | 175.8 | 136.5 | Dec. 19..... | 103.9 | 142.0 | 100.4 | 94.7 |
| 1931..... | 121.3 | 135.9 | 147.0 | 114.6 | 1934 | | | | |
| 1932..... | 102.1 | 121.1 | 116.0 | 96.6 | Jan. 2..... | 104.5 | 142.4 | 100.8 | 95.7 |
| 1933..... | 99.7 | 126.6 | 102.7 | 94.6 | Jan. 16..... | 105.2 | 142.5 | 102.3 | 96.0 |
| | | | | | Jan. 30..... | 105.8 | 142.8 | 103.0 | 95.9 |
| | | | | | Feb. 13..... | 108.3 | 143.3 | 106.7 | 102.6 |
| | | | | | Feb. 27..... | 108.1 | 143.4 | 107.8 | 101.8 |

The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to February 27, 1934, inclusive.

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, and changes on February 27, 1934, compared with February 15, 1933, and January 30 and February 13, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE, FEB. 27, 1934, COMPARED WITH FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 30 AND FEB. 13, 1934

| Article | Index (1913=100) | | | | | | Percent of change Feb. 27, 1934, compared with— | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 1933 | 1934 | | | | | Feb. 15, 1933 | Jan. 30, 1934 | Feb. 13, 1934 |
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 27 | | | |
| All food..... | 90.9 | 104.5 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 108.3 | 108.1 | +18.9 | +2.2 | -0.2 |
| Cereals..... | 112.0 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 142.8 | 143.3 | 143.4 | +28.0 | +.4 | +.1 |
| Meats..... | 99.0 | 100.8 | 102.3 | 103.0 | 106.7 | 107.8 | +8.9 | +4.7 | +1.0 |
| Dairy products..... | 90.3 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 102.6 | 101.8 | +12.7 | +6.2 | -.8 |

Table 3 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for February 15, 1933, and January 2, 16, and 30, and February 13 and 27, 1934.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 2, 16, AND 30, AND FEB. 13 AND 27, 1934

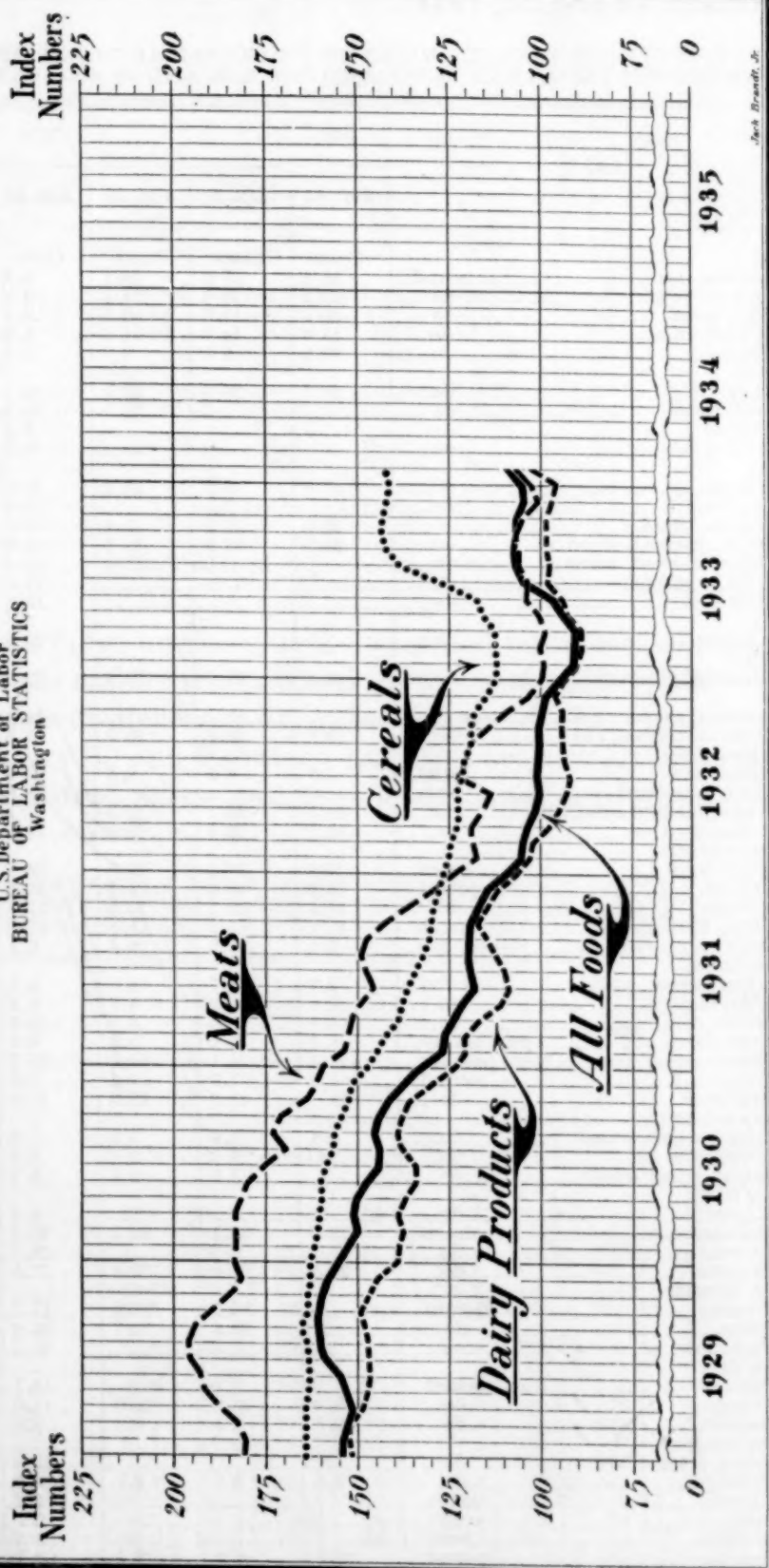
[1913=100]

| Article | 1933 | 1934 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 27 | |
| Sirloin steak.....pound.. | 112.2 | 108.3 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 112.2 | 113.4 | |
| Round steak.....do..... | 108.5 | 107.6 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.8 | 111.7 | |
| Rib roast.....do..... | 105.6 | 99.5 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 102.5 | 103.5 | |
| Chuck roast.....do..... | 93.1 | 91.9 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 93.8 | |
| Plate beef.....do..... | 82.6 | 79.3 | 81.8 | 82.6 | 84.3 | 84.3 | |
| Pork chops.....do..... | 83.8 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 94.8 | 112.9 | 113.8 | |
| Bacon, sliced.....do..... | 77.0 | 87.0 | 86.7 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 90.0 | |
| Ham, sliced.....do..... | 105.9 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 117.5 | 119.0 | 120.1 | |
| Lamb, leg of.....do..... | 114.8 | 110.1 | 113.8 | 120.1 | 128.6 | 130.7 | |
| Hens.....do..... | 100.0 | 100.9 | 105.2 | 107.0 | 109.9 | 110.3 | |
| Milk, fresh.....quart.. | 115.7 | 125.8 | 124.7 | 123.6 | 129.2 | 125.8 | |
| Butter.....pound.. | 64.8 | 65.8 | 66.6 | 68.7 | 79.1 | 80.7 | |
| Cheese.....do..... | 96.4 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 101.8 | 105.4 | 108.1 | |
| Lard.....do..... | 48.7 | 58.9 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 61.4 | 63.9 | |
| Eggs, fresh.....dozen.. | 62.0 | 89.3 | 86.7 | 85.8 | 81.2 | 74.8 | |
| Bread, white, wheat.....pound.. | 114.3 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 | |
| Flour.....do..... | 87.9 | 142.4 | 142.4 | 142.4 | 145.5 | 145.5 | |
| Corn meal.....do..... | 113.3 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 146.7 | 143.3 | 143.3 | |
| Rice.....do..... | 66.7 | 83.9 | 86.2 | 87.4 | 88.5 | 89.7 | |
| Potatoes.....do..... | 88.2 | 141.2 | 152.9 | 158.8 | 164.7 | 170.6 | |
| Sugar, granulated.....do..... | 90.9 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 101.8 | 98.2 | |
| Tea.....do..... | 121.5 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 126.7 | |
| Coffee.....do..... | 93.3 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 89.3 | |

RETAIL PRICES of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Arch Brandt, Jr.

Table 4 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for February 15, 1933, and January 2, 16, and 30, and February 13 and 27, 1934.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 2, 16, AND 30, AND FEB. 13 AND 27, 1934

| Article | 1933 | 1934 | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 27 |
| Beef: | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> |
| Sirloin steak.....pound..... | 28.5 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.8 |
| Round steak.....do..... | 24.2 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.9 |
| Rib roast.....do..... | 20.9 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.5 |
| Chuck roast.....do..... | 14.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.0 |
| Plate.....do..... | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Lamb: | | | | | | |
| Leg.....do..... | 21.7 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 24.7 |
| Rib chops.....do..... | | | | 28.7 | 31.0 | 31.4 |
| Breast.....do..... | | | | 9.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| Chuck or shoulder.....do..... | | | | 16.0 | 17.7 | 17.8 |
| Pork: | | | | | | |
| Chops.....do..... | 17.6 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 23.7 | 23.9 |
| Loin roast.....do..... | | | | 15.6 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Bacon, sliced.....do..... | 20.8 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 24.3 |
| Ham, smoked, sliced.....do..... | 28.5 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 32.3 |
| Ham, smoked, whole.....do..... | | | | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.8 |
| Picnic, smoked.....do..... | | | | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.5 |
| Salt pork.....do..... | | | | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.6 |
| Veal: | | | | 29.4 | 30.1 | 30.4 |
| Cutlets.....do..... | | | | | | |
| Poultry: | | | | | | |
| Roasting chickens.....do..... | 21.3 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 23.4 | 23.5 |
| Fish: | | | | | | |
| Salmon, canned, pink.....16-oz. can..... | | | | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.4 |
| Salmon, canned, red.....do..... | 19.0 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | |
| Lard, pure.....pound..... | 7.7 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.1 |
| Lard compound.....do..... | | | | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Vegetable lard substitute.....do..... | 18.5 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Oleomargarine.....do..... | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | |
| Eggs, fresh.....dozen..... | 21.4 | 30.8 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 28.0 | 25.8 |
| Butter.....pound..... | 24.8 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 30.3 | 30.9 |
| Cheese.....do..... | 21.3 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 23.9 |
| Milk, fresh.....quart..... | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can..... | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Cereal foods: | | | | | | |
| Flour, wheat, white.....pound..... | 2.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Corn meal.....do..... | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Rolled oats.....do..... | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Corn flakes.....8-oz. package..... | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package..... | 22.3 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 24.3 |
| Rice.....pound..... | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Macaroni.....do..... | 14.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.6 |
| Bakery products: | | | | | | |
| Bread, white, wheat.....do..... | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Bread, rye.....do..... | | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Bread, whole wheat.....do..... | | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Fruits, fresh: | | | | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Apples.....do..... | | | | | | |
| Bananas.....dozen..... | 22.7 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.6 |
| Lemons.....do..... | | | | 28.7 | 28.2 | 28.2 |
| Oranges.....do..... | 26.5 | 27.0 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.0 | 27.1 |
| Fruits, canned: | | | | | | |
| Peaches.....no. 2½ can..... | | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.8 |
| Pears.....do..... | | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.8 |
| Pineapple.....do..... | | | | 21.5 | 21.6 | 21.6 |
| Fruits, dried: | | | | | | |
| Peaches.....pound..... | | | | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.2 |
| Prunes.....do..... | 8.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| Raisins.....do..... | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 |
| Vegetables, fresh: | | | | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.4 |
| Beans, green.....do..... | | | | | | |
| Cabbage.....do..... | 3.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Carrots.....bunch..... | | | | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Celery.....stalk..... | | | | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Lettuce.....head..... | | | | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| Onions.....pound..... | 2.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Potatoes.....do..... | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Sweet potatoes.....do..... | | | | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Spinach.....do..... | | | | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 |

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TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 2, 16, AND 30, AND FEB. 13 AND 27, 1934—Continued.

| Article | 1933 | 1934 | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 27 |
| | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>Cents</i> |
| Vegetables, canned: | | | | | | |
| Asparagus.....no. 2 can | | | | 23.3 | 23.0 | 23.1 |
| Beans, green.....do | | | | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.9 |
| Corn.....do | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Peas.....do | 12.6 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.5 |
| Tomatoes.....do | 8.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Pork and beans.....16-oz. can | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Vegetables, dried: | | | | | | |
| Black-eyed peas.....pound | | | | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| Lima beans.....do | | | | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Navy beans.....do | 4.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Sugar and sweets: | | | | | | |
| Sugar, granulated.....do | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Corn sirup.....24-oz. can | | | | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| Molasses.....40-oz. can | | | | 28.5 | 29.0 | 29.3 |
| Beverages: | | | | | | |
| Coffee.....pound | 27.8 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.6 |
| Tea.....do | 66.1 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 68.9 |
| Miscellaneous foods: | | | | | | |
| Peanut butter.....do | | | | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.3 |
| Salt, table.....do | | | | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Soup, tomato.....10½-oz. can | | | | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Tomato juice.....13½ oz. can | | | | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 |

Table 5 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percent of change on February 27, 1934, compared with February 15, 1933, and January 30 and February 13, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FEB. 27, 1934, COMPARED WITH FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 30, AND FEB. 13, 1934

| City | Index (1913=100) | | | | | | Percent of change Feb. 27, 1934, compared with— | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| | 1933 | 1934 | | | | | 1933 | 1934 | |
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 27 | Feb. 15 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 |
| United States..... | 90.9 | 104.5 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 108.3 | 108.1 | +18.9 | +2.2 | -0.2 |
| Atlanta..... | 87.6 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 103.8 | 104.1 | +18.9 | +2.3 | +3 |
| Baltimore..... | 94.2 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 110.6 | 112.9 | 115.2 | +22.3 | +4.1 | +2.0 |
| Birmingham..... | 89.2 | 102.7 | 105.0 | 105.7 | 104.6 | 105.9 | +18.8 | +3 | +1.3 |
| Boston..... | 92.6 | 105.5 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 108.4 | 107.1 | +15.6 | +1.0 | -1.2 |
| Bridgeport..... | | | | | | | +18.7 | +3.8 | +1.7 |
| Buffalo..... | 92.8 | 109.3 | 109.7 | 110.1 | 114.4 | 115.3 | +24.2 | +4.7 | +7 |
| Butte..... | | | | | | | +9.3 | +1.4 | -2 |
| Charleston..... | 91.6 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 107.1 | 108.9 | 108.2 | +18.1 | +1.1 | -6 |
| Chicago..... | 95.1 | 108.3 | 110.0 | 109.6 | 113.0 | 111.0 | +16.7 | +1.3 | -1.8 |
| Cincinnati..... | 91.3 | 104.3 | 105.2 | 106.0 | 107.8 | 107.9 | +18.1 | +1.7 | +1 |
| Cleveland..... | 84.7 | 100.6 | 102.8 | 101.4 | 104.8 | 104.8 | +23.8 | +3.4 | +1 |
| Columbus..... | | | | | | | +24.2 | +5 | +1 |
| Dallas..... | 85.7 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 102.3 | 103.8 | 103.5 | +20.8 | +1.2 | -3 |
| Denver..... | 87.1 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.3 | +16.3 | +9 | +6 |
| Detroit..... | 86.7 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 104.8 | 107.5 | 108.1 | +24.7 | +3.1 | +5 |
| Fall River..... | 89.9 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 105.0 | 105.9 | 105.2 | +17.1 | +2 | -6 |
| Houston..... | | | | | | | +23.9 | -5 | (1) |
| Indianapolis..... | 84.3 | 98.6 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 101.8 | 101.9 | +20.8 | +2.6 | +1 |

¹ No change.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES, AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FEB. 27, 1934, COMPARED WITH FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 30 AND FEB. 13, 1934—Continued

| City | Index (1913=100) | | | | | | Percent of change Feb. 27, 1934, compared with— | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| | 1933 | 1934 | | | | | 1933 | 1934 | |
| | | Feb. 15 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 13 | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 13 |
| Jacksonville..... | 82.2 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 100.1 | 98.5 | +19.9 | +1.0 | -1.6 |
| Kansas City..... | 91.4 | 101.0 | 103.2 | 104.0 | 105.9 | 106.8 | +16.9 | +2.7 | +9 |
| Little Rock..... | 80.7 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 99.1 | +22.9 | +1.7 | +2 |
| Los Angeles..... | 87.0 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 92.8 | 93.9 | 90.9 | +4.4 | -2.1 | -3.1 |
| Louisville..... | 84.7 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 102.2 | 102.3 | 104.2 | +23.1 | +2.0 | +1.8 |
| Manchester..... | 90.9 | 106.3 | 105.8 | 107.1 | 108.5 | 108.6 | +19.5 | +1.4 | +1 |
| Memphis..... | 92.8 | 98.0 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 100.8 | 102.0 | +23.1 | +1.8 | +1.2 |
| Milwaukee..... | 94.7 | 105.6 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 108.8 | +15.0 | +5 | -4 |
| Minneapolis..... | 86.7 | 106.3 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 109.7 | 109.7 | +26.5 | +1.8 | (1) |
| Mobile..... | | | | | | | +15.9 | +2 | -8 |
| Newark..... | 91.9 | 106.2 | 106.1 | 106.9 | 109.2 | 110.2 | +19.9 | +3.0 | +9 |
| New Haven..... | 96.0 | 111.5 | 112.2 | 110.5 | 114.1 | 114.6 | +19.5 | +3.7 | +5 |
| New Orleans..... | 91.1 | 104.9 | 103.6 | 105.4 | 107.5 | 108.6 | +19.1 | +3.0 | +9 |
| New York..... | 97.0 | 112.5 | 112.3 | 113.5 | 116.5 | 116.4 | +20.0 | +2.5 | -1 |
| Norfolk..... | | | | | | | +21.7 | +3.3 | +1.7 |
| Omaha..... | 82.5 | 98.8 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 104.0 | 104.4 | +26.6 | +2.2 | +4 |
| Peoria..... | | | | | | | +20.0 | +1.5 | +1.0 |
| Philadelphia..... | 92.6 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 114.4 | 116.6 | 116.9 | +26.2 | +2.2 | +3 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 87.0 | 103.1 | 105.2 | 109.6 | 106.5 | 109.0 | +25.2 | -6 | +2.3 |
| Portland, Maine..... | | | | | | | +14.9 | +1.9 | +5 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 85.5 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 96.5 | 96.7 | +13.1 | +3.1 | +2 |
| Providence..... | 93.8 | 106.8 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 111.9 | 110.7 | +18.0 | +3.3 | -1.1 |
| Richmond..... | 91.8 | 108.1 | 109.0 | 108.4 | 111.9 | 113.1 | +23.1 | +4.3 | +1.1 |
| Rochester..... | | | | | | | +22.3 | +2.5 | -2 |
| St. Louis..... | 90.4 | 105.8 | 107.3 | 108.4 | 110.9 | 110.5 | +22.2 | +1.9 | -3 |
| St. Paul..... | | | | | | | +22.1 | +1.5 | +1 |
| Salt Lake City..... | 78.4 | 90.6 | 80.3 | 90.3 | 93.1 | 93.7 | +19.5 | +3.8 | +7 |
| San Francisco..... | 98.4 | 108.4 | 104.4 | 107.9 | 109.8 | 110.3 | +12.1 | +2.3 | +4 |
| Savannah..... | | | | | | | +19.6 | +2.0 | +6 |
| Seranton..... | 97.5 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 112.2 | 114.8 | 114.9 | +17.9 | +2.5 | +1 |
| Seattle..... | 90.2 | 100.9 | 101.6 | 103.3 | 105.1 | 104.9 | +16.2 | +1.6 | -1 |
| Springfield, Ill..... | | | | | | | +19.5 | +2.9 | +1.5 |
| Washington..... | 97.2 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 110.9 | 114.4 | 114.3 | +17.5 | +3.0 | -1 |
| Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu..... | | | | | | | +6.3 | -1 | ----- |
| Other localities..... | | | | | | | +8.0 | -8 | ----- |

¹ No change.

Retail Prices of Coal, February 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail-food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to February

15, 1934. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JAN. 1913 TO FEB. 1934

| Year and month | Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash— | | | | Bituminous | | Year and month | Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash— | | | | Bituminous | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Stove | | Chestnut | | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Index (1913 = 100) | | Stove | | Chestnut | | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Index (1913 = 100) |
| | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Index (1913 = 100) | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Index (1913 = 100) | | | | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Index (1913 = 100) | Average price, 2,000 lb. | Index (1913 = 100) | | |
| 1913: Yr. av. | \$7. 73 | 100. 0 | \$7. 91 | 100. 0 | \$5. 43 | 100. 0 | 1926: Jan.--- | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | \$9. 74 | 179. 3 |
| Jan.--- | 7. 99 | 103. 4 | 8. 15 | 103. 0 | 5. 48 | 100. 8 | July--- | \$15. 43 | 199. 7 | \$15. 19 | 191. 9 | 8. 70 | 160. 1 |
| July--- | 7. 46 | 96. 6 | 7. 68 | 97. 0 | 5. 39 | 99. 2 | 1927: Jan.--- | 15. 66 | 202. 7 | 15. 42 | 194. 8 | 9. 96 | 183. 3 |
| 1914: Jan.--- | 7. 80 | 100. 9 | 8. 00 | 101. 0 | 5. 97 | 109. 9 | July--- | 15. 15 | 196. 1 | 14. 81 | 187. 1 | 8. 91 | 163. 9 |
| July--- | 7. 60 | 98. 3 | 7. 78 | 98. 3 | 5. 46 | 100. 6 | 1928: Jan.--- | 15. 44 | 199. 8 | 15. 08 | 190. 6 | 9. 30 | 171. 1 |
| 1915: Jan.--- | 7. 83 | 101. 3 | 7. 99 | 101. 0 | 5. 71 | 105. 2 | July--- | 14. 91 | 192. 9 | 14. 63 | 184. 9 | 8. 69 | 159. 9 |
| July--- | 7. 54 | 97. 6 | 7. 73 | 97. 7 | 5. 44 | 100. 1 | 1929: Jan.--- | 15. 38 | 199. 1 | 15. 06 | 190. 3 | 9. 09 | 167. 2 |
| 1916: Jan.--- | 7. 93 | 102. 7 | 8. 13 | 102. 7 | 5. 69 | 104. 8 | July--- | 14. 94 | 193. 4 | 14. 63 | 184. 8 | 8. 62 | 158. 6 |
| July--- | 8. 12 | 105. 2 | 8. 28 | 104. 6 | 5. 52 | 101. 6 | 1930: Jan.--- | 15. 33 | 198. 4 | 15. 00 | 189. 5 | 9. 11 | 167. 6 |
| 1917: Jan.--- | 9. 29 | 120. 2 | 9. 40 | 118. 8 | 6. 96 | 128. 1 | July--- | 14. 84 | 192. 1 | 14. 53 | 183. 6 | 8. 65 | 159. 1 |
| July--- | 9. 08 | 117. 5 | 9. 16 | 115. 7 | 7. 21 | 132. 7 | 1931: Jan.--- | 15. 12 | 195. 8 | 14. 88 | 188. 1 | 8. 87 | 163. 2 |
| 1918: Jan.--- | 9. 88 | 127. 9 | 10. 03 | 126. 7 | 7. 68 | 141. 3 | July--- | 14. 61 | 189. 1 | 14. 59 | 184. 3 | 8. 09 | 148. 9 |
| July--- | 9. 96 | 128. 9 | 10. 07 | 127. 3 | 7. 92 | 145. 8 | 1932: Jan.--- | 15. 00 | 194. 2 | 14. 97 | 189. 1 | 8. 17 | 150. 3 |
| 1919: Jan.--- | 11. 51 | 149. 0 | 11. 61 | 146. 7 | 7. 90 | 145. 3 | July--- | 13. 37 | 173. 0 | 13. 16 | 166. 2 | 7. 50 | 138. 0 |
| July--- | 12. 14 | 157. 2 | 12. 17 | 153. 8 | 8. 10 | 149. 1 | 1933: Jan.--- | 13. 82 | 178. 9 | 13. 61 | 171. 9 | 7. 46 | 137. 3 |
| 1920: Jan.--- | 12. 59 | 162. 9 | 12. 77 | 161. 3 | 8. 81 | 162. 1 | Feb.--- | 13. 75 | 178. 0 | 13. 53 | 171. 0 | 7. 45 | 137. 0 |
| July--- | 14. 28 | 184. 9 | 14. 33 | 181. 1 | 10. 55 | 194. 1 | Mar.--- | 13. 70 | 177. 3 | 13. 48 | 170. 4 | 7. 43 | 136. 7 |
| 1921: Jan.--- | 15. 99 | 207. 0 | 16. 13 | 203. 8 | 11. 82 | 217. 6 | Apr.--- | 13. 22 | 171. 1 | 13. 00 | 164. 3 | 7. 37 | 135. 6 |
| July--- | 14. 90 | 192. 8 | 14. 95 | 188. 9 | 10. 47 | 192. 7 | May--- | 12. 44 | 161. 0 | 12. 25 | 154. 8 | 7. 17 | 132. 0 |
| 1922: Jan.--- | 14. 98 | 193. 9 | 15. 02 | 189. 8 | 9. 89 | 182. 0 | June--- | 12. 18 | 157. 6 | 12. 00 | 151. 6 | 7. 18 | 132. 1 |
| July--- | 14. 87 | 192. 4 | 14. 92 | 188. 5 | 9. 49 | 174. 6 | July--- | 12. 47 | 161. 3 | 12. 26 | 155. 0 | 7. 64 | 140. 7 |
| 1923: Jan.--- | 15. 43 | 199. 7 | 15. 46 | 195. 3 | 11. 18 | 205. 7 | Aug.--- | 12. 85 | 166. 3 | 12. 65 | 159. 8 | 7. 77 | 143. 0 |
| July--- | 15. 10 | 195. 5 | 15. 05 | 190. 1 | 10. 04 | 184. 7 | Sept.--- | 13. 33 | 172. 5 | 13. 12 | 165. 8 | 7. 94 | 146. 0 |
| 1924: Jan.--- | 15. 77 | 204. 1 | 15. 76 | 199. 1 | 9. 75 | 179. 5 | Oct.--- | 13. 44 | 174. 0 | 13. 23 | 167. 1 | 8. 08 | 148. 7 |
| July--- | 15. 24 | 197. 2 | 15. 10 | 190. 7 | 8. 94 | 164. 5 | Nov.--- | 13. 46 | 174. 3 | 13. 26 | 167. 5 | 8. 18 | 150. 6 |
| 1925: Jan.--- | 15. 45 | 200. 0 | 15. 37 | 194. 2 | 9. 24 | 170. 0 | Dec.--- | 13. 45 | 174. 0 | 13. 24 | 167. 2 | 8. 18 | 150. 6 |
| July--- | 15. 14 | 196. 0 | 14. 93 | 188. 6 | 8. 61 | 158. 5 | 1934: Jan.--- | 13. 44 | 174. 0 | 13. 25 | 167. 4 | 8. 24 | 151. 6 |
| | | | | | | | Feb.--- | 13. 46 | 174. 3 | 13. 27 | 167. 7 | 8. 22 | 151. 3 |

¹ Insufficient data.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on February 15, 1933, January 15, 1934, and February 15, 1934, and percentage change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON FEB. 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 15, 1934

| Article | Average retail price and index number | | | Percent of change Feb. 15, 1934, compared with— | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Feb. 15, 1933 | Jan. 15, 1934 | Feb. 15, 1934 | Feb. 15, 1933 | Jan. 15, 1934 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | | |
| Stove: | | | | | |
| Average price per 2,000 pounds..... | \$13.75 | \$13.44 | \$13.46 | | |
| Index (1913=100)..... | 178.0 | 174.0 | 174.3 | -2.1 | +0.2 |
| Chestnut: | | | | | |
| Average price per 2,000 pounds..... | \$13.53 | \$13.25 | \$13.27 | | |
| Index (1913=100)..... | 171.0 | 167.4 | 167.7 | -1.9 | +0.2 |
| Bituminous: | | | | | |
| Average price per 2,000 pounds..... | \$7.45 | \$8.24 | \$8.22 | | |
| Index (1913=100)..... | 137.0 | 151.6 | 151.3 | +10.4 | -0.2 |

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on February 15, 1933, January 15, and February 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 15 AND FEB. 15, 1934, BY CITIES

| City and kind of coal | 1933 | 1934 | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 15 | Feb. 15 |
| Atlanta, Ga.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | \$6.20 | \$7.02 | \$7.02 |
| Baltimore, Md.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 13.25 | 13.25 | 13.25 |
| Chestnut..... | 12.75 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| Bituminous: Prepared sizes: Low volatile..... | 8.75 | 9.88 | 9.38 |
| High volatile..... | 6.89 | 7.64 | 7.50 |
| Birmingham, Ala.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 5.00 | 6.07 | 6.07 |
| Boston, Mass.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 |
| Chestnut..... | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.50 |
| Bridgeport, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 12.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 |
| Chestnut..... | 12.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 |
| Buffalo, N.Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 12.42 | 12.85 | 12.85 |
| Chestnut..... | 12.21 | 12.64 | 12.60 |
| Butte, Mont.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 9.71 | 9.75 | 9.67 |
| Charleston, S.C.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 8.67 | 9.92 | 9.92 |
| Chicago, Ill.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 15.75 | 13.99 | 13.99 |
| Chestnut..... | 15.50 | 13.79 | 13.79 |
| Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 7.25 | 8.21 | 8.21 |
| Low volatile..... | 9.86 | 10.83 | 10.83 |
| Run of mine: Low volatile..... | 7.19 | 7.76 | 7.76 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio: Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 5.25 | 6.10 | 6.10 |
| Low volatile..... | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Cleveland, Ohio: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 13.69 | 12.38 | 12.38 |
| Chestnut..... | 13.44 | 12.13 | 12.13 |
| Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 5.47 | 6.20 | 6.26 |
| Low volatile..... | 7.80 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Columbus, Ohio: Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 4.92 | 6.11 | 6.09 |
| Low volatile..... | 6.50 | 7.54 | 7.54 |
| Dallas, Tex.: Arkansas anthracite, egg..... | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13.50 |
| Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 10.75 | 10.50 | 10.00 |
| Denver, Colo.: Colorado anthracite: Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed..... | 14.56 | 15.58 | 15.58 |
| Stove, 3 and 5 mixed..... | 14.56 | 15.58 | 15.58 |
| Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 6.99 | 8.03 | 8.13 |
| Detroit, Mich.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 13.33 | 12.71 | 13.13 |
| Chestnut..... | 13.17 | 12.45 | 12.88 |
| Detroit, Mich.—Continued. Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | \$5.87 | \$6.86 | \$7.12 |
| Low volatile..... | 6.96 | 7.89 | 8.38 |
| Run of mine: Low volatile..... | 6.31 | 7.02 | 7.60 |
| Fall River, Mass.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14.50 |
| Chestnut..... | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 |
| Houston, Tex.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 10.50 | 11.60 | 11.60 |
| Indianapolis, Ind.: Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 5.05 | 5.99 | 5.99 |
| Low volatile..... | 7.08 | 8.20 | 8.20 |
| Run of mine: Low volatile..... | 6.05 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Jacksonville, Fla.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 9.00 | 11.13 | 11.13 |
| Kansas City, Mo.: Arkansas anthracite: Furnace..... | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| Stove no. 4..... | 12.17 | 12.58 | 12.58 |
| Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 5.68 | 5.85 | 5.76 |
| Little Rock, Ark.: Arkansas anthracite, egg..... | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 8.22 | 8.33 | 8.33 |
| Los Angeles, Calif.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 16.25 | 17.04 | 16.91 |
| Louisville, Ky.: Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 4.61 | 5.46 | 5.44 |
| Low volatile..... | 7.19 | 7.83 | 7.88 |
| Manchester, N.H.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 14.83 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Chestnut..... | 14.83 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Memphis, Tenn.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 5.68 | 7.18 | 7.14 |
| Milwaukee, Wis.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 14.05 | 13.25 | 13.25 |
| Chestnut..... | 13.80 | 13.00 | 13.04 |
| Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 6.94 | 7.51 | 7.51 |
| Low volatile..... | 9.29 | 9.83 | 9.80 |
| Minneapolis, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 17.35 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| Chestnut..... | 17.10 | 15.25 | 15.25 |
| Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile..... | 9.56 | 9.93 | 9.97 |
| Low volatile..... | 11.79 | 12.17 | 12.17 |
| Mobile, Ala.: Bituminous, prepared sizes..... | 7.25 | 8.44 | 8.48 |
| Newark, N.J.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 12.13 | 12.75 | 12.75 |
| Chestnut..... | 11.88 | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| New Haven, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove..... | 13.85 | 13.90 | 14.00 |
| Chestnut..... | 13.85 | 13.90 | 14.00 |

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, FEB. 15, 1933, AND JAN. 15 AND FEB. 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

| City and kind of coal | 1933 | 1934 | | City and kind of coal | 1933 | 1934 | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Feb. 15 | Jan. 15 | Feb. 15 | | Feb. 15 | Jan. 15 | Feb. 15 |
| New Orleans, La.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | \$8.57 | \$10.10 | \$10.10 | Rochester, N.Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | |
| New York, N.Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | Stove | \$13.25 | \$13.10 | \$13.10 |
| Stove | 11.70 | 12.60 | 12.65 | Chestnut | 13.00 | 12.85 | 12.85 |
| Chestnut | 11.45 | 12.35 | 12.40 | St. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | |
| Norfolk, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | Stove | 15.22 | 13.91 | 13.91 |
| Stove | 13.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | Chestnut | 15.22 | 13.72 | 13.72 |
| Chestnut | 13.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | Bituminous, prepared sizes | 5.47 | 5.54 | 5.57 |
| Bituminous: | | | | St. Paul, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | |
| Prepared sizes: | | | | Stove | 17.35 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| High volatile | 6.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | Chestnut | 17.10 | 15.25 | 15.25 |
| Low volatile | 8.00 | 9.50 | 9.50 | Bituminous: | | | |
| Run of mine: | | | | Prepared sizes: | | | |
| Low volatile | 6.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | High volatile | 9.40 | 9.78 | 9.78 |
| Omaha, Nebr.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | 8.35 | 8.59 | 8.59 | Low volatile | 11.86 | 12.33 | 12.33 |
| Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | 6.13 | 6.55 | 6.56 | Salt Lake City, Utah: Bituminous, prepared sizes | 7.01 | 7.80 | 7.75 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | San Francisco, Calif.: New Mexico anthracite: | | | |
| Stove | 11.77 | 12.25 | 12.25 | Cerillos egg | 25.00 | 25.63 | 25.63 |
| Chestnut | 11.52 | 12.00 | 12.00 | Colorado anthracite: | | | |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | Egg | | 25.11 | 24.86 |
| Chestnut | 12.75 | 12.75 | 13.00 | Bituminous, prepared sizes | 15.00 | 16.06 | 16.06 |
| Bituminous, prepared sizes | 3.28 | 4.72 | 4.68 | Savannah, Ga.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | ² 8.12 | ² 10.04 | ² 10.24 |
| Portland, Maine: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | Seranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | |
| Stove | 15.84 | 14.50 | 14.50 | Stove | 8.97 | 8.85 | 8.85 |
| Chestnut | 15.60 | 14.25 | 14.25 | Chestnut | 8.72 | 8.60 | 8.60 |
| Portland, Oreg.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | 11.41 | 12.79 | 12.79 | Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | 9.86 | 9.92 | 9.65 |
| Providence, R.I.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous, prepared sizes | 3.68 | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| Stove | ¹ 14.75 | ¹ 14.75 | ¹ 14.75 | Washington, D.C.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | |
| Chestnut | ¹ 14.50 | ¹ 14.50 | ¹ 14.50 | Stove | ³ 14.46 | ³ 14.45 | ³ 14.45 |
| Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite: | | | | Chestnut | ³ 14.15 | ³ 14.15 | ³ 14.15 |
| Stove | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.00 | Bituminous: | | | |
| Chestnut | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.00 | Prepared sizes: | | | |
| Bituminous: | | | | High volatile | ³ 8.25 | ³ 8.64 | ³ 8.64 |
| Prepared sizes: | | | | Low volatile | ³ 10.13 | ³ 10.31 | ³ 10.31 |
| High volatile | 6.83 | 7.83 | 7.83 | Run of mine: | | | |
| Low volatile | 8.08 | 8.88 | 8.87 | Mixed | ³ 7.50 | ³ 7.98 | ³ 7.98 |
| Run of mine: | | | | | | | |
| Low volatile | 6.75 | 7.25 | 7.25 | | | | |

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the subjoined table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for July of each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and by months since January 1931.

INDEX

Country -

Comput

Number

Commod
cluded

Base=10

July---

July---

July---

July---

July---

January

Februa

March

April--

May--

June--

July--

August

Septem

Octobe

Novem

Decem

January

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March

April--

May--

June--

July--

August

Septem

Octob

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January

Febru

March

April--

May--

June--

July--

August

Septem

Octob

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Decem

January

Febru

INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

| Country | United States | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | China | Czechoslovakia |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Computing agency | Bureau of Labor Statistics | Bureau of Census and Statistics | Federal Statistics Bureau | Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare | General Direction of Statistics | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | National Tariff Commission | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| Number of localities | 51 | 30 | Vienna | 59 | 12 | 70 | Shanghai | Prague |
| Commodities included | 42 foods | 46 foods and groceries | 18 foods | 33 foods | 35 foods | 46 foods | 24 foods | 35 foods |
| Base=100 | 1913 | 1923-27 (1,000) | July 1914 | 1921 | 1926 | 1926 | 1926 | July 1914 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 157.0 | ¹ 1,027 | ¹ 116 | 184.9 | ¹ 100.0 | 100.1 | 101.3 | 117.8 |
| 1927 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 153.4 | ¹ 1,004 | ¹ 119 | 209.6 | ¹ 97.8 | 98.0 | 110.7 | 126.2 |
| 1928 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 152.8 | ¹ 989 | ¹ 119 | 203.8 | ¹ 102.5 | 96.6 | 93.2 | 125.5 |
| 1929 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 158.5 | 1,041 | 123 | 212.3 | ¹ 106.4 | 98.5 | 94.8 | 123.1 |
| 1930 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 144.0 | 958 | 119 | 205.5 | ¹ 86.7 | 98.5 | 130.0 | 119.0 |
| 1931 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 132.8 | 876 | 109 | 195.1 | ----- | 89.1 | 104.9 | 107.0 |
| February | 127.0 | 864 | 106 | 186.8 | ----- | 85.6 | 122.0 | 105.6 |
| March | 126.4 | 854 | 105 | 183.1 | ----- | 82.8 | 117.4 | 104.2 |
| April | 124.0 | 851 | 104 | 180.1 | ----- | 80.5 | 98.7 | 106.2 |
| May | 121.0 | 840 | 104 | 176.6 | ----- | 77.7 | 98.7 | 107.0 |
| June | 118.3 | 833 | 108 | 176.5 | ----- | 75.0 | 99.6 | 109.3 |
| July | 119.0 | 811 | 110 | 174.8 | ¹ 68.0 | 74.7 | 96.4 | 107.9 |
| August | 119.7 | 805 | 109 | 171.5 | ----- | 75.5 | 116.5 | 102.2 |
| September | 119.4 | 804 | 109 | 172.9 | ----- | 73.5 | 124.4 | 104.3 |
| October | 119.1 | 805 | 111 | 170.2 | ----- | 71.4 | 110.0 | 103.1 |
| November | 116.7 | 812 | 110 | 167.9 | ----- | 71.5 | 103.2 | 99.6 |
| December | 114.3 | 809 | 110 | 160.7 | ----- | 71.2 | 97.0 | 99.1 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 109.3 | 814 | 111 | 156.5 | 67.1 | 69.6 | 98.2 | 98.0 |
| February | 105.3 | 829 | 110 | 151.3 | 65.7 | 66.5 | 122.8 | 95.6 |
| March | 105.0 | 825 | 109 | 148.2 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 114.2 | 100.1 |
| April | 103.7 | 824 | 107 | 144.3 | 65.2 | 65.4 | 99.1 | 97.3 |
| May | 101.3 | 812 | 108 | 144.8 | 64.8 | 62.9 | 98.4 | 100.8 |
| June | 100.1 | 803 | 113 | 143.8 | 65.1 | 62.1 | 107.3 | 101.4 |
| July | 101.0 | 800 | 110 | 144.4 | 65.0 | 61.4 | 101.4 | 97.5 |
| August | 100.8 | 796 | 109 | 142.9 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 103.6 | 94.4 |
| September | 100.3 | 792 | 110 | 150.8 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 102.6 | 97.6 |
| October | 100.4 | 786 | 110 | 155.4 | 62.8 | 63.6 | 94.9 | 100.0 |
| November | 99.4 | 764 | 109 | 159.4 | 62.8 | 63.9 | 87.9 | 102.3 |
| December | 98.7 | 759 | 109 | 156.9 | 62.1 | 64.0 | 84.5 | 102.3 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 94.8 | 747 | 106 | 154.4 | 61.9 | 62.8 | 87.3 | 100.4 |
| February | 90.9 | 742 | 103 | 156.1 | 62.3 | 60.6 | 94.8 | 99.3 |
| March | 90.5 | 734 | 103 | 150.4 | 62.2 | 60.4 | 92.3 | 94.9 |
| April | 90.4 | 746 | 103 | 147.7 | 60.9 | 61.3 | 85.2 | 94.1 |
| May | 93.7 | 750 | 103 | 143.0 | 59.6 | 61.9 | 86.0 | 96.8 |
| June | 96.7 | 759 | 106 | 143.4 | 59.2 | 62.2 | 84.1 | 98.8 |
| July | 104.8 | 754 | 104 | 144.0 | 60.0 | 63.2 | 86.3 | 96.8 |
| August | ² 106.9 | 767 | 104 | 146.6 | 59.5 | 67.8 | 90.0 | 95.2 |
| September | ³ 107.2 | 768 | 104 | 151.2 | 59.5 | 65.9 | 88.0 | 94.2 |
| October | ⁴ 107.0 | 764 | 104 | 153.3 | 59.8 | 65.4 | 88.1 | 94.2 |
| November | ⁵ 106.8 | 746 | 104 | 153.6 | 60.7 | 65.8 | 83.2 | 94.6 |
| December | ⁶ 104.7 | ----- | 104 | 153.6 | 61.4 | 66.6 | 79.8 | 92.7 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January | ⁷ 105.2 | ----- | 104 | ----- | ----- | 67.7 | 78.0 | 92.9 |
| February | ⁸ 108.2 | ----- | 102 | ----- | ----- | 69.4 | ----- | ----- |

¹ Year.² Average for Aug. 15 and 29.³ Average for Sept. 12 and 26.⁴ Average for Oct. 10 and 24.⁵ Average for Nov. 7 and 21.⁶ Average for Dec. 5 and 19.⁷ Average for Jan. 2, 16, and 30.⁸ Average for Feb. 13 and 27.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

| Country..... | Estonia | Finland | France | Germany | Hungary | India | Ireland | Italy |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Computing agency.... | Bureau of Statistics | Ministry of Social Affairs | Commission of Cost of Living | Federal Statistical Bureau | Central Office of Statistics | Labor Office | Department of Industry and Commerce | Office Provincial of Economy |
| Number of localities.. | Tallin | 21 | Paris | 72 | Budapest | Bombay | 105 | Milan |
| Commodities included..... | 51 foods | 14 foods | Foods | 24 foods | 12 foods | 17 foods | 29 foods | 18 foods |
| Base=100..... | 1913 | January-June 1914 | January-June 1914 | October 1913-July 1914 | 1913 | July 1914 | July 1914 | January-June 1914 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 121 | 1,104.5 | * 507 | 145.3 | 115.0 | 155 | 174 | 654.3 |
| 1927 | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 117 | 1,102.3 | * 559 | 156.8 | 125.6 | 154 | 166 | 524.0 |
| 1928 | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 127 | 1,155.3 | * 544 | 154.1 | 130.5 | 143 | 166 | 512.5 |
| 1929 | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 134 | 1,116.4 | * 590 | 155.7 | 127.2 | 145 | 166 | 528.3 |
| 1930 | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 103 | 969.4 | * 593 | 145.9 | 104.6 | 136 | 156 | 519.3 |
| 1931 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 95 | 893.2 | | 133.5 | 93.5 | 111 | | 467.1 |
| February..... | 96 | 882.6 | | 131.0 | 94.1 | 106 | 151 | 462.8 |
| March..... | 96 | 878.8 | 641 | 129.6 | 96.3 | 103 | | 464.7 |
| April..... | 96 | 869.8 | | 129.2 | 95.7 | 104 | | 466.8 |
| May..... | 95 | 849.4 | | 129.9 | 96.6 | 102 | 139 | 460.0 |
| June..... | 93 | 842.4 | 642 | 130.9 | 96.5 | 101 | | 456.6 |
| July..... | 94 | 846.0 | | 130.4 | 98.9 | 100 | | 452.0 |
| August..... | 91 | 869.5 | | 126.1 | 99.7 | 100 | 143 | 444.1 |
| September..... | 87 | 844.3 | 607 | 124.9 | 99.6 | 100 | | 438.3 |
| October..... | 83 | 847.9 | | 123.4 | 96.8 | 100 | | 435.1 |
| November..... | 82 | 885.2 | | 121.8 | 94.1 | 100 | 155 | 436.8 |
| December..... | 80 | 918.8 | 555 | 119.9 | 93.0 | 101 | | 437.8 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 81 | 915.8 | | 116.1 | 91.8 | 103 | | 431.2 |
| February..... | 81 | 908.3 | | 113.9 | 89.9 | 102 | 151 | 432.5 |
| March..... | 83 | 911.2 | 561 | 114.4 | 89.8 | 103 | | 445.6 |
| April..... | 83 | 886.3 | | 113.4 | 89.9 | 99 | | 450.4 |
| May..... | 81 | 875.7 | | 112.7 | 93.4 | 99 | 144 | 441.8 |
| June..... | 80 | 871.0 | 567 | 113.4 | 93.3 | 99 | | 438.0 |
| July..... | 83 | 885.7 | | 113.8 | 92.1 | 102 | | 426.8 |
| August..... | 80 | 897.8 | | 111.8 | 93.8 | 102 | 134 | 411.1 |
| September..... | 79 | 891.4 | 534 | 110.5 | 92.9 | 101 | | 409.7 |
| October..... | 77 | 894.5 | | 109.6 | 92.0 | 102 | | 423.4 |
| November..... | 76 | 919.8 | | 109.5 | 88.4 | 103 | 135 | 428.0 |
| December..... | 75 | 910.2 | 531 | 109.0 | 86.7 | 103 | | 433.9 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 75 | 894.1 | | 107.3 | 86.5 | 101 | | 426.1 |
| February..... | 74 | 883.5 | | 106.5 | 86.2 | 98 | 130 | 422.8 |
| March..... | 75 | 869.8 | 542 | 106.2 | 86.1 | 98 | | 416.6 |
| April..... | 73 | 868.0 | | 106.3 | 85.5 | 93 | | 405.1 |
| May..... | 74 | 867.8 | | 109.5 | 84.7 | 91 | 126 | 398.3 |
| June..... | 74 | 881.7 | 532 | 110.7 | 84.4 | 95 | | 402.9 |
| July..... | 77 | 907.1 | | 110.5 | 79.2 | 95 | | 402.4 |
| August..... | 81 | 919.9 | | 110.2 | 77.8 | 94 | 129 | 391.2 |
| September..... | 81 | 920.1 | 530 | 111.1 | 77.3 | 94 | | 401.5 |
| October..... | 77 | 923.2 | | 112.3 | 73.7 | 91 | | 405.1 |
| November..... | 78 | 911.0 | | 113.4 | 72.2 | 92 | 140 | 400.5 |
| December..... | 79 | 881.2 | | 114.2 | 74.3 | 88 | | 408.9 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 78 | 853.4 | | 114.1 | | | | 421.9 |
| February..... | | | | | | | | |

* June.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

| Country | Nether- lands | New Zea- land | Norway | Poland | South Africa | Sweden | Switzer- land | United Kingdom |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Computing agency | Bureau of Statis- tics | Census and Sta- tistics Office | Central Bureau of Statis- tics | Central Statisti- cal Office | Office of Census and Sta- tistics | Board of Social Welfare | Federal Labor Office | Ministry of Labor |
| Number of localities | Amster- dam | 25 | 31 | Warsaw | 9 | 49 | 34 | 509 |
| Commodities in- cluded | 15 foods | 58 foods | 89 foods | 85 foods | 20 foods | 43 foods | 28 foods | 14 foods |
| Base=100 | 1911-13 | 1926-30 (1,000) | July 1914 | 1927 | 1914 (1,000) | July 1914 | June 1914 | July 1914 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 168.1 | 1,026 | 198 | | 1,165 | 156 | 159 | 161 |
| 1927 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 163.0 | 983 | 175 | 101.1 | 1,188 | 148 | 157 | 159 |
| 1928 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 169.4 | 1,004 | 173 | 102.6 | 1,157 | 156 | 157 | 157 |
| 1929 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 165.3 | 1,013 | 158 | 94.3 | 1,156 | 148 | 155 | 149 |
| 1930 | | | | | | | | |
| July | 151.6 | 981 | 151 | 86.2 | 1,092 | 138 | 152 | 141 |
| 1931 | | | | | | | | |
| January | | 910 | 146 | 72.2 | 1,081 | 132 | 148 | 138 |
| February | | 879 | 144 | 72.3 | 1,074 | | 146 | 136 |
| March | 139.9 | 856 | 143 | 73.5 | 1,071 | | 144 | 134 |
| April | | 851 | 141 | 76.4 | 1,073 | 130 | 142 | 129 |
| May | | 847 | 139 | 77.2 | 1,082 | | 141 | 129 |
| June | 140.6 | 839 | 138 | 75.9 | 1,064 | | 141 | 127 |
| July | | 824 | 140 | 72.9 | 1,043 | 127 | 140 | 130 |
| August | | 820 | 138 | 70.8 | 1,031 | | 139 | 128 |
| September | 136.9 | 812 | 136 | 70.3 | 1,022 | | 139 | 128 |
| October | | 834 | 136 | 68.3 | 1,026 | 128 | 138 | 128 |
| November | | 832 | 136 | 69.6 | 1,022 | | 137 | 130 |
| December | 125.5 | 835 | 136 | 69.1 | 1,004 | | 134 | 132 |
| 1932 | | | | | | | | |
| January | | 827 | 135 | 65.0 | 990 | 127 | 132 | 131 |
| February | | 810 | 135 | 65.2 | 992 | | 129 | 131 |
| March | 118.8 | 792 | 135 | 64.5 | 993 | | 128 | 129 |
| April | | 797 | 134 | 68.2 | 987 | 125 | 128 | 126 |
| May | | 787 | 133 | 71.4 | 981 | | 126 | 125 |
| June | 119.2 | 778 | 133 | 68.1 | 963 | | 125 | 123 |
| July | | 761 | 134 | 63.1 | 944 | 124 | 124 | 125 |
| August | | 761 | 133 | 61.7 | 933 | | 123 | 123 |
| September | 119.7 | 758 | 134 | 60.9 | 927 | | 122 | 123 |
| October | | 765 | 133 | 59.2 | 927 | 125 | 123 | 125 |
| November | | 745 | 134 | 58.7 | 928 | | 122 | 125 |
| December | 119.2 | 713 | 132 | 56.7 | 926 | | 120 | 125 |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | |
| January | | 707 | 130 | 56.3 | 931 | 123 | 118 | 123 |
| February | | 727 | 130 | 57.4 | 938 | | 117 | 122 |
| March | 115.5 | 712 | 130 | 58.8 | 950 | | 116 | 119 |
| April | | 714 | 130 | 59.2 | 966 | 119 | 116 | 115 |
| May | | 727 | 130 | 58.8 | 976 | | 116 | 114 |
| June | 116.5 | 723 | 130 | 58.3 | 989 | | 116 | 114 |
| July | | 732 | 132 | 59.2 | 980 | 120 | 116 | 118 |
| August | | 741 | 133 | 54.2 | 971 | | 116 | 119 |
| September | 121.1 | 746 | 132 | 54.9 | 987 | | 117 | 122 |
| October | | 753 | 132 | 54.8 | 1,029 | 123 | 117 | 123 |
| November | | 751 | 130 | 54.8 | 1,052 | | 117 | 126 |
| December | | 750 | 129 | 55.4 | 1,050 | | 117 | 126 |
| 1934 | | | | | | | | |
| January | | | 128 | | | 120 | 117 | 124 |
| February | | | | | | | | 122 |

1 Year.

* June.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Manila, 1932

THE average retail prices of various articles of food in the markets of the city of Manila for 1932 and the 3 preceding years are reported in table 1.¹

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN THE MARKETS OF THE CITY OF MANILA, 1929 TO 1932

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

| Article | Unit | 1929 | | 1930 | | 1931 | | 1932 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | | Philippine currency | United States currency | Philippine currency | United States currency | Philippine currency | United States currency | Philippine currency | United States currency |
| Cereals and grains: | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee..... | Liter ¹ | Pesos 0.93 | \$0.47 | Pesos 0.79 | \$0.40 | Pesos 0.65 | \$0.33 | Pesos 0.49 | \$0.25 |
| Mongo..... | do..... | .17 | .09 | .15 | .08 | .11 | .06 | .11 | .06 |
| Rice..... | Ganta ² | .42 | .21 | .32 | .16 | .24 | .12 | .21 | .11 |
| Fish and other sea products: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangos..... | One..... | .40 | .20 | .44 | .22 | .42 | .21 | .34 | .17 |
| Candole..... | do..... | .37 | .19 | .36 | .18 | .28 | .14 | .19 | .10 |
| Crab..... | do..... | .24 | .12 | .27 | .14 | .13 | .07 | .16 | .08 |
| Shrimps..... | Hundred..... | 3.30 | 1.65 | 3.75 | 1.88 | 3.86 | 1.93 | 3.38 | 1.69 |
| Fowls: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken..... | One..... | .46 | .23 | .47 | .24 | .39 | .20 | .31 | .16 |
| Hen..... | do..... | 1.04 | .52 | 1.01 | .51 | .92 | .46 | .74 | .37 |
| Rooster..... | do..... | 1.07 | .54 | .98 | .49 | .91 | .46 | .73 | .37 |
| Fruits: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bananas "latundan"..... | Hundred..... | .80 | .40 | .75 | .38 | .72 | .36 | .62 | .31 |
| Coconut..... | One..... | .06 | .03 | .06 | .03 | .04 | .02 | .03 | .02 |
| Lemons..... | Hundred..... | 1.00 | .50 | .49 | .25 | .42 | .21 | .38 | .19 |
| Papaya..... | One..... | .12 | .06 | .11 | .06 | .09 | .05 | .05 | .03 |
| Meat: | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, fresh..... | Kilo ³ | .96 | .48 | .90 | .45 | .88 | .44 | .76 | .38 |
| Pork..... | do..... | .83 | .42 | .83 | .42 | .79 | .40 | .68 | .34 |
| Vegetables: | | | | | | | | | |
| Armogosa..... | One..... | .02 | .01 | .02 | .01 | .02 | .01 | .02 | .01 |
| Beans, native..... | Bunch..... | .04 | .02 | .05 | .03 | .06 | .03 | .06 | .03 |
| Eggplants..... | Hundred..... | 1.87 | .94 | 1.69 | .85 | 1.51 | .76 | 1.25 | .63 |
| Onions, Bombay..... | Five..... | .09 | .05 | .07 | .04 | .05 | .03 | .05 | .03 |
| Potatoes..... | Kilo ³ | .12 | .06 | .12 | .06 | .11 | .06 | .09 | .05 |
| Potatoes, sweet..... | Hundred..... | 1.00 | .50 | .87 | .44 | .94 | .47 | .83 | .47 |
| Squash, red..... | One..... | .26 | .13 | .19 | .10 | .17 | .09 | .09 | .05 |
| Squash, white..... | do..... | .22 | .11 | .19 | .10 | .15 | .08 | .10 | .05 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs, Chinese hens'..... | Hundred..... | 4.00 | 2.00 | 3.48 | 1.74 | 2.55 | 1.28 | 2.27 | 1.14 |
| Eggs, duck..... | do..... | 4.00 | 2.00 | 4.03 | 2.02 | 3.16 | 1.58 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| Eggs, native hens..... | do..... | 5.00 | 2.50 | 4.88 | 2.44 | 4.51 | 2.26 | 4.36 | 2.18 |
| Milk, condensed..... | Can..... | .37 | .19 | .37 | .19 | .36 | .18 | .35 | .18 |
| Sugar, brown..... | Kilo ³ | .32 | .16 | .26 | .13 | .19 | .10 | .16 | .08 |
| Sugar, refined..... | do..... | | | | | .21 | .11 | .20 | .10 |
| Salt, white..... | Liter ¹ | .05 | .03 | .04 | .02 | .03 | .02 | .02 | .01 |

¹ Liter=0.908 dry quart.² Ganta=2.71 quarts.³ Kilo=2.2046 pounds.

¹ Data are from Philippine Islands, Department of the Interior and Labor, Bureau of Labor, Twenty-fourth Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1932, Manila, 1933, p. 131. (Unpublished.)

The data in table 2 on cost of living of laborers in the city of Manila, 1932, are from the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Bureau of Labor.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF LIVING OF LABORERS IN THE CITY OF MANILA, 1932

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

| Item | Single ¹ | | Married ² | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Philippine currency | United States currency | Philippine currency | United States currency |
| | <i>Pesos</i> | | <i>Pesos</i> | |
| Food..... | 11. 20 | \$5. 60 | 34. 50 | \$17. 25 |
| Shelter..... | 2. 47 | 1. 24 | 6. 55 | 3. 27 |
| Lighting..... | . 63 | . 32 | 5. 12 | 2. 56 |
| Instruction..... | | | 3. 86 | 1. 93 |
| Clothing..... | 1. 97 | . 99 | 4. 55 | 2. 28 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4. 57 | 2. 29 | 10. 10 | 5. 05 |
| Total..... | 20. 84 | 10. 42 | 64. 68 | 32. 34 |
| Earnings..... | 22. 08 | 11. 04 | 65. 76 | 32. 88 |

¹ 45 persons.

² 59 laborers earning 2 or more pesos a day (\$1 or more, United States currency).

WHOLESALE PRICES

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects wholesale market prices of 784 individual items. An index number is compiled from the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the country's markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating the index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, *Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928*, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for the period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices taken from the Report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the Aldrich report and extending back to the year 1840. The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. This gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the year will be found in the December issue of each year. Each monthly report gives prices and index numbers and other statistics relating to the different items for the month indicated on the outside cover in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago. Summary data for certain former periods are also contained in current reports.

¹ Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 140, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of sometimes using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to February 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities by years, from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to February 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for February 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

| Period | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and drugs | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All commodities |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>By years:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913..... | 71.5 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 57.3 | 61.3 | 90.8 | 56.7 | 80.2 | 56.3 | 93.1 | 69.8 |
| 1914..... | 71.2 | 64.7 | 70.9 | 54.6 | 56.6 | 80.2 | 52.7 | 81.4 | 56.8 | 89.9 | 68.1 |
| 1915..... | 71.5 | 65.4 | 75.5 | 54.1 | 51.8 | 86.3 | 53.5 | 112.0 | 56.0 | 86.9 | 69.5 |
| 1916..... | 84.4 | 75.7 | 93.4 | 70.4 | 74.3 | 116.5 | 67.6 | 160.7 | 61.4 | 100.6 | 85.5 |
| 1917..... | 129.0 | 104.5 | 123.8 | 98.7 | 105.4 | 150.6 | 88.2 | 165.0 | 74.2 | 122.1 | 117.5 |
| 1918..... | 148.0 | 119.1 | 125.7 | 137.2 | 109.2 | 136.5 | 98.6 | 182.3 | 93.3 | 134.4 | 131.3 |
| 1919..... | 157.6 | 129.5 | 174.1 | 135.3 | 104.3 | 130.9 | 115.6 | 157.0 | 105.9 | 139.1 | 138.6 |
| 1920..... | 150.7 | 137.4 | 171.3 | 164.8 | 163.7 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 164.7 | 141.8 | 167.5 | 154.4 |
| 1921..... | 88.4 | 90.6 | 109.2 | 94.5 | 96.8 | 117.5 | 97.4 | 115.0 | 113.0 | 109.2 | 97.6 |
| 1922..... | 93.8 | 87.6 | 104.6 | 100.2 | 107.3 | 102.9 | 97.3 | 100.3 | 103.5 | 92.8 | 96.7 |
| 1923..... | 98.6 | 92.7 | 104.2 | 111.3 | 97.3 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 101.1 | 108.9 | 99.7 | 100.6 |
| 1924..... | 100.0 | 91.0 | 101.5 | 106.7 | 92.0 | 106.3 | 102.3 | 98.9 | 104.9 | 93.6 | 98.1 |
| 1925..... | 109.8 | 100.2 | 105.3 | 108.3 | 96.5 | 103.2 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 109.0 | 103.5 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927..... | 99.4 | 96.7 | 107.7 | 95.6 | 88.3 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 91.0 | 95.4 |
| 1928..... | 105.9 | 101.0 | 121.4 | 95.5 | 84.3 | 97.0 | 94.1 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 85.4 | 96.7 |
| 1929..... | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 95.3 |
| 1930..... | 88.3 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 78.5 | 92.1 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 92.7 | 77.7 | 86.4 |
| 1931..... | 64.8 | 74.6 | 86.1 | 66.3 | 67.5 | 84.5 | 79.2 | 79.3 | 84.9 | 69.8 | 73.0 |
| 1932..... | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 64.8 |
| 1933..... | 51.4 | 60.5 | 80.9 | 64.8 | 66.3 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 72.6 | 75.8 | 62.5 | 65.9 |
| <i>By months:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 42.6 | 55.8 | 68.9 | 51.9 | 66.0 | 78.2 | 70.1 | 71.6 | 72.9 | 61.2 | 61.0 |
| February..... | 40.9 | 53.7 | 68.0 | 51.2 | 63.6 | 77.4 | 69.8 | 71.3 | 72.3 | 59.2 | 59.8 |
| March..... | 42.8 | 54.6 | 68.1 | 51.3 | 62.9 | 77.2 | 70.3 | 71.2 | 72.2 | 58.9 | 60.2 |
| April..... | 44.5 | 56.1 | 69.4 | 51.8 | 61.5 | 76.9 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 57.8 | 60.4 |
| May..... | 50.2 | 59.4 | 76.9 | 55.9 | 60.4 | 77.7 | 71.4 | 73.2 | 71.7 | 58.9 | 62.7 |
| June..... | 53.2 | 61.2 | 82.4 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 79.3 | 74.7 | 73.7 | 73.4 | 60.8 | 65.0 |
| July..... | 60.1 | 65.5 | 86.3 | 68.0 | 65.3 | 80.6 | 79.5 | 73.2 | 74.8 | 64.0 | 68.9 |
| August..... | 57.6 | 64.8 | 91.7 | 74.6 | 65.5 | 81.2 | 81.3 | 73.1 | 77.6 | 65.4 | 69.5 |
| September..... | 57.0 | 64.9 | 92.3 | 76.9 | 70.4 | 82.1 | 82.7 | 72.7 | 79.3 | 65.1 | 70.8 |
| October..... | 55.7 | 64.2 | 89.0 | 77.1 | 73.6 | 83.0 | 83.9 | 72.7 | 81.2 | 65.3 | 71.2 |
| November..... | 56.6 | 64.3 | 88.2 | 76.8 | 73.5 | 82.7 | 84.9 | 73.4 | 81.0 | 65.5 | 71.1 |
| December..... | 55.5 | 62.5 | 89.2 | 76.4 | 73.4 | 83.5 | 85.6 | 73.7 | 81.0 | 65.7 | 70.8 |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 58.7 | 64.3 | 89.5 | 76.5 | 73.1 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 74.4 | 80.8 | 67.5 | 72.2 |
| February..... | 61.3 | 66.7 | 89.6 | 76.9 | 72.4 | 87.0 | 86.6 | 75.5 | 81.0 | 68.5 | 73.6 |
| <i>By weeks ending—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 3..... | 60.5 | 65.7 | 90.5 | 76.5 | 73.9 | 85.1 | 86.4 | 75.0 | 81.8 | 68.4 | 72.8 |
| February 10..... | 61.4 | 66.8 | 90.5 | 76.4 | 73.9 | 85.0 | 86.3 | 75.1 | 81.9 | 68.5 | 73.3 |
| February 17..... | 62.1 | 67.4 | 90.4 | 76.6 | 73.8 | 85.0 | 86.7 | 75.4 | 81.9 | 68.6 | 73.7 |
| February 24..... | 61.2 | 67.0 | 90.1 | 76.7 | 73.6 | 85.0 | 86.6 | 75.4 | 82.1 | 68.5 | 73.4 |

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to February 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to February 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in February 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 73.6. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01359 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.359. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.359 in February 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month will be found on page 1005 of this publication.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=\$1]

| Period | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and drugs | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All commodities |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>By years:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1913..... | \$1.399 | \$1.558 | \$1.468 | \$1.745 | \$1.631 | \$1.101 | \$1.764 | \$1.247 | \$1.776 | \$1.074 | \$1.433 |
| 1914..... | 1.404 | 1.546 | 1.410 | 1.832 | 1.767 | 1.247 | 1.898 | 1.229 | 1.761 | 1.112 | 1.468 |
| 1915..... | 1.399 | 1.529 | 1.325 | 1.848 | 1.931 | 1.159 | 1.869 | .893 | 1.786 | 1.151 | 1.439 |
| 1916..... | 1.185 | 1.321 | 1.071 | 1.420 | 1.346 | .858 | 1.479 | .622 | 1.629 | .994 | 1.170 |
| 1917..... | .775 | .957 | .808 | 1.013 | .949 | .664 | 1.134 | .606 | 1.348 | .819 | .851 |
| 1918..... | .676 | .840 | .796 | .729 | .916 | .733 | 1.014 | .549 | 1.072 | .744 | .762 |
| 1919..... | .635 | .772 | .574 | .739 | .959 | .764 | .865 | .637 | .944 | .719 | .722 |
| 1920..... | .664 | .728 | .584 | .607 | .611 | .669 | .666 | .607 | .705 | .597 | .648 |
| 1921..... | 1.131 | 1.104 | .916 | 1.058 | 1.033 | .851 | 1.027 | .870 | .885 | .916 | 1.025 |
| 1922..... | 1.066 | 1.142 | .956 | .968 | .932 | .972 | 1.028 | .997 | .966 | 1.078 | 1.034 |
| 1923..... | 1.014 | 1.079 | .960 | .898 | 1.028 | .915 | .920 | .989 | .918 | 1.003 | .994 |
| 1924..... | 1.000 | 1.099 | .985 | .937 | 1.087 | .941 | .978 | 1.011 | .953 | 1.068 | 1.019 |
| 1925..... | .911 | .998 | .950 | .923 | 1.036 | .969 | .983 | .982 | .970 | .917 | .966 |
| 1926..... | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1927..... | 1.006 | 1.034 | .929 | 1.046 | 1.133 | 1.038 | 1.056 | 1.033 | 1.026 | 1.099 | 1.048 |
| 1928..... | .944 | .990 | .824 | 1.047 | 1.186 | 1.031 | 1.063 | 1.046 | 1.052 | 1.171 | 1.034 |
| 1929..... | .953 | 1.001 | .917 | 1.106 | 1.205 | .995 | 1.048 | 1.062 | 1.060 | 1.211 | 1.049 |
| 1930..... | 1.133 | 1.105 | 1.000 | 1.245 | 1.274 | 1.086 | 1.112 | 1.122 | 1.079 | 1.287 | 1.157 |
| 1931..... | 1.543 | 1.340 | 1.161 | 1.508 | 1.481 | 1.183 | 1.263 | 1.261 | 1.178 | 1.433 | 1.370 |
| 1932..... | 2.075 | 1.639 | 1.372 | 1.821 | 1.422 | 1.247 | 1.401 | 1.361 | 1.332 | 1.553 | 1.543 |
| 1933..... | 1.946 | 1.653 | 1.236 | 1.543 | 1.508 | 1.253 | 1.299 | 1.377 | 1.319 | 1.600 | 1.517 |
| <i>By months:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2.347 | 1.792 | 1.451 | 1.927 | 1.515 | 1.279 | 1.427 | 1.397 | 1.372 | 1.634 | 1.639 |
| February..... | 2.445 | 1.862 | 1.471 | 1.953 | 1.572 | 1.292 | 1.433 | 1.403 | 1.383 | 1.689 | 1.672 |
| March..... | 2.336 | 1.832 | 1.468 | 1.949 | 1.590 | 1.295 | 1.422 | 1.404 | 1.385 | 1.698 | 1.661 |
| April..... | 2.247 | 1.783 | 1.441 | 1.931 | 1.626 | 1.300 | 1.425 | 1.401 | 1.399 | 1.730 | 1.656 |
| May..... | 1.902 | 1.684 | 1.300 | 1.789 | 1.656 | 1.287 | 1.401 | 1.366 | 1.395 | 1.698 | 1.595 |
| June..... | 1.880 | 1.634 | 1.214 | 1.626 | 1.626 | 1.261 | 1.339 | 1.357 | 1.362 | 1.645 | 1.538 |
| July..... | 1.664 | 1.527 | 1.159 | 1.471 | 1.531 | 1.241 | 1.258 | 1.366 | 1.337 | 1.563 | 1.451 |
| August..... | 1.736 | 1.543 | 1.091 | 1.340 | 1.527 | 1.232 | 1.230 | 1.368 | 1.289 | 1.529 | 1.439 |
| September..... | 1.754 | 1.541 | 1.083 | 1.300 | 1.420 | 1.218 | 1.209 | 1.376 | 1.261 | 1.536 | 1.412 |
| October..... | 1.795 | 1.558 | 1.124 | 1.297 | 1.359 | 1.205 | 1.192 | 1.376 | 1.232 | 1.531 | 1.404 |
| November..... | 1.767 | 1.555 | 1.134 | 1.302 | 1.361 | 1.209 | 1.178 | 1.362 | 1.235 | 1.527 | 1.406 |
| December..... | 1.802 | 1.600 | 1.121 | 1.309 | 1.362 | 1.198 | 1.168 | 1.357 | 1.235 | 1.522 | 1.412 |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1.704 | 1.555 | 1.117 | 1.307 | 1.368 | 1.170 | 1.159 | 1.344 | 1.238 | 1.481 | 1.385 |
| February..... | 1.631 | 1.499 | 1.116 | 1.300 | 1.381 | 1.149 | 1.155 | 1.325 | 1.235 | 1.460 | 1.359 |
| <i>By weeks ending—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 3..... | 1.653 | 1.522 | 1.105 | 1.307 | 1.353 | 1.175 | 1.157 | 1.333 | 1.222 | 1.462 | 1.374 |
| February 10..... | 1.629 | 1.497 | 1.105 | 1.309 | 1.353 | 1.176 | 1.159 | 1.332 | 1.221 | 1.460 | 1.364 |
| February 17..... | 1.610 | 1.484 | 1.106 | 1.305 | 1.355 | 1.176 | 1.153 | 1.326 | 1.221 | 1.458 | 1.357 |
| February 24..... | 1.634 | 1.493 | 1.110 | 1.304 | 1.359 | 1.176 | 1.155 | 1.326 | 1.218 | 1.460 | 1.362 |

Table 3 shows index numbers for special groups of commodities by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to February 1934, inclusive. A list of the commodities included in each of the groups will be found on pages 11 and 12 of Bulletin No. 572.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

| Year | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured articles | Finished products | Non-agricultural commodities | All commodities other than farm products and foods | Month | Raw materials | Semi-manufactured articles | Finished products | Non-agricultural commodities | All commodities other than farm products and foods |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1913..... | 68.8 | 74.9 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 70.0 | 1933: | | | | | |
| 1914..... | 67.6 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 66.8 | 66.4 | January.... | 50.2 | 56.9 | 66.7 | 64.9 | 67.3 |
| 1915..... | 67.2 | 81.2 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 68.0 | February.... | 48.4 | 56.3 | 65.7 | 63.7 | 66.0 |
| 1916..... | 82.6 | 118.3 | 82.3 | 85.3 | 88.3 | March..... | 49.4 | 56.9 | 65.7 | 63.8 | 65.8 |
| 1917..... | 122.6 | 150.4 | 109.2 | 113.1 | 114.2 | April..... | 50.0 | 57.3 | 65.7 | 63.7 | 65.3 |
| 1918..... | 135.8 | 153.8 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 124.6 | May..... | 53.7 | 61.3 | 67.2 | 65.4 | 66.5 |
| 1919..... | 145.9 | 157.9 | 130.6 | 131.6 | 128.8 | June..... | 56.2 | 65.3 | 69.0 | 67.4 | 68.9 |
| 1920..... | 151.8 | 198.2 | 149.8 | 154.8 | 161.3 | July..... | 61.8 | 69.1 | 72.2 | 70.7 | 72.2 |
| 1921..... | 88.3 | 96.1 | 103.3 | 100.1 | 104.9 | August..... | 60.6 | 71.7 | 73.4 | 72.0 | 74.1 |
| 1922..... | 96.0 | 98.9 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 102.4 | September.. | 61.7 | 72.9 | 74.8 | 73.7 | 76.1 |
| 1923..... | 98.5 | 118.6 | 99.2 | 100.9 | 104.3 | October..... | 61.8 | 72.8 | 75.4 | 74.4 | 77.2 |
| 1924..... | 97.6 | 108.7 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 99.7 | November.... | 62.4 | 71.4 | 75.2 | 74.2 | 77.2 |
| 1925..... | 106.7 | 105.3 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 102.6 | December.... | 61.9 | 72.3 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 77.5 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1934: | | | | | |
| 1927..... | 96.5 | 94.3 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 94.0 | January.... | 64.1 | 71.9 | 76.0 | 75.0 | 78.3 |
| 1928..... | 99.1 | 94.5 | 95.9 | 94.8 | 92.9 | February.... | 66.0 | 74.8 | 77.0 | 76.1 | 78.7 |
| 1929..... | 97.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 91.6 | | | | | | |
| 1930..... | 84.3 | 81.8 | 88.0 | 85.9 | 85.2 | | | | | | |
| 1931..... | 65.6 | 69.0 | 77.0 | 74.6 | 75.0 | | | | | | |
| 1932..... | 55.1 | 59.3 | 70.3 | 68.3 | 70.2 | | | | | | |
| 1933..... | 56.5 | 65.4 | 70.5 | 69.0 | 71.2 | | | | | | |

Processing Taxes and the Price Index

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act provided that "to obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes * * *." ¹ In accordance with this act, the Secretary of Agriculture established a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat, effective July 10, 1933. There was also declared, effective August 1, 1933, a processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound on cotton. On September 14, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a processing tax, effective October 1, on leaf tobacco of 1.7 cents per pound for Maryland tobacco and an approximate average of 3 cents per pound for tobacco from other States.

The corn-hog ratio was declared effective as of November 5. The tax on corn is announced as 5 cents per bushel of 56 pounds. For hogs, the following taxes have been announced: Effective November 5, 50 cents per 100 pounds live weight; December 1, \$1; February 1, \$1.50; and March 1, \$2.25.

In all cases these taxes are to be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on "the first domestic processing" of each raw material.

¹ Pt. 2, sec. 9, par. a, H.R. 3835, approved May 12, 1933.

The tax is to be paid by the purchaser of the raw materials when such materials are to be processed or converted, subject to the exemptions as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

As considerable portions of these raw materials are not purchased for processing it is not justifiable to include these taxes in regular market quotations. The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing the general trend of wholesale commodity prices, represents market prices, and therefore prices used in the calculation of these indexes for articles subject to the processing tax do not include such taxes.

In order that the effect of processing taxes on the index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics may be shown, there has been calculated a series of wholesale price indexes for the major groups and subgroups of farm products, including the articles upon which taxes have been assessed, for the period during which they have been effective. Table 4 shows the comparison of the regular series of index numbers of the Bureau for farm products with the indexes based upon prices including processing taxes:

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS WITH AND WITHOUT PROCESSING TAXES

[1926=100]

| Month | Grains | | Livestock and poultry | | Other farm products | | All farm products | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | Without tax | With tax | Without tax | With tax | Without tax | With tax | Without tax | With tax |
| 1933: | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 73.4 | 83.2 | | | | | 60.1 | 61.7 |
| August..... | 64.6 | 77.5 | | | 62.5 | 67.7 | 57.6 | 62.5 |
| September..... | 63.9 | 76.8 | | | 61.2 | 66.8 | 57.0 | 62.1 |
| October..... | 58.2 | 71.1 | | | 61.2 | 67.5 | 55.7 | 61.2 |
| November..... | 61.3 | 75.4 | 41.2 | 43.0 | 64.3 | 70.6 | 56.6 | 62.8 |
| December..... | 60.4 | 74.8 | 38.0 | 42.2 | 64.3 | 70.6 | 55.5 | 62.5 |
| 1934: | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 63.7 | 78.0 | 41.1 | 45.3 | 67.4 | 73.7 | 58.7 | 65.6 |
| February..... | 63.2 | 77.5 | 48.2 | 54.5 | 68.3 | 74.5 | 61.3 | 68.9 |

It will be seen from the above that the index numbers of the individual groups of farm products have been affected by the processing tax. The index number for grains for February, excluding the tax on wheat, was 63.2 as compared with 77.5 when the tax was included, showing a differential of 23 percent between the two figures. The index number for other farm products for the same month, excluding the tax on cotton and tobacco, was 68.3. Including these taxes, the index is 74.5. The differential between the two series was 9 percent. Including the corn-hog ratio the index number of livestock and poultry for the month was 54.5, and excluding the corn-hog ratio the index was 48.2, showing a differential of 13 percent. For all farm products for the month of February the index number of the regular series is 61.3 as compared with 68.9 with all taxes added, showing a differential of over 12 percent between the two indexes.

Wholesale Price Trend During February 1934

WHOLESALE commodity prices showed another substantial gain during February and rose by 2 percent. The index number for the month advanced to 73.6 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 72.2 percent for January.

The continued upward movement in prices was well scattered throughout the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau. All groups showed advances with the exception of fuel and lighting materials which decreased by 1 percent. Of the 784 items in the index 218, or more than 25 percent of the total, showed an increase and 478 showed no change. Decreases were registered in only 88 instances as compared with 118 during the month of January.

Among the important price increases were a 24 percent rise for sweet-potatoes, 8 percent for white potatoes, 25 percent for grain alcohol, 10 percent for cotton, 17 percent for livestock and poultry, 14 percent for crude rubber, 9 percent for meats and 5 percent for cylinder oil.

The index shows an increase of 23 percent over the February 1933 index (59.8) which was the low post-war point. The increases which have occurred during the past 12 months have ranged from approximately 6 percent for the chemicals and drugs group to 50 percent for the farm products and textile-products groups. The present average is the highest recorded since April 1931 when the index number was 74.8. As compared with the average for the year 1929, when the index number was 95.3, prices last month were lower by approximately 23 percent. The comparable index for February 1932 was 66.3, showing an advance of 11 percent over the 2-year period.

The largest increase shown in February was in the farm-products group, which rose by 4.5 percent. The index for that group is 50 percent above the low point of February 1933, when the index number registered 40.9. The present average for the group is 41.5 percent under the average for the year 1929, when the farm products index was 104.9. Among the important items in this group which showed price increases during the month were rye, wheat, livestock, cotton, peanuts, clover seed, potatoes, and wool. The livestock and poultry subgroup rose by 17 percent during the month. Average prices for corn, oats, eggs, barley, and tobacco, on the other hand, registered price declines.

Wholesale prices of foods showed the second largest price increase, the group as a whole advancing by nearly 4 percent. The index for the group is 24 percent above February 1933, when the index number registered 53.7. Price increases occurred in butter, cheese, rye flour, canned vegetables, coffee, lard, raw and granulated sugar, tallow, and tea. White flour, corn meal, copra, and oleo oil were among the more important items showing a weakening in prices.

The metal and metal-products group registered a rise of 1.8 percent due largely to advancing prices for steel scrap, motor vehicles, quick-silver, bar silver, plumbing and heating materials, and certain other iron and steel items. The nonferrous-metals subgroup showed a weakening in prices, while no change occurred in agricultural implements. The group as a whole is now 12.5 percent above the level of February of last year and more than 13 percent over the low point reached in April 1933.

An advance of 1.5 percent was shown for the chemicals and drugs group. The rise was due to increasing prices of mixed fertilizers, certain fertilizer materials, glycerine, and grain alcohol. The chemicals subgroup showed no change from the month before, while the drugs and pharmaceuticals subgroup rose nearly 10 percent. This group now stands nearly 6 percent over February 1933.

Advancing prices for automobile tires and tubes, cattle feed, and other miscellaneous items caused the miscellaneous commodity group to rise 1.5 percent. The paper and pulp subgroup showed a fractional decline. The average for the group is nearly 16 percent over February 1933 and 18.5 percent over the low point reached in April 1933.

Stronger market prices for certain cotton textiles, raw silk, silk yarns, and other textile products more than counter-balanced weakening prices for clothing and knit goods, causing the textile-products group as a whole to increase one half of 1 percent. Textile products are on the average 50 percent over February 1933, when the low point was reached for the group and the index number registered 51.2.

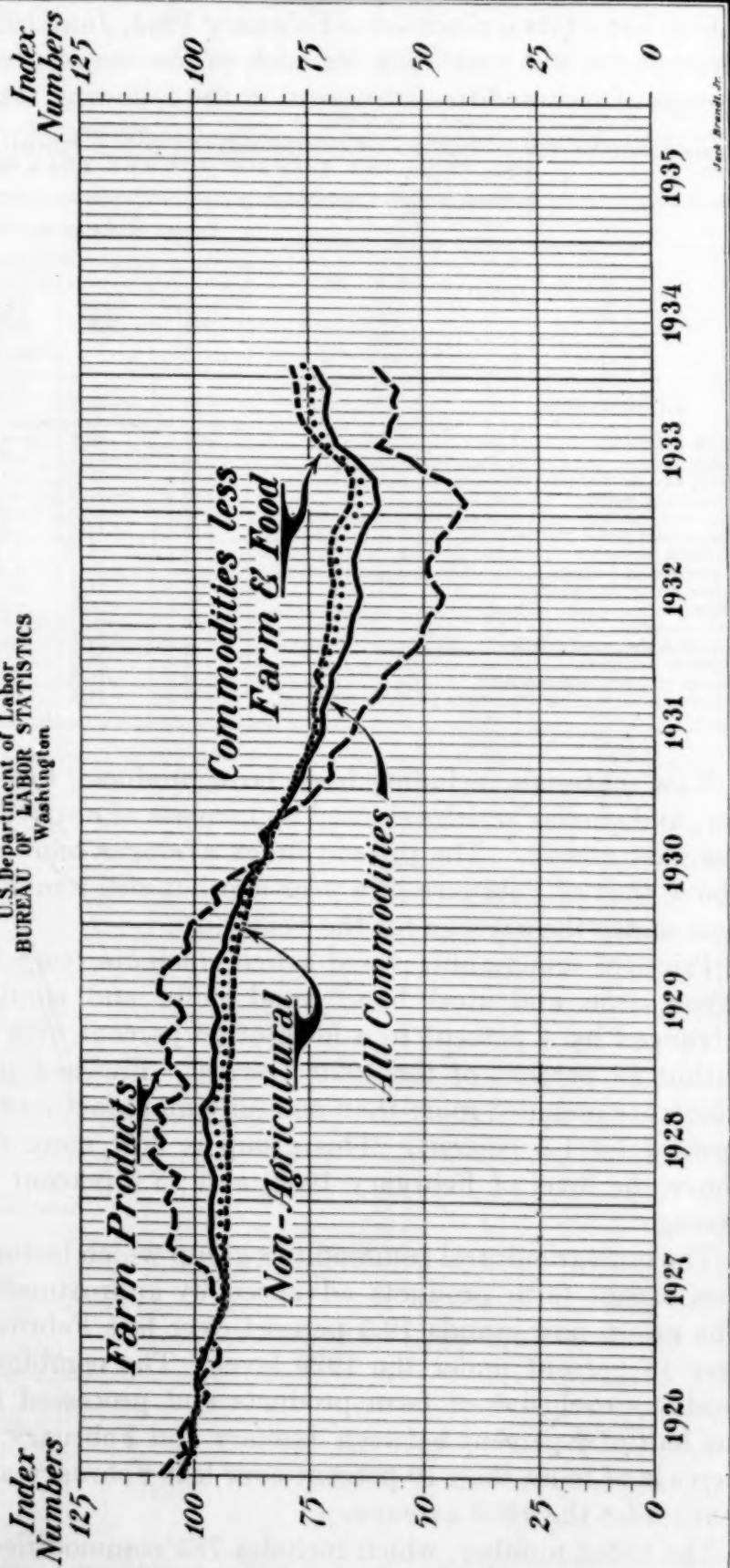
Price advances for common brick, front brick, rosin, turpentine, sand, gravel, and tar were largely responsible for the slight advance in the building-materials group. Cement and structural steel showed no change in the general average, while minor decreases were recorded for certain lumber items. This group is now 24 percent over the corresponding month of 1933.

Fractional increases for both furniture and furnishings caused a slight rise in the house-furnishing-goods group. Present prices are 12 percent over those of February 1933. The hides and leather-products group advanced one tenth of 1 percent from January to February due to continued rising prices of hides and skins and leather. In this group the average prices of boots and shoes and other leather products showed minor decreases.

Declining prices for anthracite, beehive coke, gas, and other petroleum products more than offset a slight advance in average prices of bituminous coal and caused the fuel and lighting-materials group to show a drop of 1 percent during the month. This group is nearly 14 percent higher than in February 1933, and approximately 20 percent above the low point reached in May 1933, when the index stood at 60.4.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

The actual increases since the low point of 1933 as well as the changes which have taken place since February 1933, June 1929, and from the average for the year 1929 for each of the major groups and special groups of commodities are shown in the following table:

TABLE 5.—CHANGES IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES SINCE FEBRUARY 1933, JUNE 1929, AND FROM THE AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1929

| Group | Percent of change between February 1934 and— | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|
| | February 1933 | June 1929 | Year 1929 | Low since June 1929 and month in which low point was reached |
| All commodities..... | +23.1 | -22.7 | -22.8 | +23.1 (Feb. 1933) |
| Farm products..... | +49.9 | -40.7 | -41.6 | +49.9 (Feb. 1933) |
| Foods..... | +24.2 | -32.7 | -33.2 | +24.2 (Feb. 1933) |
| Hides and leather products..... | +31.8 | -17.0 | -17.9 | +31.8 (Feb. 1933) |
| Textile products..... | +50.2 | -14.7 | -14.9 | +50.2 (Feb. 1933) |
| Fuel and lighting..... | +13.8 | -14.3 | -12.8 | +19.9 (May 1933) |
| Metals and metal products..... | +12.4 | -14.0 | -13.4 | +13.1 (Apr. 1933) |
| Building materials..... | +24.1 | -9.0 | -9.2 | +24.1 (Feb. 1933) |
| Chemicals and drugs..... | +5.9 | -19.2 | -19.9 | +6.0 (Mar. 1933) |
| House-furnishing goods..... | +12.0 | -14.4 | -14.1 | +13.3 (Apr. 1933) |
| Miscellaneous..... | +15.7 | -16.9 | -17.1 | +18.5 (Apr. 1933) |
| Raw materials..... | +36.4 | -31.7 | -32.3 | +36.4 (Feb. 1933) |
| Semimanufactured articles..... | +32.9 | -19.0 | -20.3 | +32.9 (Feb. 1933) |
| Finished products..... | +17.2 | -18.9 | -18.5 | +17.2 (Feb. 1933) |
| Nonagricultural commodities..... | +19.5 | -18.6 | -18.4 | +19.5 (Feb. 1933) |
| All commodities other than farm products and food..... | +19.2 | -14.4 | -14.1 | +20.5 (Apr. 1933) |

Raw materials including basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and similar articles showed an increase of nearly 3 percent during the past month. The present index averages more than 36 percent above that of February of a year ago but still remains about 32 percent under the average for the year 1929.

Prices of semimanufactured articles including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and similar commodities advanced by 4 percent to a level of 33 percent over a year ago and within 20 percent of the 1929 average. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 fully manufactured articles, moved upward by 1.3 percent. This group is now more than 17 percent above the level of February 1933, and 18.5 percent under the 1929 average.

The nonagricultural commodities group which includes all commodities except farm products advanced by approximately 1.5 percent. The group now stands 19.5 percent over last February and slightly over 18 percent under the 1929 level. The combined index for all products exclusive of farm products and processed foods advanced one half of 1 percent between January and February. It showed an increase of more than 19 percent over last February and only 14 percent under the 1929 average.

The index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their relative importance in the wholesale markets is based on average prices for the year 1926.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

| Groups and subgroups | February 1934 | January 1934 | February 1933 | Purchasing power of the dollar, February 1934 |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| All commodities..... | 73.6 | 72.2 | 59.8 | \$1.359 |
| Farm products..... | 61.3 | 58.7 | 40.9 | 1.631 |
| Grains..... | 63.2 | 63.7 | 32.7 | 1.582 |
| Livestock and poultry..... | 48.2 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 2.075 |
| Other farm products..... | 68.3 | 67.4 | 44.2 | 1.464 |
| Foods..... | 66.7 | 64.3 | 53.7 | 1.499 |
| Butter, cheese, and milk..... | 69.1 | 65.0 | 52.4 | 1.447 |
| Cereal products..... | 85.7 | 85.8 | 60.4 | 1.167 |
| Fruits and vegetables..... | 71.7 | 68.0 | 52.4 | 1.395 |
| Meats..... | 53.3 | 48.9 | 50.2 | 1.876 |
| Other foods..... | 64.1 | 64.0 | 54.1 | 1.560 |
| Hides and leather products..... | 89.6 | 89.5 | 68.0 | 1.116 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 98.4 | 98.5 | 83.3 | 1.016 |
| Hides and skins..... | 78.0 | 77.2 | 40.9 | 1.282 |
| Leather..... | 80.1 | 79.9 | 55.3 | 1.248 |
| Other leather products..... | 86.9 | 87.0 | 77.9 | 1.151 |
| Textile products..... | 76.9 | 76.5 | 51.2 | 1.300 |
| Clothing..... | 87.2 | 87.5 | 61.2 | 1.147 |
| Cotton goods..... | 88.6 | 86.5 | 49.1 | 1.129 |
| Knit goods..... | 67.0 | 70.6 | 48.3 | 1.493 |
| Silk and rayon..... | 31.0 | 29.7 | 25.6 | 3.226 |
| Woolen and worsted goods..... | 84.3 | 84.3 | 53.2 | 1.186 |
| Other textile products..... | 77.8 | 76.9 | 66.2 | 1.285 |
| Fuel and lighting materials..... | 72.4 | 73.1 | 63.6 | 1.381 |
| Anthracite..... | 81.2 | 81.5 | 88.7 | 1.232 |
| Bituminous coal..... | 91.1 | 90.8 | 79.4 | 1.098 |
| Coke..... | 83.5 | 83.5 | 75.2 | 1.198 |
| Electricity..... | (1) | 92.3 | 102.9 | ----- |
| Gas..... | (1) | 90.8 | 96.6 | ----- |
| Petroleum products..... | 50.3 | 51.1 | 34.3 | 1.988 |
| Metals and metal products..... | 87.0 | 85.5 | 77.4 | 1.149 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 85.2 | 85.2 | 83.1 | 1.174 |
| Iron and steel..... | 86.3 | 83.6 | 77.3 | 1.159 |
| Motor vehicles..... | 97.8 | 96.9 | 90.9 | 1.022 |
| Nonferrous metals..... | 65.8 | 66.1 | 46.2 | 1.520 |
| Plumbing and heating..... | 72.7 | 72.5 | 59.4 | 1.376 |
| Building materials..... | 86.6 | 86.3 | 69.8 | 1.155 |
| Brick and tile..... | 87.2 | 86.6 | 75.1 | 1.147 |
| Cement..... | 93.9 | 93.9 | 81.8 | 1.065 |
| Lumber..... | 87.3 | 87.4 | 56.4 | 1.145 |
| Paint and paint materials..... | 79.3 | 78.4 | 68.0 | 1.261 |
| Plumbing and heating..... | 72.7 | 72.5 | 59.4 | 1.376 |
| Structural steel..... | 86.8 | 86.8 | 81.7 | 1.152 |
| Other building materials..... | 90.3 | 89.8 | 78.5 | 1.107 |
| Chemicals and drugs..... | 75.5 | 74.4 | 71.3 | 1.325 |
| Chemicals..... | 78.8 | 78.8 | 79.0 | 1.269 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals..... | 71.5 | 65.2 | 54.6 | 1.399 |
| Fertilizer materials..... | 69.2 | 68.4 | 61.5 | 1.445 |
| Mixed fertilizers..... | 72.5 | 71.2 | 62.4 | 1.379 |
| House-furnishing goods..... | 81.0 | 80.8 | 72.3 | 1.235 |
| Furnishings..... | 83.0 | 82.9 | 72.9 | 1.205 |
| Furniture..... | 79.2 | 78.8 | 71.9 | 1.263 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 68.5 | 67.5 | 59.2 | 1.460 |
| Automobile tires and tubes..... | 43.5 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 2.299 |
| Cattle food..... | 73.4 | 68.5 | 40.6 | 1.362 |
| Paper and pulp..... | 82.7 | 83.0 | 72.1 | 1.209 |
| Rubber, crude..... | 21.4 | 18.9 | 6.1 | 4.673 |
| Other miscellaneous..... | 83.2 | 81.8 | 73.3 | 1.202 |
| Raw materials..... | 66.0 | 64.1 | 48.4 | 1.515 |
| Semimanufactured articles..... | 74.8 | 71.9 | 56.3 | 1.337 |
| Finished products..... | 77.0 | 76.0 | 65.7 | 1.299 |
| Nonagricultural commodities..... | 76.1 | 75.0 | 63.7 | 1.314 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods..... | 78.7 | 78.3 | 66.0 | 1.271 |

¹ Data not yet available.

COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Canadian Family Budget, 1923 to 1933

THE Canadian Department of Labor has recently issued figures¹ showing the cost per week, in specified months from 1923 to 1933, of the family budget in terms of average retail prices of certain classes of commodities in some 60 Canadian cities.

The following items are included in the budget:

TABLE 1.—ITEMS OF CANADIAN FAMILY BUDGET

| Item | Quantity | Item | Quantity |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Foods (29): | | Foods (29)—Continued: | |
| Beef, sirloin steak.....pounds.. | 2 | Beans, hand-picked.....pounds.. | 2 |
| Beef, shoulder.....do..... | 2 | Apples, evaporated.....do..... | 1 |
| Veal, shoulder.....do..... | 1 | Prunes, medium.....do..... | 1 |
| Mutton, roast.....do..... | 1 | Sugar, granulated.....do..... | 4 |
| Pork, leg.....do..... | 1 | Sugar, yellow.....do..... | 2 |
| Pork, salt.....do..... | 2 | Tea, black ¹do..... | 3/4 |
| Bacon, breakfast.....do..... | 1 | Tea, green ¹do..... | 3/4 |
| Lard, pure.....do..... | 2 | Coffee.....do..... | 3/4 |
| Eggs, fresh.....dozen..... | 1 | Potatoes.....bags..... | 3/2 |
| Eggs, storage.....do..... | 1 | Vinegar.....quarts..... | 3/16 |
| Milk.....quarts..... | 6 | Starch, laundry.....pounds..... | 3/12 |
| Butter, dairy.....pounds..... | 2 | Fuel and lighting: | |
| Butter, creamery.....do..... | 1 | Coal, anthracite.....tons..... | 3/16 |
| Cheese, old ¹do..... | 1 | Coal, bituminous.....do..... | 3/16 |
| Cheese, new ¹do..... | 1 | Wood, hard.....cords..... | 3/16 |
| Bread.....do..... | 15 | Wood, soft.....do..... | 3/16 |
| Flour, family ¹do..... | 10 | Coal oil.....gallons..... | 1 |
| Rolled oats.....do..... | 5 | Rent.....months..... | 3/4 |
| Rice ¹do..... | 2 | | |

¹ Kind most sold since October 1922.

While this budget serves to indicate the rise or fall from time to time in the cost of the included items, it is not intended to show the minimum cost of food and fuel for an average family in Canada or in any one of its Provinces. The quantities of meats, cereals, dairy products, etc., in this budget were adopted as constituting a weekly liberal allowance for the healthy family of a man engaged in hard physical labor. An average family, however, with an income sufficient to do so, would purchase less meat, etc., but more fresh and canned vegetables, fruit, etc., so that there would be little change in the total amount of expenditures for food.

For the average family of five the expenditure for the items in this budget would perhaps be equivalent to 65 percent of the total income. It is estimated that an allowance for clothing and sundries would increase the given totals about 50 percent.

¹ Canada. Department of Labor. Prices in Canada and other countries, 1933 (issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1934). Ottawa, 1934, p. 6. See also, Prices in Canada and other countries, 1931 (issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1932). Ottawa, 1932, pp. 6, 7.

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TABLE 2.—COST PER WEEK OF FAMILY BUDGET IN CANADA IN SPECIFIED MONTHS,
1923 TO 1933[This budget is intended to show the change in the cost of items included, not to show the minimum cost
for an average family]

| Year and month | All (29) foods | Starch, laundry (½ pound) | Fuel and lighting | Rent (¼ month) | Total |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1923: January..... | \$10.52 | \$0.040 | \$3.61 | \$6.96 | \$21.13 |
| July..... | 10.17 | .040 | 3.48 | 6.97 | 20.65 |
| 1924: January..... | 10.78 | .041 | 3.49 | 6.92 | 21.23 |
| July..... | 9.91 | .041 | 3.37 | 6.98 | 20.30 |
| 1925: January..... | 10.77 | .041 | 3.37 | 6.91 | 21.09 |
| July..... | 10.49 | .041 | 3.28 | 6.89 | 20.70 |
| 1926: January..... | 11.63 | .041 | 3.44 | 6.86 | 21.96 |
| July..... | 11.07 | .042 | 3.32 | 6.87 | 21.30 |
| 1927: January..... | 11.37 | .041 | 3.33 | 6.85 | 21.59 |
| July..... | 10.92 | .041 | 3.28 | 6.86 | 21.10 |
| December..... | 11.17 | .041 | 3.29 | 6.87 | 21.37 |
| 1928: January..... | 11.19 | .041 | 3.28 | 6.89 | 21.41 |
| July..... | 10.80 | .041 | 3.26 | 6.91 | 21.01 |
| December..... | 11.31 | .041 | 3.26 | 6.94 | 21.56 |
| 1929: January..... | 11.30 | .041 | 3.27 | 6.94 | 21.55 |
| July..... | 10.98 | .040 | 3.26 | 6.98 | 21.26 |
| December..... | 11.83 | .041 | 3.26 | 6.98 | 22.11 |
| 1930: January..... | 11.88 | .041 | 3.26 | 6.99 | 22.17 |
| July..... | 10.91 | .040 | 3.24 | 7.07 | 21.26 |
| December..... | 10.10 | .040 | 3.24 | 7.07 | 20.46 |
| 1931: January..... | 9.86 | .040 | 3.25 | 7.06 | 20.21 |
| July..... | 8.11 | .040 | 3.18 | 6.93 | 18.26 |
| December..... | 7.85 | .040 | 3.10 | 6.77 | 17.76 |
| 1932: January..... | 7.68 | .039 | 3.11 | 6.77 | 17.59 |
| July..... | 6.78 | .039 | 3.06 | 6.34 | 16.21 |
| December..... | 7.04 | .039 | 2.94 | 5.99 | 16.01 |
| 1933: January..... | 6.94 | .038 | 2.93 | 5.98 | 15.89 |
| July..... | 6.95 | .039 | 2.83 | 5.67 | 15.48 |
| December..... | 7.37 | .038 | 2.85 | 5.57 | 15.83 |

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CONNECTICUT.—Department of Labor. *Hours and earnings of women and minors in the dress industry in the State of Connecticut.* Hartford, 1933. 22 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Reviewed in this issue.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Division of Statistics. *Statistical handbook of the Philippine Islands, 1932.* Manila, 1933. 287 pp. (First number.)

Data on industrial disputes, wages, settlement of wage claims, and retail prices of food (Manila) in the Philippine Islands, taken from the above handbook and from an unpublished source, are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

VIRGINIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Thirty-sixth annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1933; industrial statistics, calendar year 1932.* Richmond, 1934. 27 pp.

From 1931 to 1932 there was a decrease of 16,000 in the number of wage earners, \$32,000,000 in wages, and \$104,000,000 in value of output, as indicated in reports made to the department by Virginia concerns in the following industries: Manufacturing; laundering; cleaning, pressing, and dyeing; public utilities (light, power, street transportation, telephone); coal mining, other mining, and quarrying.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Department of Labor. *Twenty-first biennial report, 1931-32.* Charleston [1933?]. 28 pp.

In 1932 the average annual wage in the State was \$1,051.27 as compared with \$1,370 in 1929.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Proceedings of conference concerning effects of dusts upon the respiratory system, held at Chicago, November 16-17, 1932.* Madison, 1933. 215 pp., diagrams, illus.

The conference dealt with the effects of inhalation of various dusts with particular reference to the inhalation of silica dust.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6754: Explosions in Kentucky coal mines, January 1, 1884-June 30, 1933, by J. F. Davies and H. B. Humphrey.* Washington, 1934. 21 pp. (Mimeographed.)

An analysis of 73 explosions which caused 344 deaths, with recommendations and suggestions for preventive measures.

Information Circular 6761: *Mine explosions and fires in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, by D. Harrington and W. J. Fene.* Washington, 1934. 19 pp. (Mimeographed.)

A summary of 22 explosions in 10 States, which caused 122 deaths, including 54 lives lost in one explosion in Illinois. It is pointed out that, while explosion hazards have been greatly reduced during recent years, changes may take place in mining practice through the new conditions created by the N.R.A codes, which contain essentially no reference to safe practices in mines, and increased attention to accident prevention is urged.

Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 113: Employment fluctuations and unemployment of women—certain indications from various sources, 1928-31, by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon.* Washington, 1933. 236 pp., charts.

Reviewed in this issue.

Government Printing Office. *Immigration, naturalization, citizenship, and aliens. List of publications relating to above subjects for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.* Washington, December 1933. 14 pp. (Price list 67-19th ed.)

UNITED STATES.—Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Public Health Bulletin No. 201: Transactions of the twenty-eighth annual conference of State and Territorial health officers, 1930. Washington, 1932. 113 pp., charts.*

Official—Foreign Countries

CANADA.—Department of Immigration and Colonization. *Report for fiscal year ended March 31, 1933. Ottawa, 1934. 92 pp.*

In the 12 months covered by the report, under the colonization and settlement policy of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, in cooperation with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4,052 additional families with previous agricultural experience and sufficient capital were located on farms, and 5,714 single men placed in farm employment.

— Department of Labor. *Prices in Canada and other countries, 1933. Ottawa, 1934. 23 pp. (Issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1934.)*

Data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— — *Wages and Hours of Labor Report No. 17: Wages and hours of labor in Canada, 1929, 1932, and 1933. Ottawa, 1934. 73 pp. (Issued as a supplement to the Labor Gazette, January 1934.)*

Data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Office de Statistique. *Manuel statistique de la République Tchecoslovaque, IV. Prague, 1932. 487 pp. (In French.)*

FINLAND.—Tilastollisen Päätoimiston. *Suomen tilastollinen vuosikirja, 1933. Helsingfors, 1933. 370 pp. (In Finnish, Swedish, and French.)*

Statistical annual for Finland giving data for 1933 and earlier years.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Actuary's Department. *Report on the financial provisions of part I of the bill relating to unemployment insurance. London, 1933. 6 pp. (Cmd. 4447.)*

— Industrial Health Research Board. *Report No. 69: Incentives in repetitive work—a practical experiment in a factory, by S. Wyatt and others. London, 1934. 59 pp., charts.*

This study deals with the nature and causes of the reactions of different individuals to various types and conditions of work. The effects of time and piece rates on output were studied on repetitive work which of itself contained little that was interesting. In general it was found that output both during and after the learning period increased with the strength of the monetary incentive, establishment of a bonus or piece rate resulting in an increase in output of from 20 to 40 percent above that recorded under a time rate.

HUNGARY.—Kereskedelemügyi Ministerium. *Iparfelügyelők tevékenysége az 1932 évben. Budapest, 1933. 166 pp., illus.*

Report on the activities of the factory and shop inspectors in Hungary during 1932, by industries and occupations, including statistics showing the number of factories and shops and the number of workers employed. Printed in Hungarian with topical outlines in English, French, and German.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, 1933. Record of proceedings. Geneva, 1933. 780 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

A brief account of the conference was given in the September 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 554).

— *Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 11: International survey of social services. Geneva, 1933. 688 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

The data include statistics of population, social-insurance services, social-assistance services, housing, family allowances, and vacations with pay, presented by country.

JAPAN.—Department of Finance. *Thirty-third financial and economic annual, 1933. Tokyo, [1933?]. 275 pp., map.*

Part II of this report, dealing with agriculture, industry, and commerce, includes statistics of average daily wages in Japan in various occupations, 1926 to 1932; number of workers in various industries in 1931, and for the spinning industry for the years 1922 to 1931; and on operations under the post-office life-insurance system from 1923 to 1933 and under the post-office life annuities system from 1928 to 1933.

MALTA.—Labor Department. *Report for 1931-32. Valletta, 1933. 19 pp.*

The report covers the work of the labor department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, and operations under the workmen's compensation act for the year ending August 15, 1932.

NETHERLAND INDIES.—Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek. *Indisch verslag, 1933: II, Statistisch jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1932. Batavia, 1933. 452 pp. (In Dutch and English.)*

This statistical yearbook for the Netherland Indies includes information on production, prices and cost of living, wages of factory coolies and plantation laborers in the sugar industry of Java and of laborers on tobacco estates on the east coast of Sumatra and Acheen, number of workers employed in factories and mines, work of labor exchanges, industrial accidents, and strikes in Java.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).—Bureau of Statistics and Economics. *The official year book of New South Wales, 1931-32. Sydney, 1933. 807 pp., map, charts.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *The New Zealand official year-book, 1934. Wellington, 1933. 732 pp., map.*

— Pensions Department. *Thirty-fifth annual report, for the year ended March 31, 1933. Wellington, 1933. 6 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

SASKATCHEWAN (CANADA).—Department of Railways, Labor, and Industries. *Unemployment relief report for fiscal year 1932-33. Regina, [1933?]. 34 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

According to this publication, the relief expenditures in Saskatchewan for the four fiscal years 1929-30 to 1932-33 totaled \$13,633,406.

SCOTLAND.—Department of Health. *Housing of the working classes, Scotland. Edinburgh, 1933. 27 pp., plans, illus.*

Contains plans of various types of houses erected by local authorities which, in the view of the health department, provide suitable accommodations for the working classes. Several lay-outs for housing schemes are presented, and the approximate cost of the different types of houses is also given.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA).—Statistical Office. *Statistical register, 1931-32. Adelaide, 1933. [Various paging.]*

SWEDEN.—Socialdepartementet. *Utredning och förslag rörande förbättrande av skogs- och flottningsarbetarnas provianterings- och matlagingsförhållanden under vistelsen i skogarna samt undersökning rörande de dietiska och hygieniska förhållandenas inverkan på skogsarbetarnas hälsotillstånd. Stockholm, 1933. 184 pp., maps, plans, illus.*

Report on feeding of lumber workers and logging men in Sweden, including diet, hygiene, and other conditions affecting the health of these workers.

— Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *[Berättelse], år 1932. Stockholm, 1933. 30 pp.*

Annual report on operations of State insurance institutions in Sweden in 1932, including insurance against accidents and sickness. In Swedish with a French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French.

— Socialstyrelsen. *Arbetsinställelser och kollektivavtal samt förliknings-männens verksamhet år 1932. Stockholm, 1933. 153 pp.*

Annual report on industrial disputes and collective agreements in Sweden in 1932, including conciliation in industrial disputes. In Swedish with a French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French.

— Lönestatistisk årsbok för Sverige 1932. *Stockholm, 1933. 106 pp., map, charts.*

Contains statistics of wages in Sweden for the year 1932, including hours of work. In Swedish with a French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French.

— Yrkesinspektionens verksamhet år 1932. *Stockholm, 1934. 62 pp., diagrams, illus.*

Annual report on the activities of the factory inspectors in Sweden during the year of 1932.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).—Department of Labor. *Report of the chief inspector of factories and shops, for the year ended December 31, 1932.* Melbourne, 1933. 42 pp.

Unofficial

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. *Proceedings, Vol. XV, No. 4: Current problems of unemployment and recovery measures in operation. A series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 8, 1933.* New York, January 1934. 108 pp.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Committee on Pneumonoconioses. *Workmen's compensation for silicosis. Report presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Indianapolis, Ind., October 1933.* New York, Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, 1 Park Avenue, 1933. 39 pp.

A digest of existing regulations in the United States and foreign countries, relating to silicosis. Includes a bibliography of publications on the subject, and a set of tables presenting legislative provisions for compensation for silicosis and other diseases of the lungs caused by dust.

BASSETT, CLARA. *Mental hygiene in the community.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 394 pp.

The author discusses the relationship of mental hygiene to medical and nursing services and the application of psychiatric methods in the adjustment of different types of social problems. One chapter is devoted to mental hygiene and industry.

BRADY, ROBERT A. *The rationalization movement in German industry.* Berkeley, University of California Press, 1933. 466 pp.

The volume deals with the industrial efficiency (rationalization) movement and with the evolution in economic planning up to the present régime in Germany, which the author believes to be rather an effect of the former developments in that country.

COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYED YOUTH. *Youth never comes again. Edited by Clinch Calkins.* New York City, 450 Seventh Avenue, 1933. 71 pp.

A handbook for the use of community officials, social workers, educators, and others interested in the problems of unemployed youth. Under such headings as self-help and mutual aid, recreation programs, informal education, and school programs, descriptions are given of projects undertaken in various parts of the country for the benefit of unemployed young people. Preliminary chapters consider the question of how to start such projects, and discuss methods of integrating community effort.

CREEDY, F. *The secret of steady employment.* New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933. 125 pp.

Discusses the capitalistic system and endeavors to point out the faults which have led to the present crisis.

DEAN, VERA MICHELES. *Soviet Russia, 1917-33. Published jointly by Foreign Policy Association, New York, and World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1933.* 40 pp.

A short review of the history of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1933, including chapters on the organization of the Soviet State, the Soviet industrial system, and the Soviet agrarian revolution.

FLUX, A. W. *The measurement of price changes—retrospect and prospect.* Bungay, Suffolk, England, Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd., 1933. 32 pp., charts. (Advance print from Royal Statistical Society Journal, London, vol. XCVI, part IV, 1933.)

GILES, G. R., AND LYALL, JOHN R. *Occupations in Victoria: An investigation into the normal annual absorptive capacity of occupations in Victoria.* Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1932. 73 pp., charts.

To prevent overcrowding in one industry and understaffing in another it is desirable that those in charge of vocational guidance work should know something of the absorptive capacities of the various occupations in a community, especially of those for which an extensive preparation is needed. This report, based on a statistical study of the trend of employment through a number of years in certain Victorian industries, is an effort to supply such information. The study was carried out under a grant from the Australian Council for Educational Research.

GREENSBORO (N.C.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *An analysis of the purchasing power of 133,000 families in the Greensboro trading area. Greensboro, 1933. 61 pp., maps, charts. (Mimeographed.)*

An attempt to ascertain the shopping habits and preferences of the purchasers of retail goods in Greensboro and various neighboring communities.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN. *Our common cause—civilization. Report of the International Congress of Women including the series of round tables, July 16–22, 1933, Chicago, Ill. New York, National Council of Women of the United States, 4 Park Avenue, 1933. 974 pp.*

Included in the major discussions at this conference were those on economic security through Government, security through employment, and security through buying power.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Policyholders Service Bureau. *Employee representation. New York, 1932. 53 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

The history of employee-representation plans in this country is reviewed and an account is given of a number of typical plans.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *Commercial correspondence courses and occupational adjustments of men, by Charles Bird and Donald Paterson. Minneapolis, 1934. 27 pp.*

This analysis of the effectiveness of the correspondence courses of 294 men coming under the direction of the unemployment clinic of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute led the investigators to the general conclusion that a considerable percentage of men registering for correspondence courses are attempting forms of training beyond their powers of assimilation.

——— *The location of manufactures in the United States, 1899–1929, by Frederic B. Garver, Francis M. Boddy, and Alvar J. Nixon. Minneapolis, 1933. 105 pp., maps, charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

MYERS, CHARLES S. *A psychologist's point of view. London, William Heinemann, Ltd., 1933. 207 pp.*

A collection of twelve semipopular addresses on various subjects, among them education and vocations; success; industrial psychology and public health; and hindrances to output.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, INC. *Social Research: An International Quarterly of Political and Social Science. Vol. 1, no. 1, February 1934. New York, 66 West Twelfth Street. 133 pp.*

OWNER, JOSEPH. *Handbook to the factory acts and truck acts. London, Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1933. 120 pp., illus.*

Prepared by a factory inspector of 31 years' experience, this handbook brings together the requirements of the two acts and of the regulations and orders made under them in such form that employers, inspectors, and others responsible for their observance may more easily understand the complicated mass of legislation which has been developed.

PANANDIKAR, S. G. *Industrial labor in India. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1933. 299 pp.*

The author, a member of the Indian Educational Service, states his purpose in this work as follows: "The aim of the following pages is to show that the main obstacle to the industrial and economic progress of India is the absence of an efficient, steady, and contented labor force; that it can be largely overcome in a few years by the adoption of certain measures; that the true interests of the Indian community, the employers and the workers are common; that their strength and prosperity are interdependent; that the workers are rapidly becoming more and more conscious of their power and of new needs and desires; and that there is a growing appreciation in the country of the vital importance of these considerations."

PENCE, OWEN E. *Salary and wage policy during depression and recovery. New York, Young Men's Christian Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, 1933. 78 pp.*